L&C Concrete Mix Corp.

Westhampton Beach, New York

Preliminary Site Assessment

NYSDEC Site ID #152087
Work Assignment #D002925-31

Prepared For:

New York State
Department Of Environmental Conservation
50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233

John P. Cahill
Commissioner

Prepared By:

CDM Camp Dresser & McKee
100 Crossways Park Drive West
Woodbury, New York 11797-2012

July 2000

PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSMENT REPORT

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1.0 NYSDEC SITE INVESTIGATION INFORMATION

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE REMEDIATION

SITE INVESTIGATION INFORMATION

1. SITE NAME	2. SITE NUMBER	3. TOWN/CITY/VILLAGE	4. COUNTY
L & C Concrete	152087	West Hampton Beach	Suffolk

5. REGION	6. CLASSIFICATION
1	CURRENT 2a PROPOSED P MODIFY

7. LOCATION OF SITE (Attach U.S.G.S. Topographic Map showing site location) Please refer to figure 1.

a. Quadrangle Eastport

b. Site Latitude 40 ° 50 ' 00 " Site Longitude 72 ° 38 ' 30 "

c. Tax Map Numbers 99-359, Block 3, Lot s 301, 39, 40

d. Site Street Address South Country Road, Quiogue, New York 11978

8. BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE SITE (Attach site plan showing disposal/sampling locations)

The L&C Concrete site, also known as the Joseph Menafra site or the L&C Transit Mix site, is located in Quiogue in the Town of Westhampton Beach. The property was originally owned by the Town of Southampton until 1973. From 1973 to 1982, the property was owned by Joseph Menafra, who obtained NYSDEC and Town of Southampton permits for sand and gravel mining, and for operation of a construction and demolition landfill. The new property owner, L and C Conrete Corp., reportedly continued to operate a construction and demolition debris disposal site and a sand and gravel mine, without permits. The last on-site inspection by the Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS), conducted in 1998, reports the presence of a large sand mine containing groundwater that appeared to be contaminated with an oil sheen, as well as 12 abandoned tractor-trailers and cement trucks. SCDHS concluded that environmental contamination was evident on the property. Although site access was not permitted for this PSA, observations from adjacent properties confirmed the continued presence of a sand pit, and area containing abandoned vehicles, drums and cars, as shown on figure 2.

Although the U.S.G.S. quadrangle designates a sand and gravel pit at the site as of 1956, the earliest correspondence found in NYSDEC and SCDHS files pertaining to the site is dated 1988. The correspondence from the NYSDEC Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation reports that the ownership of the L&C Concrete site has changed from Joseph Menafra to Larry Carneval, and notes that the owner or operator of a site listed on the Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites can petition NYSDEC for deletion of the site, modification of the site classification, or modification of information pertaining to the site, in writing. The listing notes the presence of a 0.25 acre landfill on the site, and reports that no analytical data was available to characterize any of the environmental media on-site. An internal NYSDEC memorandum dated May 1, 1989 reports that a draft Phase I Report for the Joseph Menafra site had been reviewed, and a Phase II investigation was recommended at that time. Further correspondence between NYSDEC and the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) reports that a jet fuel spill on the upgradient Suffolk County Airport property caused groundwater contamination at the site. Internal NYSDEC memoranda indicate that the Attorney General's office had requested that the owner remove material illegally backfilled on the property, and that the request was refused.

A September 13, 1989 Newsday article reported that the Attorney General's office had filed a temporary restraining order against L&C Transit Mix Corp. to stop work. The order sought to have the firm remove construction and demolition debris from the property and adjacent LIRR right-of-way, and to collect fines and penalties for operating a landfill without a permit, for operating a construction and demolition debris disposal site without a permit, and for operating a sand and gravel mine without a permit. The article cited NYSDEC's concern that the mining operation could be exposing the atmosphere, humans and animals to groundwater contaminated by the upgradient jet fuel spill, as well as layers of garbage and contaminated materials from the old Quiogue landfill. The article reported that L&C had been mining sand at the site since late 1988.

A 1989 Report entitled "Evaluation of Hydrogeologic and Water Quality Data to Support the Permitting of a Construction and Demolition Debris Landfill" prepared by Roux Associates for L&C Transit Mix Corporation provides a brief history of the site: " The Site was owned by the Town of Southampton until 1973. At that time, the town removed all of the topsoil from the Site and let the land lay fallow. Joseph Menafra purchased the land from the town of Southampton and operated a sand and gravel mining operation for approximately four years. The current owner of the Site, L&C Transit Mix Corporation, purchased the property from J. Menafra in 1982."

The Roux report references a document entitled "L & C Transit Mix Corporation Proposed Solid Waste Facility Descriptive/Historical Documents," prepared by Guidi & Showers (1988), which was unavailable to us. That document identified potentially upgradient and/or adjacent areas where other environmental investigations were underway:

Air National Guard Base – A Phase I Report by the Hazardous Materials Technical Center identified five potential source areas at the Air National Guard (ANG) Base in 1987. As of 1987, the site was listed on USEPA's Superfund list.

Suffolk County Airport Petroleum, Oil and Lubricant Storage Area - Located approximately 500 feet north of the Site, significant jet fuel spills and leaks were reported, dating back to 1966. At that time, a plume 700 feet long and 300 feet wide was believed to exist.

Suffolk County Airport Fire Training Area

Quiogue Landfill – The Town of Southampton operated the 12 – acre Quiogue Landfill, east of and adjacent to the L&C Concrete property from 1968 to 1978. The landfill reportedly received household garbage and septage waste, and possibly industrial wastes such as chemicals, waste oils, pesticides and transformers. While the four monitoring wells installed at the site were sampled in 1982, only 16 ppb of chlorobenzene was detected, according to E.A. Science and Technology. The site was listed on both the USEPA and NYSDEC Superfund lists.

C& D Site – No information on the C&D site located to the northeast of the site was included in the Roux report.

The Roux report concluded that groundwater contaminants were most likely present at the Site, based upon the observed oil sheen and petroleum odor in groundwater excavated in the "pit" area. However, no data were available to characterize groundwater quality, and Roux recommended that six new monitoring wells be installed on site. NYSDEC prepared a work plan to conduct a Preliminary Site Assessment in 1992. They reported that rusted and abandoned drums, tanks, vehicles, equipment and scrap metal were observed. The work plan recommended adding and sampling two water table monitoring wells and two test pits.

On June 3, 1993, NYSDEC determined that there was no evidence that the site was or had been used for hazardous waste disposal, and recommended that the site be classified as a P site until limited soil sampling could confirm that n o hazardous wastes were present. The attached documentation, excerpts from a 1989 report prepared by YEC consultants, notes that Joseph Menafra had received NYSDEC and Town of Southampton permits to operate the sand mine, and the solid waste management facility for construction and demolition debris.

In 1995, a potential buyer of the L&C property retained C. A. Rich Consultants to prepare a soil gas survey workplan in response to the State's concerns. NYSDEC provided some comments on the work plan, which was never implemented by the potential buyer. A 1995 memo from the Suffolk County Department of Health Services to Chesterfield Associates, the property owner to the east reports the presence of unpermitted discharges of volatiles and metals from the on-site leaching pools. Because the Chesterfield Associates property is to the southeast and downgradient of the site, cesspool discharges are not expected to impact groundwater quality at L&C Concrete. Chesterfield Associates was directed to have the contaminated liquids, solids and sludge pumped from the system, and disposed of by a licensed industrial waste hauler.

A June 30, 1998 memorandum from the Inspection Services Bureau of the Suffolk County Office of Pollution Control to the Suffolk County Real Estate office, which was contemplating acquiring the Site reported the results of a site inspection. The inspection identified 12 abandoned tractor-trailer and cement trucks, as well as a large sand mine containing groundwater appearing to be contaminated with an oil sheen. The memo concludes that environmental contamination is evident on the property. The memorandum also reports that the southeast corner of the property was used by a cesspool company. The continued presence of a cesspool company was not observed during the site visit conducted in 2000. The 1998 memorandum was the latest document found in regulatory files for the site.

a. Area 32.9 acres (Entire property) b. EPA ID Number N/A

c. Completed ( )Phase I ( )Phase II (X) PSA ( )RI/FS ( )PA/SI ( )Other

9. HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSED (Include EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers)

No hazardous waste disposal has been documented on-site. NYSDEC listed the site due to concern over possible hazardous waste disposal related to the unpermitted disposal of construction and demolition (C&D) debris near the center of the property. NYSDEC files report that the information on former uses of the property is limited. The Town of Southampton originally owned the property and may have used the site as a dump. An older landfilled area under heavy vegetation is present along the eastern property border, north of the C&D disposal area. It is known that the adjacent property to the east of the older landfill is the forrmer location for the Quiogue landfill that was operated by the Town of Southampton as a sanitary landfill from 1968 to 1978 – ithe DEC suspected that the Suffolk County Air Force Base contributed industrial waste to this landfill. That landfill is listed as an inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site, ID No. 152061. NYSDEC concerns also focused on potential impacts from the jet fuel spilled at the upgradient Suffolk County airport site migrating on-site via groundwater.

NYSDEC conducted a site visit in 1992 that identified rusting and abandoned drums and tanks. Visual observations from adjacent properties in early 2000 confirmed the continued presence of abandoned vehicles and equipment.

10. ANALYTICAL DATA AVAILABLE

a. ( )Air (X)Groundwater ( )Surface Water ( )Sediment ( )Soil ( )Waste ( )Leachate ( )EPTox ( )TCLP

b. Contravention of Standards or Guidance Values

Regulatory files indicate that 84 ppb of trichloroethylene was found in A47 on the eastern part of the property; no sampling date was listed. During the winter 2000 sampling event conducted as part of this PSA, Significant concentrations of ethyl benzene (430 ppb), m/p-xylene (1500 ppb) and o-xylene (700 ppb) were identified in SCDHS W-23, located just north of and upgradient of the sand pit. In addition, several aromatic hydrocarbons matching the kerosene standard were tentatively identified. The laboratory used kerosene as the closest radily available reference to the jet fuel standard that was requested. Please refer to attached tables 1,2 and 3. Relatively high levels of calcium, iron, manganese and potassium reported in MW-2 to the southeast of the site do suggest enriched conditions, possibly resulting from previous landfilling operations in the area.

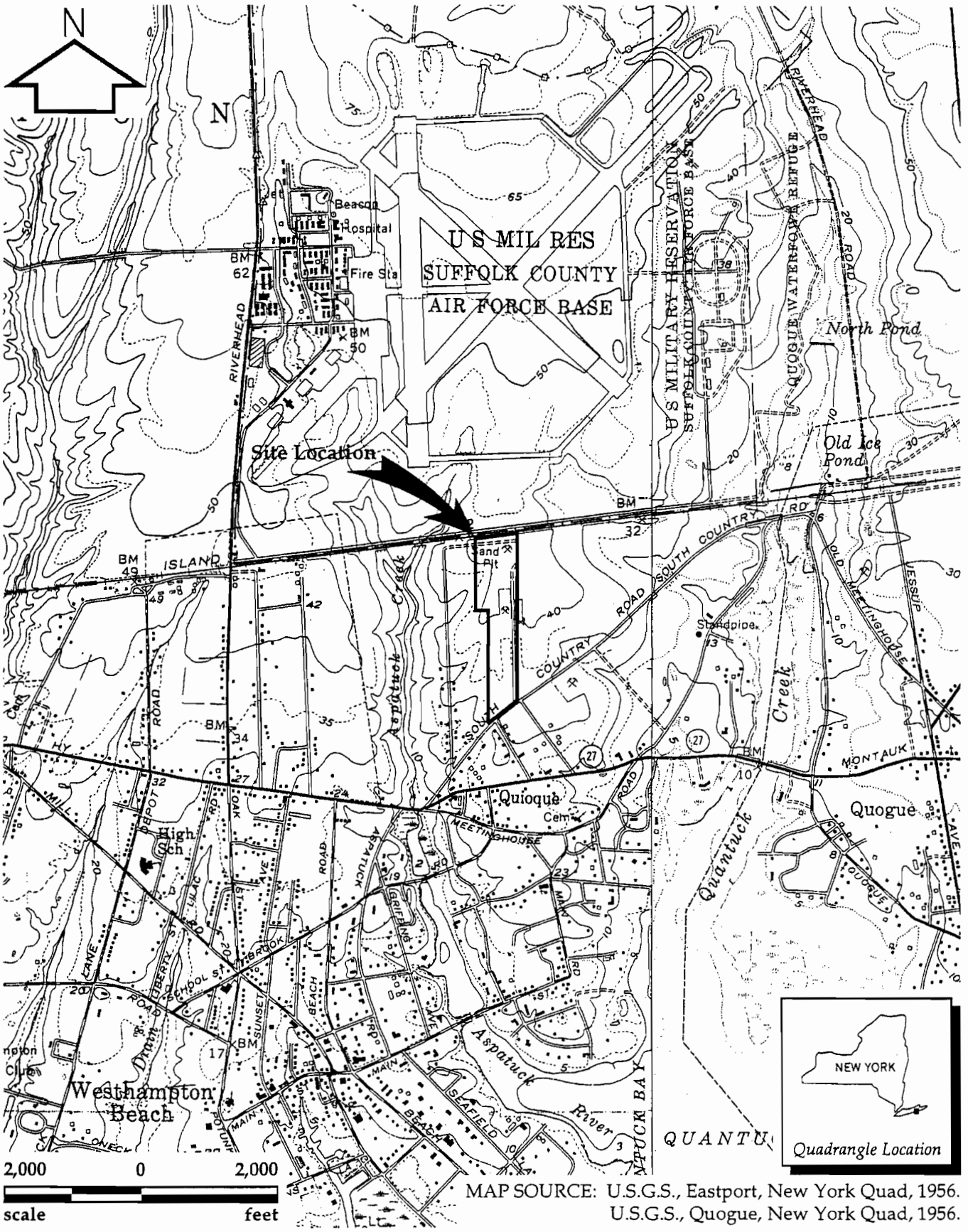
11. CONCLUSIONS

12. SITE DATA

a. Nearest Surface Water: Distance 1,500 ft.	Direction West		Classification		
b. Nearest Groundwater: Depth 25 ft.	Flow Direction South-southeast		(x)Sole Source ( )Primary ( )Principal		
c. Nearest Water Supply: Distance 2,500 ft.	Direction Southeast		Active (x)Yes ( )No		
d. Nearest Building: Distance 600 ft.	Direction: West		Use: Residential		
e. In State Economic Development Zone?	( )Y	(x)N	i. Controlled Site Access?	(x)Y	()N
f. Crops or livestock on site?	( )Y	(x)N	j. Exposed hazardous waste?	( )Y	(x)N
g. Documented fish or wildlife mortality?	( )Y	(x)N	k. HRS Score _____		
h. Impact on special status fish or wildlife resource?	( )Y	(x)N	l. For Class 2: Priority Category _____		

13. SITE OWNER'S NAME	14. ADDRESS	15. TELEPHONE NUMBER
Larry Carneval, L&C Concrete	South Country Road Westhampton Beach, NY 11978	631-288-6929

16. PREPARER	17. APPROVED
Signature Date	Signature Date
Name, Title, Organization	Name, Title, Organization



MAP SOURCE: U.S.G.S., Eastport, New York Quad, 1956.
U.S.G.S., Quogue, New York Quad, 1956.

O:\KALNY\Suffolk Sites\L&C Concrete Mix Corp\Figure 1-L&C Site-USGS

CDM Camp Dresser & McKee

Figure 1
L&C Concrete Mix Corp. Site Location

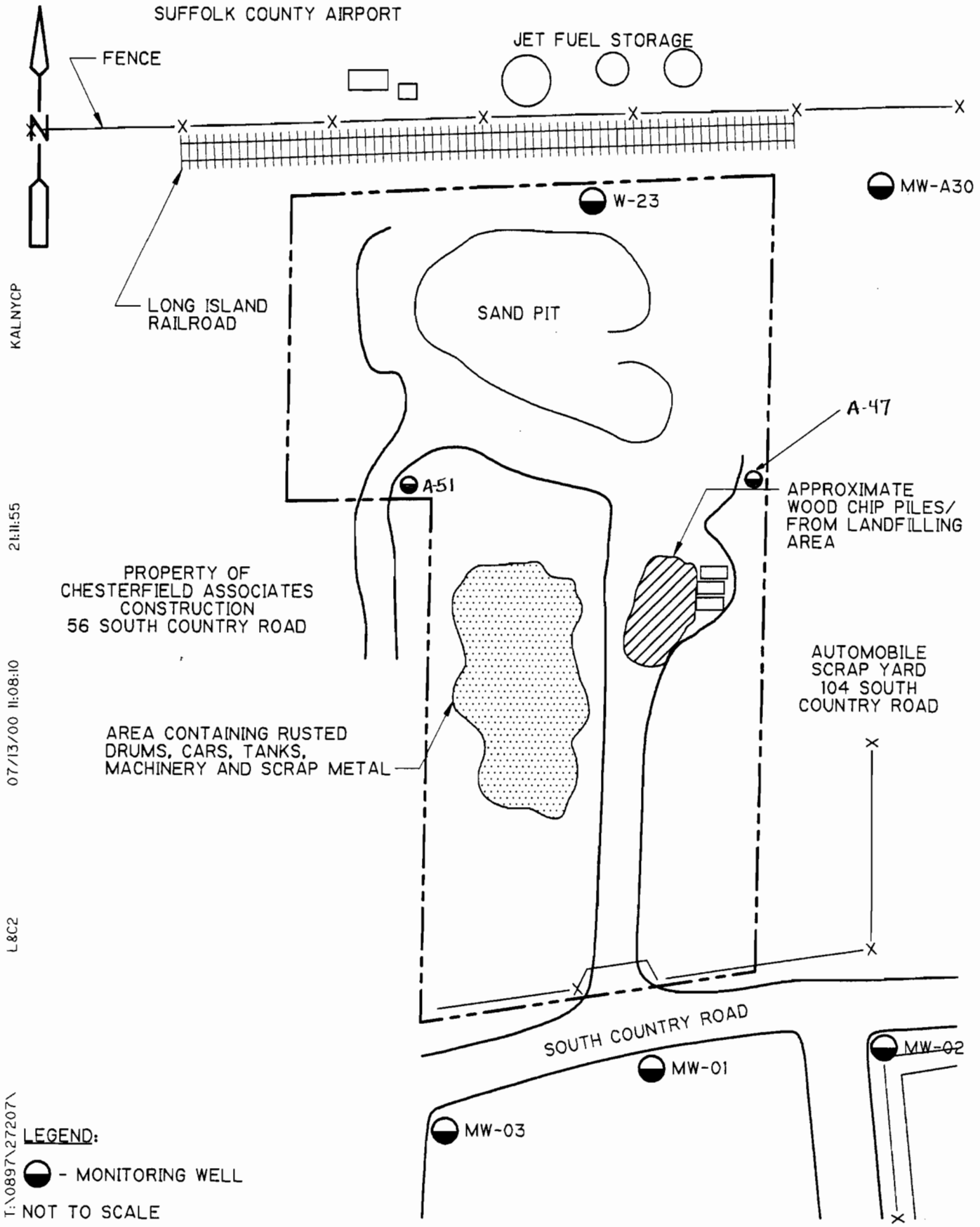


Figure 2
Site Location
L & C Concrete Mix Corp.

CDM Camp Dresser & McKee

Table 1
Volatiles Analytical Results Summary
L & C Concrete

Sample ID:	*MW-1*	*MW-1 DL*	*MW-2*	*MW-3*	*DUPLICATE*	*SCDHSA-30*	*SCDHSW-23*	**NYS**
Collection Date:	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	**Standards**
Units:	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)
Chloromethane	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
Bromomethane	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
Vinyl chloride	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	2
Chloroethane	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
Methylene Chloride	2.00 U		2.00 U	2.00 U	2.00 U	2.00 U	100.00 U	5
Acetone	5.00 U		5.00 U	2.00 J	5.00 U	11.00	250.00 U	50 G
Carbon disulfide	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
1,1-Dichloroethene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
1,1-Dichloroethane	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
Chloroform	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	7
1,2-Dichloroethane	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	.6
2-Butanone	5.00 U		5.00 U	5.00 U	5.00 U	5.00 U	250.00 U	50
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	1
Carbon tetrachloride	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
Bromodichloromethane	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	50 G
1,2-dichloropropane	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	1
cis-1,3-dichloropropene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	.4*
Trichloroethene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
Benzene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	1
Dibromochloromethane	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
trans-1,3-dichloropropene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	.4*
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	1
Bromoform	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	50 G
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	5.00 U		5.00 U	5.00 U	5.00 U	5.00 U	250.00 U	NS
2-Hexanone	5.00 U		5.00 U	5.00 U	5.00 U	5.00 U	250.00 U	50 G
Tetrachloroethene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
Toluene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
Chlorobenzene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
Ethylbenzene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	430.00 D	5
Styrene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
trans-1,2-dichloroethene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
cis-1,2-dichloroethene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
1,2-dibromoethane	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
1,3-dichlorobenzene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	3*
1,4-dichlorobenzene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	3*
1,2-dichlorobenzene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	3*
1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	.04
Vinyl acetate	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	NS
m/p-xylene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1500.00 D	5
o-xylene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	700.00 D	5.00

Table 2
Semi-Volatile Analytical Results Summary
L & C Concrete

Sample ID:	*MW-1*	*MW-1 DL*	*MW-2*	*MW-3*	*DUPLICATE*	*SCDHSA-30*	*SCDHSW-23*	**NYS**
Collection Date:	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	**Standards**
Units:	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)
Phenol	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			1*
bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			1
2-Chlorophenol	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			1*
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			3
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			3
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			3
2-Methylphenol	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			1*
2,2'-oxybis(1-Chloropropane)	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			5
4-Methylphenol	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			1*
N-Nitroso-di-n-propylamine	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			50 G
Hexachloroethane	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			5
Nitrobenzene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			0.4
Isophorone	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			NS
2-Nitrophenol	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			1*
2,4-Dimethylphenol	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			50 G
bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			5 E
2,4-Dichlorophenol	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			5
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			5
Naphthalene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			10 G
4-Chloroaniline	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			5
Hexachlorobutadiene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			0.5
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			5
2-Methylnaphthalene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			NS
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			5
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			1*
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	25 U	120 U	25 U	25 U	25 U			1*
2-Chloronaphthalene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			10 G
2-Nitroaniline	25 U	120 U	25 U	25 U	25 U			5
Dimethylphthalate	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			50 G
Acenaphthylene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			NS
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			5
3-Nitroaniline	25 U	120 U	25 U	25 U	25 U			5
Acenaphthene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			20 E
2,4-Dinitrophenol	25 U	120 U	25 U	25 U	25 U			1*
4-Nitrophenol	25 U	120 U	25 U	25 U	25 U			1*
Dibenzofuran	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			NS
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			5
Diethylphthalate	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			50 G
Fluorene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			50 G
4-Chlorophenyl-phenylether	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			NS
4-Nitroaniline	25 U	120 U	25 U	25 U	25 U			5
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	25 U	120 U	25 U	25 U	25 U			1*
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			50 G
4-Bromophenyl-phenylether	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			NS
Hexachlorobenzene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			0.04
Pentachlorophenol	25 U	120 U	25 U	25 U	25 U			1*
Phenanthrene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			50 G
Anthracene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			50 G

Table 2 (continued)
Semi-Volatile Analytical Results Summary
L & C Concrete

Sample ID:	*MW-1*	*MW-1 DL*	*MW-2*	*MW-3*	*DUPLICATE*	*SCDHSA-30*	*SCDHSW-23*	**NYS**
Collection Date:	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	**Standards**
Units:	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)
Carbazole	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			NS
Di-n-butylphthalate	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			50
Fluoranthene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			50 G
Pyrene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			50 G
Butylbenzylphthalate	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			50 G
Benzo[a]anthracene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			0.002 G
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			5
Chrysene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			0.002 G
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	120 E	130 D	10 U	8 J	10 U			5
Di-n-octylphthalate	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			50 G
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			0.002 G
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			0.002 G
Benzo[a]pyrene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			ND
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			0.002 G
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			NS
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			NS

Table 3
Pesticides/PBC's Analytical Results Summary
L & C Concrete

Sample ID:	*MW-1*	*MW-1 DL*	*MW-2*	*MW-3*	*DUPLICATE*	*SCDHSA-30*	*SCDHSW-23*	**NYS**
Collection Date:	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	**Standards**
Units:	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)
alpha-BHC	0.050 U		0.050 U	0.050 U	0.050 U			0.01
beta-BHC	0.050 U		0.050 U	0.050 U	0.050 U			0.04
delta-BHC	0.050 U		0.050 U	0.050 U	0.050 U			0.04
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	0.050 U		0.050 U	0.050 U	0.050 U			0.05
Heptachlor	0.050 U		0.050 U	0.050 U	0.050 U			.04
Aldrin	0.050 U		0.050 U	0.050 U	0.050 U			ND
Heptachlor epoxide	0.050 U		0.050 U	0.050 U	0.050 U			.03
Endosulfan I	0.050 U		0.050 U	0.050 U	0.050 U			NS
Dieldrin	0.10 U		0.10 U	0.10 U	0.10 U			.004
4,4'-DDE	0.10 U		0.10 U	0.10 U	0.10 U			.2
Endrin	0.10 U		0.10 U	0.10 U	0.10 U			ND
Endosulfan II	0.10 U		0.10 U	0.10 U	0.10 U			NS
4,4'-DDD	0.10 U		0.10 U	0.10 U	0.10 U			.3
Endosulfan sulfate	0.10 U		0.10 U	0.10 U	0.10 U			NS
4,4'-DDT	0.10 U		0.10 U	0.10 U	0.10 U			.2
Methoxychlor	0.50 U		0.50 U	0.50 U	0.50 U			35
Endrin ketone	0.10 U		0.10 U	0.10 U	0.10 U			5
Endrin aldehyde	0.10 U		0.10 U	0.10 U	0.10 U			5
alpha-chlordane	0.050 U		0.050 U	0.050 U	0.050 U			.2*
gamma-chlordane	0.050 U		0.050 U	0.050 U	0.050 U			.2*
Toxaphene	5.0 U		5.0 U	5.0 U	5.0 U			.06
Aroclor-1016	1.0 U		1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U			.09*
Aroclor-1221	2.0 U		2.0 U	2.0 U	2.0 U			.09*
Aroclor-1232	1.0 U		1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U			.09*
Aroclor-1242	1.0 U		1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U			.09*
Aroclor-1248	1.0 U		1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U			.09*
Aroclor-1254	1.0 U		1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U			.09*
Aroclor-1260	1.0 U		1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U			.09*

Table 4
Total Metals Analytical Results Summary
L & C Concrete

Sample ID:	*MW-1*	*MW-1 DL*	*MW-2*	*MW-3*	*DUPLICATE*	*SCDHSA-30*	*SCDHSW-23*	**NYS**
Collection Date:	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	**Standards**
Units:	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)
Aluminum	359		177 B	240	181 B			2000 E
Antimony	3.2 U		3.2 U	3.2 U	3.2 U			3
Arsenic	3.0 U		3.0 U	3.0 U	3.0 U			25
Barium	65.0 B		34.4 B	143 B	35.0 B			1000
Beryllium	0.46 B		0.20 U	0.61 B	0.20 U			3 G
Cadmium	0.40 U		0.40 U	1.0 B	0.40 U			5
Calcium	5380		59100	12600	57600			NS
Chromium	0.89 U		2.6 B	0.89 U	2.6 B			50
Cobalt	2.0 U		2.0 U	3.2 B	2.0 U			NS
Copper	1.5 U		3.1 B	1.5 U	4.0 B			200
Iron	10 B		92.7 B	3.4 U	97.3 B			300.00
Lead	1.6 U		1.6 U	1.6 U	1.6 U			25.00
Magnesium	2130 B		14000	5380	14000			35,000 G
Manganese	114		19.7	**588**	18.6			300.00
Mercury	0.10 U		0.10 U	0.10 U	0.10 U			0.70
Nickel	2.0 U		4.4 B	3.3 B	4.5 B			100
Potassium	804 B		2680 B	1450 B	2790.0 B			NS
Selenium	2.7 U		2.7 U	3.0 B	2.7 U			10
Silver	0.69 U		0.69 U	0.73 B	0.69 U			50
Sodium	6100		8290	18100	8460			20000
Thallium	4.0 U		4.0 U	4.0 U	4.0 U			0.50 G
Vanadium	1.3 U		1.3 U	1.3 U	1.3 U			NS
Zinc	3.9 B		18.9 B	3.7 B	17.9 B			2000 G
Cyanide	10.0 U		10.0 U	10.0 U	10.0 U			200

ANALYTICAL DATA TABLE NOTES

NOTES:

** The sum of all phenols must not exceed 1.
* The sum of all forms must not exceed the value shown
* GA standard= Groundwater Discharge Standards, 6 NYCRR Parts 700-705
S = standard value
G = guidance value
B = entered if the report value is less than the Contract Required Detection Limit (CRDL) but greater than the Instrumentation Detection Limit
E= groundwater effluent limitation
N = matrix spike sample recovery not within control limits
NONE = no standard or guidance value
NS = GA standard is below detection limit
N/A = Not analyzed due to laboratory error in detection limits
ND = None Detectable
Highlighted cells indicate groundwater standard exceedances

Organic Data Qualifiers:

J = The associated numerical value is an estimated quantity.
U = The compound was analyzed for but not detected at or above the Contract Required Quantitation Limit (CRQL), or the compound is not detected due to qualification through the method or field blank
UJ = The compound was analyzed for, but not detected. The sample quantitation limit is an estimated quantity due to variance in quality control limits.

2.0 USEPA SITE INSPECTION QUESTIONNAIRE

SITE SUMMARY

Provide a brief description of the site and its operational history. State the site name, owner, operator, type of facility and operations, size of property, active or inactive status, and years of waste generation. Summarize waste treatment, storage, or disposal activities that have or may have occurred at the site; note whether these activities are documented or alleged. Identify all source types and prior spills, floods, or fires. Summarize highlights of the PA and other investigations if available. Follow the outline on the next page:

SITE CONDITONS AND BACKGROUND

1. PHYSICAL LOCATION

L&C Concrete site is a 32.9 acre site located on South Country Road in Quiogue, in the Town of Southampton, between the Long Island Railroad (LIRR) tracks on the north, and South Country Road on the south, as shown on figure 1. The former Quiogue Town Landfill (owned by the Town of Southampton) and an automobile junkyard lie to the east of the site; a construction company work and storage yard lies to the site's west. The site was formerly known as the Joseph Menafra site, or the L & C Transit Mix Corporation Site. The site latitude is 40 50' 00'', site longitude is 72 38'30''. (Ref. 1)

2. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

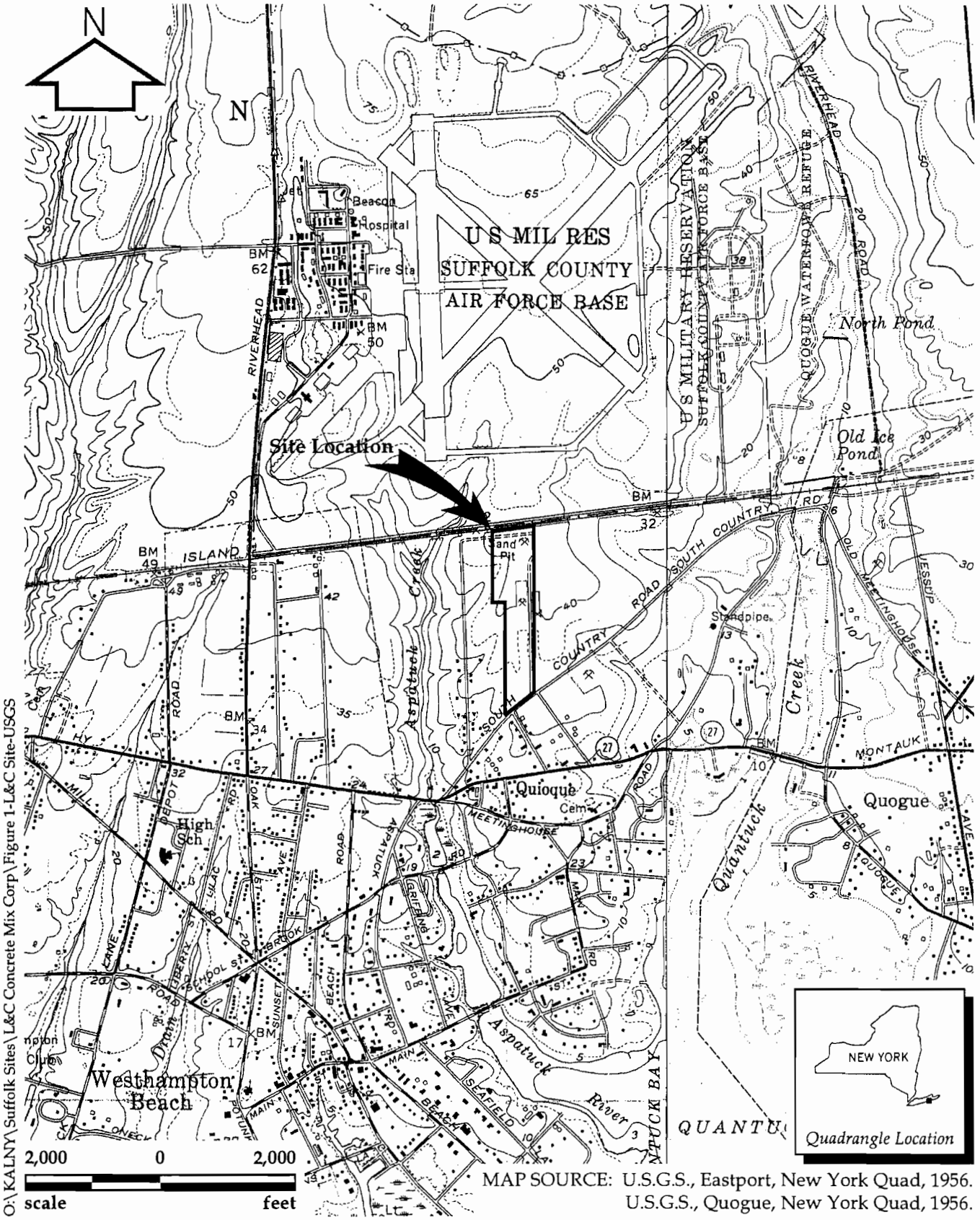
Figure 2, a site sketch, provides a general overview of site features. From the south, the L&C Concrete site is fenced along South Country Road; it is accessed through the main gate. Because access to the site was denied, conditions were observed from adjacent properties. The property is bermed along the eastern border. The property is not fenced along the western or northern boundaries, and could be observed from these vantage points. A large sand pit was observed in the northern part of the property. Further south, approximately one dozen apparently abandoned trucks and construction vehicles (including tractor trailers, an amphibious vehicle and a cement truck) could be observed. Construction and demolition debris was disposed towards the center of the site. According to information contained in the regulatory files, an older landfill that is now heavily vegetated, also lies along the eastern property boundary, to the north of the construction and demolition fill area. (Ref. 2)

Figures 3 and 4 show photographs taken during a March 2000 site visit. Photograph 1, taken from the north of the site and looking southwest, shows the sand pit. Photograph 2, taken just south of existing SCDHS well W-23 and looking off-site to the north, shows the proximity of the airport fuel storage tank to the site. Photograph 3, taken from the north of the site and looking southeast, shows abandoned vehicles and debris on the property.

3. RELEASE OR THREATENED RELEASE INTO THE ENVIRONMENT OF A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, POLLUTANT OR CONTAMINANT

No documentation of hazardous waste disposal at the site was identified in the regulatory files.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) concerns about the site were listed in a 1992 memorandum, as follows:



MAP SOURCE: U.S.G.S., Eastport, New York Quad, 1956.
U.S.G.S., Quogue, New York Quad, 1956.

Figure 1
L&C Concrete Mix Corp. Site Location

CDM Camp Dresser & McKee

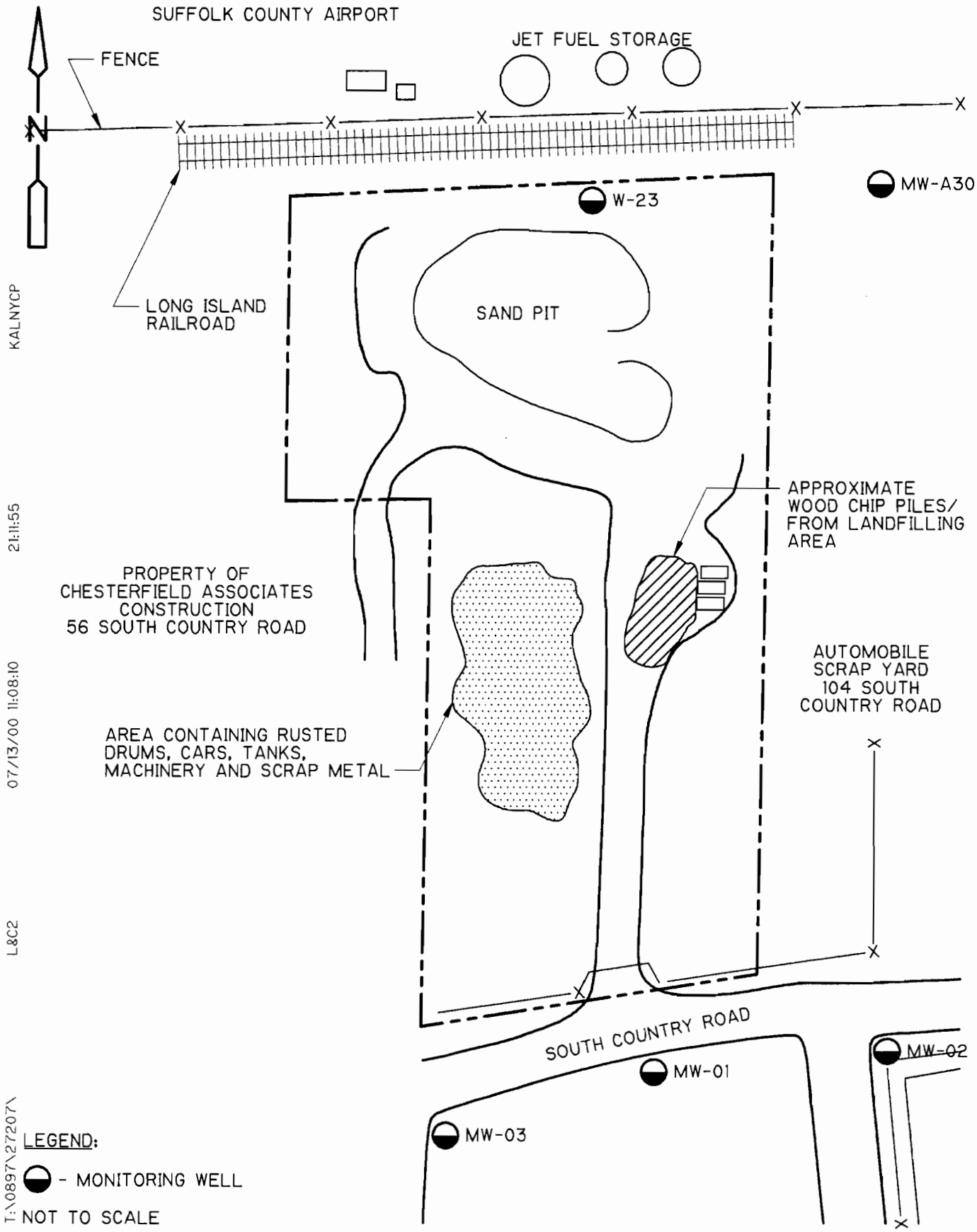


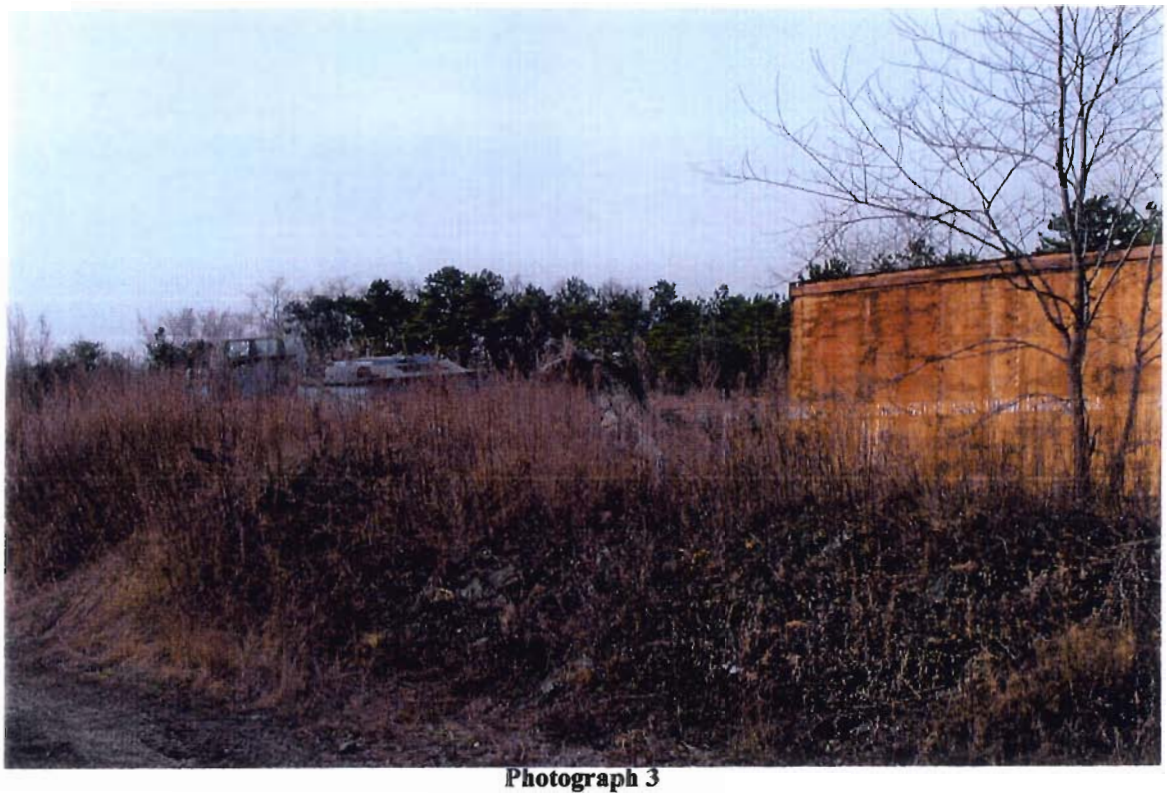
Figure 2
Site Location
L & C Concrete Mix Corp.

CDM Camp Dresser & McKee

Photograph 1
Sand Pit
(Looking Southwest)

Photograph 2
SCDHS monitoring well W-23 in foreground and airport fuel storage tank in distance
(Looking Northeast)

Figure 3



Photograph 3
Assorted abandoned vehicles and debris
(Looking Southwest)

Figure 4

Soil cuttings from the wellbores were spread on the surrounding ground surface, in accordance with the workplan. Well development water was also discharged directly to the adjacent ground surface. access was not provided.

Approximately one month after the wells were installed and allowed to equilibrate, all three new wells, and two existing Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS) wells were sampled. Samples were collected using dedicated-disposable bailers. Sample from the three newly installed downgradient monitoring wells were analyzed for full TCL parameters. While sampling the upgradient well designated as SCDHS W-23, CDM noticed that the water level probe smelled of fuel. Samples from this well, and the upgradient well designated as SCDHS A-30 were analyzed for volatile organic compounds. The outside of the bailer used to sample the well was coated with product, and a sheen was observed in the sample bottle.

As part of the PSA, In March, 2000 YEC, a New York State licensed surveyor from Valley Cottage, New York, completed a site survey of the L& C Concrete site. All property lines and right-of-ways were based upon Suffolk County tax maps. Horizontal and vertical locations of the three new, and two existing monitoring wells were surveyed. The vertical datum used is the 1929 NGVD benchmark. The survey is included here as figure 5.

Groundwater entering the site from the north appears to be contaminated with jet fuel from an upgradient source. While the downgradient wells did not show evidence of the jet fuel contamination leaving the site to the south, low levels of other contaminants were identified.

Table 1 summarizes the results of the volatile organic analyses. No volatile organic contaminants were identified in downgradient well MW-1 (directly south of the Site's main gate). 2-Methoxy-2-methyl Propane was tentatively identified in MW-2 (south of the southeast corner of the site) at an estimated concentration of 4 parts per billion (ppb). The presence of acetone was detected in MW-3 (south of southwest corner of the site) at 2 ppb, below the contract required detection limit of 5 ppb.

The only volatile organic compound reported in upgradient monitoring well SCDHS A-30 (northeast corner of the property) was acetone, at 11 ppb.

Significant concentrations of ethylbenzene (430 ppb), m/p-xylene (1500 ppb) and o-xylene (700 ppb) were identified in monitoring well SCDHSW-23, which is located on the northern part of the site, just north of and upgradient of the sand pit. In addition, several aromatic hydrocarbons matching the kerosene standard were tentatively identified. The laboratory used kerosene as the closest available reference to the jet fuel standard that was requested.

Table 2 summarizes the results of the semi-volatile analyses. The analyte bis (2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate was reported at 120 ppb, a concentration that exceeded the calibration range of the GC/MS instrument used for the analysis of the groundwater sample from MW-1. The sample was reanalyzed at a higher dilution, resulting in the detection of the Phthalate at 130 ppb. The groundwater standard for bis(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate is 5 ppb.

An unknown acid was tentatively identified in the same sample at an estimated concentration of 22 ppb. Bis (2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate was also detected in downgradient well MW-3 at 8 ppb. An unknown aldol condensate, and a number of unknown siloxanes were tentatively

- A plume of petroleum related contaminants was believed to be flowing beneath the site from spills at the tank farm at the upgradient Suffolk County Air Base.

- A landfilled area with surface deposits of construction and demolition material exists towards the center of the site. The area was operated without permits, and hence it was not known whether hazardous materials were accepted.

- An older, heavily vegetated landfilled area exists along the eastern property border, north of the construction and demolition landfill. Because the adjacent property to the east is the former location of the Quiogue landfill, suspected of receiving industrial wastes from the Suffolk County Air Force Base, it was suspected that the two fill sites could also be related.

- Rusted and abandoned drums and tanks were visible during the 1992 site inspection.

Because the planned on-site investigations could not be implemented, it could not be determined whether hazardous materials were discarded along with the construction and demolition debris disposed on-site. From off-site vantage points, the continued presence of abandoned trucks, construction vehicles and an amphibious vehicle could be observed. It is likely that these vehicles contain small quantities of fuels, motor oils and fluids that could result in localized soil and groundwater contamination if they are released to the environment.

The NYSDEC had identified several concerns about the unpermitted mining and landfilling activities conducted on-site:

- Sand mining operations could expose contaminated groundwater migrating on-site from an upgradient jet fuel spill to the atmosphere, animals and humans; sand and gravel mining could also expose layers of garbage and possibly contaminated materials from the old Quiogue landfill;

- The unpermitted disposal of construction and demolition debris could have caused soil and/or groundwater contamination if hazardous wastes were simultaneously disposed of at the site.

Based upon the local hydrogeology, the history of the upgradient jet fuel spill, the most recent on-site observations (SCDHS, 1998) identifying the presence of an oily sheen on the groundwater in the sand pit on the northern part of the property, and the results of the upgradient groundwater monitoring, it can be concluded that groundwater at the site has been contaminated by jet fuel from the off-site source

Ref. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10

4. SITE ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES/OBSERVATIONS

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Technical Work Plan and CDM's Site Specific SOP outlined procedures to conduct site reconnaissance, utility clearance, and soil gas sampling, install monitoring wells on-site and conduct split spoon sampling, sample the new and existing monitoring wells and install test pits, in order to meet the objectives of the investigation.

Because the site owner did not grant access to the site, the soil gas sampling, test pit installation and on-site monitoring well installation and sampling were not completed. Instead, three new monitoring wells were installed immediately downgradient of the site, in public right-of-ways, as shown on figure 2. Figure 2, based upon a site sketch originally found in SCDHS files, also shows the historical locations of the sandpit, and discarded debris on the site.

Although the site was fenced along the south, preventing unauthorized access, two Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS) monitoring wells installed as part of other investigations could be accessed from the north. One well, W-23, was located on the northern edge of the L&C Concrete site, and serves as an upgradient well that will identify the presence of any jet fuel contamination from the fuel farm to the north. Existing well MW-A30 is located on the Town of Southampton property to the northeast of the site.

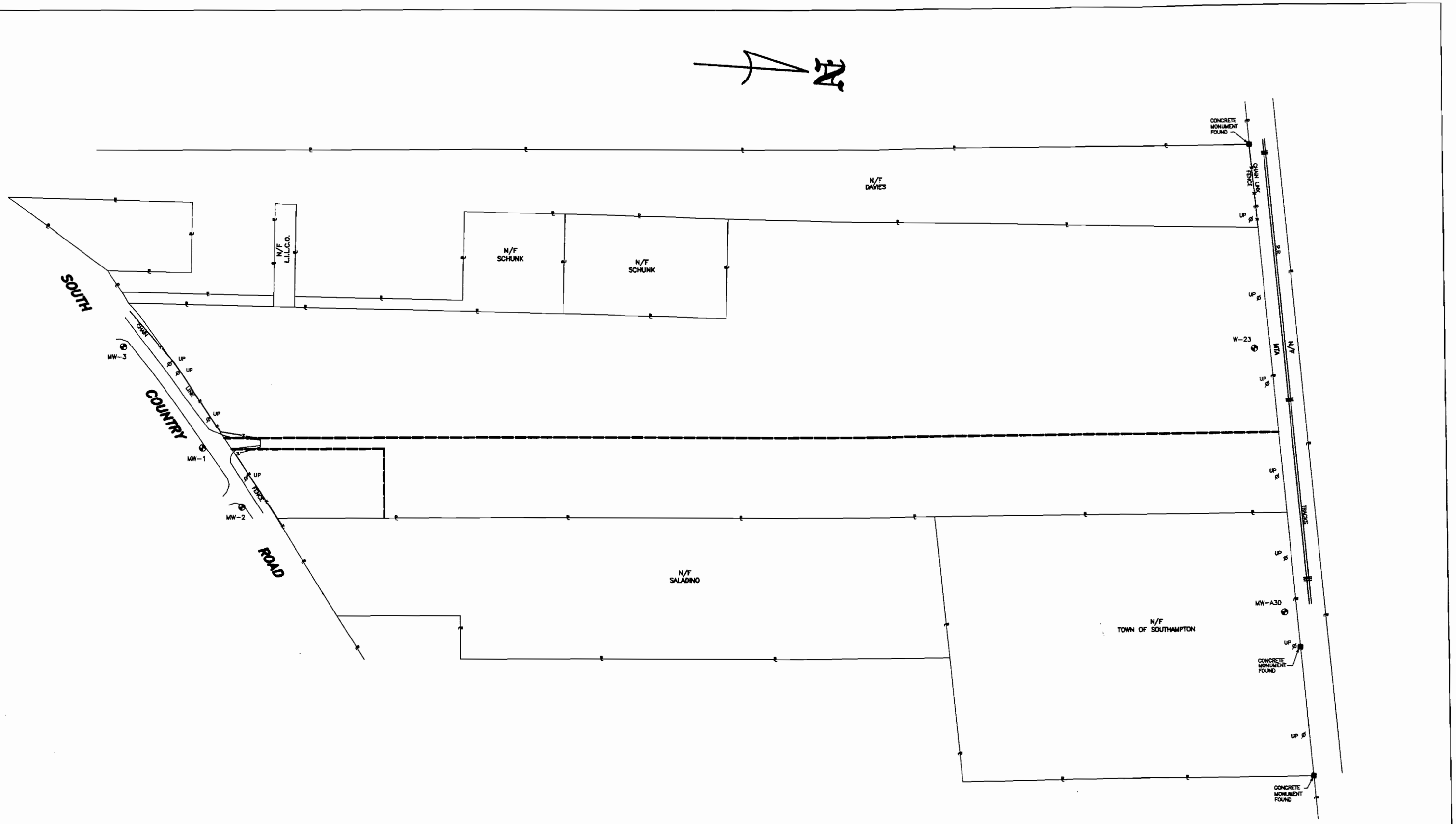
From the south, the L&C Concrete site is fenced along Country Road; it is accessed through the main gate. Because access to the site was denied, conditions were observed from adjacent properties. The property is bermed along the eastern border. The property is not fenced along the western, or northern boundaries, and could be observed from these vantage points. A large sand pit was observed in the northern part of the property. Further south, approximately one dozen apparently abandoned trucks and construction vehicles (including tractor trailers, an amphibious vehicle and a cement truck) could be observed.

Figures 3 and 4 show photographs taken during the March 2000 site visit. Photograph 1, taken from north of the site, and looking southwest, shows the sand pit. Photograph 2, taken just south of existing SCDHS well W-23 and looking off-site to the north, shows the proximity of the airport fuel storage tank to the Site. Photograph 3, taken from the north of the site, and looking southeast, shows abandoned vehicles and debris on the property. Because it is unlikely that the fluids (e.g., motor oil, antifreeze, etc.) were drained from the vehicles prior to abandonment, small quantities of these substances are potentially present on-site.

Three groundwater monitoring wells were installed in public right-of-ways downgradient of the site, as shown on figure 2. MW-3 was installed on South Country Road, south of the southwest corner of the site, MW- 1 was installed on South Country Road, just south of the gated entrance to the site, and MW-2 was installed on South Country Road, south of the southeast corner of the site. Well installation was completed by SJB Drilling Services of Buffalo, New York, in accordance with the Sampling Protocol/Field Investigations procedures outlined in the January 2000 Site Operations and Quality Assurance Plan.

Monitoring wells consisted of ten (10) feet of 10-slot screen, placed to straddle the water table. Well diameters were two inches. Groundwater was encountered in each well at a depth of approximately 30 feet below ground surface. Wells were developed using submersible pumps, and evacuated water was discharged directly to the surrounding ground surface. CDM monitored the quality and quantity of well development, and later, well purge water.

No soil or soil gas sampling was conducted as part of this assignment, as site access was not provided.



WELL ELEVATION TABLE

WELL I.D.	GROUND	TOP OF CASING	TOP OF PVC
MW-1	33.76	33.76	33.59
MW-2	34.23	34.23	33.93
MW-3	31.11	31.11	30.83
MW-A30	43.23	–	43.81
MW-W23	35.30	–	36.00

NOTES:

1.) DATE OF SURVEY: MARCH 30, 2000
2.) HORIZONTAL DATUM: ASSUMED
3.) VERTICAL DATUM: NGVD 1929 FROM NGS BENCHMARK
4.) PROPERTY LINES FROM TAX MAPS AND ARE APPROXIMATE ONLY

LEGEND

- MONITORING WELL
- UP ø UTILITY POLE
- x——x CHAIN LINK FENCE
- RAILROAD TRACKS
- PROPERTY LINE
- ADJOINING PROPERTY LINE

SCALE
100 50 0 100 FT.

Figure 5

REVISIONS	YEC, INC.	
	VALLEY COTTAGE	NEW YORK
	L & C CONCRETE SURVEY	
	TOWN OF WESTHAMPTON	
	SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK	

DATE:	SCALE:	DRAWN BY:	CHECKED BY:	JOB NO.
MAY 2000	1"=100'	MBW		A0227

Table 1
Volatiles Analytical Results Summary
L & C Concrete

Sample ID:	*MW-1*	*MW-1 DL*	*MW-2*	*MW-3*	*DUPLICATE*	*SCDHSA-30*	*SCDHSW-23*	NYS
Collection Date:	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	Standards
Units:	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)
Chloromethane	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
Bromomethane	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
Vinyl chloride	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	2
Chloroethane	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
Methylene Chloride	2.00 U		2.00 U	2.00 U	2.00 U	2.00 U	100.00 U	5
Acetone	5.00 U		5.00 U	2.00 J	5.00 U	11.00	250.00 U	50 G
Carbon disulfide	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
1,1-Dichloroethene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
1,1-Dichloroethane	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
Chloroform	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	7
1,2-Dichloroethane	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	.6
2-Butanone	5.00 U		5.00 U	5.00 U	5.00 U	5.00 U	250.00 U	50
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	~~5~~
Carbon tetrachloride	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
Bromodichloromethane	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	50 G
1,2-dichloropropane	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	1
cis-1,3-dichloropropene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	.4*
Trichloroethene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
Benzene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	1
Dibromochloromethane	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
trans-1,3-dichloropropene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	.4*
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	1
Bromoform	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	50 G
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	5.00 U		5.00 U	5.00 U	5.00 U	5.00 U	250.00 U	NS
2-Hexanone	5.00 U		5.00 U	5.00 U	5.00 U	5.00 U	250.00 U	50 G
Tetrachloroethene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
Toluene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
Chlorobenzene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
Ethylbenzene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	430.00 D	5
Styrene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
trans-1,2-dichloroethene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
cis-1,2-dichloroethene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
1,2-dibromoethane	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	5
1,3-dichlorobenzene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	3*
1,4-dichlorobenzene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	50.00 U	3*
1,2-dichlorobenzene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	**50.00 U**	3*
1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	**50.00 U**	.04
Vinyl acetate	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	**50.00 U**	NS
m/p-xylene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	**1500.00 D**	5
o-xylene	1.00 U		1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	1.00 U	**700.00 D**	5.00

Table 2 (continued)
Semi-Volatile Analytical Results Summary
L & C Concrete

Sample ID:	*MW-1*	*MW-1 DL*	*MW-2*	*MW-3*	*DUPLICATE*	*SCDHSA-30*	*SCDHSW-23*	**NYS**
Collection Date:	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	**Standards**
Units:	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)
Carbazole	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			NS
Di-n-butylphthalate	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			50
Fluoranthene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			50 G
Pyrene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			50 G
Butylbenzylphthalate	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			50 G
Benzo[a]anthracene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			0.002 G
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			5
Chrysene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			0.002 G
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	120 E	130 D	10 U	8 J	10 U			5
Di-n-octylphthalate	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			50 G
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			0.002 G
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			0.002 G
Benzo[a]pyrene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			ND
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			0.002 G
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			NS
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	10 U	50 U	10 U	10 U	10 U			NS

Table 3
Pesticides/PBC's Analytical Results Summary
L & C Concrete

Sample ID:	*MW-1*	*MW-1 DL*	*MW-2*	*MW-3*	*DUPLICATE*	*SCDHSA-30*	*SCDHSW-23*	**NYS**
Collection Date:	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	**Standards**
Units:	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)
alpha-BHC	0.050 U		0.050 U	0.050 U	0.050 U			0.01
beta-BHC	0.050 U		0.050 U	0.050 U	0.050 U			0.04
delta-BHC	0.050 U		0.050 U	0.050 U	0.050 U			0.04
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	0.050 U		0.050 U	0.050 U	0.050 U			0.05
Heptachlor	0.050 U		0.050 U	0.050 U	0.050 U			.04
Aldrin	0.050 U		0.050 U	0.050 U	0.050 U			ND
Heptachlor epoxide	0.050 U		0.050 U	0.050 U	0.050 U			.03
Endosulfan I	0.050 U		0.050 U	0.050 U	0.050 U			NS
Dieldrin	0.10 U		0.10 U	0.10 U	0.10 U			.004
4,4'-DDE	0.10 U		0.10 U	0.10 U	0.10 U			.2
Endrin	0.10 U		0.10 U	0.10 U	0.10 U			ND
Endosulfan II	0.10 U		0.10 U	0.10 U	0.10 U			NS
4,4'-DDD	0.10 U		0.10 U	0.10 U	0.10 U			.3
Endosulfan sulfate	0.10 U		0.10 U	0.10 U	0.10 U			NS
4,4'-DDT	0.10 U		0.10 U	0.10 U	0.10 U			.2
Methoxychlor	0.50 U		0.50 U	0.50 U	0.50 U			35
Endrin ketone	0.10 U		0.10 U	0.10 U	0.10 U			5
Endrin aldehyde	0.10 U		0.10 U	0.10 U	0.10 U			5
alpha-chlordane	0.050 U		0.050 U	0.050 U	0.050 U			.2*
gamma-chlordane	0.050 U		0.050 U	0.050 U	0.050 U			.2*
Toxaphene	5.0 U		5.0 U	5.0 U	5.0 U			.06
Aroclor-1016	1.0 U		1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U			.09*
Aroclor-1221	2.0 U		2.0 U	2.0 U	2.0 U			.09*
Aroclor-1232	1.0 U		1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U			.09*
Aroclor-1242	1.0 U		1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U			.09*
Aroclor-1248	1.0 U		1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U			.09*
Aroclor-1254	1.0 U		1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U			.09*
Aroclor-1260	1.0 U		1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U			.09*

Table 4
Total Metals Analytical Results Summary
L & C Concrete

Sample ID:	*MW-1*	*MW-1 DL*	*MW-2*	*MW-3*	*DUPLICATE*	*SCDHSA-30*	*SCDHSW-23*	NYS
Collection Date:	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	*03/01/00*	Standards
Units:	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)	(ug/l)
Aluminum	359		177 B	240	181 B			2000 E
Antimony	3.2 U		3.2 U	3.2 U	3.2 U			3
Arsenic	3.0 U		3.0 U	3.0 U	3.0 U			25
Barium	65.0 B		34.4 B	143 B	35.0 B			1000
Beryllium	0.46 B		0.20 U	0.61 B	0.20 U			3 G
Cadmium	0.40 U		0.40 U	1.0 B	0.40 U			5
Calcium	5380		59100	12600	57600			NS
Chromium	0.89 U		2.6 B	0.89 U	2.6 B			50
Cobalt	2.0 U		2.0 U	3.2 B	2.0 U			NS
Copper	1.5 U		3.1 B	1.5 U	4.0 B			200
Iron	10 B		92.7 B	3.4 U	97.3 B			300.00
Lead	1.6 U		1.6 U	1.6 U	1.6 U			25.00
Magnesium	2130 B		14000	5380	14000			35,000 G
Manganese	114		19.7	**588**	18.6			300.00
Mercury	0.10 U		0.10 U	0.10 U	0.10 U			0.70
Nickel	2.0 U		4.4 B	3.3 B	4.5 B			100
Potassium	804 B		2680 B	1450 B	2790.0 B			NS
Selenium	2.7 U		2.7 U	3.0 B	2.7 U			10
Silver	0.69 U		0.69 U	0.73 B	0.69 U			50
Sodium	6100		8290	18100	8460			20000
Thallium	4.0 U		4.0 U	4.0 U	4.0 U			0.50 G
Vanadium	1.3 U		1.3 U	1.3 U	1.3 U			NS
Zinc	3.9 B		18.9 B	3.7 B	17.9 B			2000 G
Cyanide	10.0 U		10.0 U	10.0 U	10.0 U			200

ANALYTICAL DATA TABLE NOTES

NOTES:

** The sum of all phenols must not exceed 1.
* The sum of all forms must not exceed the value shown
* GA standard= Groundwater Discharge Standards, 6 NYCRR Parts 700-705
S = standard value
G = guidance value
B = entered if the report value is less than the Contract Required Detection Limit (CRDL) but greater than the Instrumentation Detection Limit
E= groundwater effluent limitation
N = matrix spike sample recovery not within control limits
NONE = no standard or guidance value
NS = GA standard is below detection limit
N/A = Not analyzed due to laboratory error in detection limits
ND = None Detectable
Highlighted cells indicate groundwater standard exceedances

Organic Data Qualifiers:

J = The associated numerical value is an estimated quantity.
U = The compound was analyzed for but not detected at or above the Contract Required Quantitation Limit
(CRQL), or the compound is not detected due to qualification through the method or field blank
UJ = The compound was analyzed for, but not detected. The sample quantitation limit is an estimated quantity due to variance in quality control limits.

identified in the samples from MW-2 and MW-3. The laboratory reports that these analytes were not inherent in the samples, but resulted from pretreatment of the glassware during sample preparation.

Table 3 shows the results of the metals analyses. Groundwater samples obtained from downgradient wells MW-1, MW-2 and MW-3 were analyzed for metals. No metals were detected in MW-1 above New York State standards or guidance values. The detection limits used for antimony (3.2) and thallium (4) were above the New York State standard of 3 ug/l for antimony and the guidance value of 0.5 ug/l for thallium.

While no metals were detected in MW-3 in concentrations above New York State standards or guidance values, concentrations of calcium, iron, manganese and potassium were all an order of magnitude greater than those reported in MW-1, possibly indicating enrichment from historical landfilling activities. In MW-2, the reported manganese concentration of 588 ug/l exceeds the 300 ug/l aesthetic standard. The measured level of sodium (18,100) approached, but did not exceed the 20,000 ug/l health standard.

Neither pesticides nor PCBs were detected in any of the wells sampled.

5. CERCLA STATUS

Not assigned.

Ref. 11

6. OTHER ACTIONS TO DATE (e.g., Federal removal, Federal remedial or pre-remedial actions, State actions, other legal violations)

To date, no Federal remedial actions have occurred. Correspondence in the regulatory files indicates that a Phase I Investigation was conducted at the site by YEC Inc. for the NYSDEC Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation. The State Attorney General's office obtained a preliminary injunction at the site in 1989 to stop the unpermitted sand mining and construction and demolition debris landfilling. NYSDEC initiated a preliminary site assessment (PSA) in 1992, and prepared a work plan for the same. However, after a potential new owner indicated a willingness to clean up the site under the solid waste regulations, the PSA was put on hold. No consent orders were signed, and the PSA was not completed by potential buyers of the property. In 1996, NYSDEC referred the site for a state-funded PSA investigation. In September 1999, NYSDEC assigned Camp Dresser & McKee (CDM) to conduct the PSA. No other federal or state remedial actions have occurred.

Ref. 2, 4, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20

7. STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ROLE

NYSDEC has sought the cooperation of existing and potential property owners to evaluate the potential presence of hazardous waste on-site, as described above.

Ref. 1,3,4,6,8,9,10,12, 13,14,15,16,17,18,19 and 20

POSSIBLE THREAT TO PUBLIC HEALTH OR WELFARE OR THE ENVIRONMENT AND STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES (permits – local, state and federal)

1. POSSIBLE THREATS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

Because public access to the site is limited, no imminent public health threat from materials potentially disposed of at the site was identified.

Groundwater contaminated with phthalates above drinking water standards was identified leaving the site. Groundwater contaminated with components indicative of jet fuel was identified in upgradient monitoring wells. While no metals were detected in MW-3 in concentrations above New York State standards or guidance values, concentrations of calcium, iron, manganese and potassium were all an order of magnitude greater than those reported in MW-1, possibly indicating enrichment from historical landfilling activities. In MW-2, the reported manganese concentration of 588 ug/l exceeds the 300 ug/l aesthetic standard. The measured level of sodium (18,100) approached, but did not exceed the 20,000 ug/l health standard.

The nearest public supply wellfield is the SCWA wellfield located approximately one-half mile to the southeast of the site.

Contaminants indicative of jet fuel contamination from the upgradient spill were identified in the groundwater entering the site at its northern border. These contaminants were not identified in the groundwater leaving the site at the southern boundary – based upon the available groundwater levels, it is not clear to what degree the general southerly direction of groundwater flow in the area has been modified by Aspatuck Creek to the west. It is possible that groundwater contaminated by jet fuel is leaving the site along its western border and discharging to Aspatuck Creek. It is also possible that the open pits remaining from sand mining as a drain for shallow groundwater entering the site from the north – this possibility was anecdotally confirmed by a SCDHS inspector during a 1998 site inspection.

Ref. 1, 2 and 3

2. POSSIBLE THREATS TO THE ENVIRONMENT

Contamination indicative of jet fuel was identified in the groundwater entering the site at the northern boundary, but was not identified in groundwater downgradient of the site. Groundwater leaving the site at the southern boundary was contaminated with phthalate.

It is possible that groundwater contaminated with jet fuel from the off-site source is discharging to Aspatuck Creek, approximately 1500 feet to the west. No surface water sampling was conducted as part of this PSA.

Ref. 1

PERMITS – LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL

The previous site owner, Joseph Menafra, reportedly obtained permits from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and from the Town of Southampton for the mining and construction and demolition debris disposal that occurred on-site from 1978 through 1982. All activities conducted at the site by the current property owner, Larry Carneval, have been unpermitted, according to the regulatory files.

Ref. 2, 4

EXPECTED CHANGE IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS SHOULD ACTION BE DELAYED OR NOT TAKEN AS CONSISTENT WITH REPORT INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATION

As previously noted, disposal of hazardous materials has not been documented. It is known that groundwater contaminated with jet fuel is migrating on-site. This contaminated groundwater will continue to migrate downgradient if no action is taken. If contaminants associated with hazardous wastes are disposed of in the fill areas on-site, they could be released to the groundwater in the future.

ENFORCEMENT HISTORY OF THE SITE

1. Is there an organization taking appropriate, timely action?

CDM conducted this PSA under contract to NYSDEC in 2000. After a review of the PSA report, NYSDEC will identify appropriate action.

SITE SKETCH

Provide a sketch of the site with available information. Indicate all pertinent features of the site and nearby environments including: delineation of site boundary, land cover/trees and other vegetation, utilities (water, electrical, gas, sewage, storm drains), sources of wastes, areas of visible and buried wastes, buildings, residences, access roads, parking areas, fences or other barriers restricting access to the site, fields, drainage channel or pathways, water bodies, wells, sensitive environments and other features such as hills and valleys. Be certain to include a north arrow.

Please see figure 2.

SITE ASSESSMENT REPORT:

PART I: SITE INFORMATION

1. **Site Name/Alias** L&C Concrete Site aka Joseph Menafra Site, L&C Transit Mix site

Street Address South Country Road

City Quiogue, Westampton Beach, Southampton **State** New York **Zip Code** 11978

Describe Site Boundaries (North, South, East, West) The L&C Concrete site is bounded on the north by the Long Island Railroad Tracks, the former Quiogue Town Landfill and an automobile junkyard on the east, South Country Road to the south, and a construction company work and storage yard to the west.

2. County Suffolk **County Code*** 103 **Cong. Dist.** 1

3.CERCLIS ID No. N/A **Region** N/A

4. Block No. 3 **Lot No.** 301,39,40

5. Latitude 40 50' 00'' [redacted] **Longitude** 72 38' 30''

USGS Quads. Eastport, Quogue

6. Approximate size of site 32.9 acres

7. Owner Larry Carneval **Telephone Number** (631)-288-6929

Street South Country Road

City Quiogue, Westhampton Beach **State** New York **Zip Code** 11978

8. Operator L&C Concrete **Telephone Number** (631)-288-6929

Street South Country Road

City Westhampton Beach **State** New York **Zip Code** 11978

9. Type of Ownership

Private (x) **Federal** ( ) **State** ( ) **County** ( ) **Municipal** ( )
Unknown ( ) **Other**

10. Owner/Operator Notification on File

RCRA 3001 Date N/A **CERCLA 103c Date** N/A

Other ***(Specify, Date)***	None	Unknown
NYSDEC Change of ownership in site included in the Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites, August 1, 1988, **Ref. 21**		

11. Permit Information

Permit	**Permit No.**	**Date Issued**	**Expiration Date**

Comments: No current permits for the L & C Concrete site were identified in the file.

12. Site Status

Active ( ) **Inactive** ( ) **Unknown** (x)

13. Years of Operation 1973 to at least 1989

Ref. 4, 9

14. Identify the types of waste sources (e.g., landfill, surface impoundment, piles, stained soil, above- or below-ground tanks or containers, land treatment, etc.) on site. Initiate as many waste unit numbers as needed to identify all waste sources on site.

(a) Waste Sources

Waste Unit No.	Waste Source Type	Facility Name for Unit
1.		

(b) Other Areas of Concern

Identify any miscellaneous spills, dumping, etc. on site; describe the materials and identify their locations on site.

No hazardous waste disposal has been documented on site. Four areas have been identified that are potential environmental concerns:

1. Permitted and unpermitted disposal of construction and demolition debris occurred near the center of the site.

2. An older landfill, possibly associated with the adjacent Quiogue landfill, reportedly exists along the eastern border of the site.

3. An assortment of vehicles, tanks and construction equipment has been abandoned on the site.

4. Jet fuel from a spill at the upgradient Suffolk County Airport is migrating on-site in the groundwater.

Ref. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9

15. Describe the regulatory history of the site, including the scope and objectives of any previous response actions, investigations and litigation by State, Local and Federal agencies (indicate type, affiliation, date of investigations).

Although the U.S.G.S. quadrangle designates a sand and gravel pit at the site as of 1956, the earliest correspondence found in NYSDEC and SCDHS files pertaining to the site is dated 1988. The correspondence from the NYSDEC Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation reports that the ownership of the L&C Concrete site has changed from Joseph Manafra to Larry Carneval, and notes that the owner or operator of a site listed on the Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites can petition NYSDEC for deletion of the site, modification of the site classification, or modification of information pertaining to the site, in writing. The listing notes the presence of a 0.25 acre landfill on the site, and reports that no analytical data was available to characterize any of the environmental media on-site. An internal NYSDEC memorandum dated May 1, 1989 reports that a draft Phase I Report for the Joseph Menafra site had been reviewed, and a Phase II investigation was recommended at that time. Further correspondence between NYSDEC and the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) reports that a jet fuel spill on the upgradient Suffolk County Airport property caused groundwater contamination at the site. Internal NYSDEC memoranda indicate that the Attorney General's office had requested that the owner remove material illegally backfilled on the property, and that the request was refused.

A September 13, 1989 Newsday article reported that the Attorney General's office had filed a temporary restraining order against L&C Transit Mix Corp. to stop work. The order sought to have the firm remove construction and demolition debris from the property and adjacent LIRR right-of-way, and to collect fines and penalties for operating a landfill without a permit, for operating a construction and demolition debris disposal site without a permit, and for operating a sand and gravel mine without a permit. The article cited NYSDEC's concern that the mining operation could be exposing the atmosphere, humans and animals to groundwater contaminated by the upgradient jet fuel spill, as well as layers of garbage and contaminated materials from the old Quiogue landfill. The article reported that L&C had been mining sand at the site since late 1988.

A 1989 Report entitled "Evaluation of Hydrogeologic and Water Quality Data to Support the Permitting of a Construction and Demolition Debris Landfill" prepared by Roux Associates for L&C Transit Mix Corporation provides a brief history of the site: " The Site was owned by the Town of Southampton until 1973.

At that time, the town removed all of the topsoil from the Site and let the land lay fallow. Joseph Menafra purchased the land from the town of Southampton and operated a sand and gravel mining operation for approximately four years. The current owner of the Site, L&C Transit Mix Corporation, purchased the property from J. Menafra in 1982."

The Roux report references a document entitled "L & C Transit Mix Corporation Proposed Solid Waste Facility Descriptive/Historical Documents," prepared by Guldi & Showers (1988), which was unavailable to us. That document identified potentially upgradient and/or adjacent areas where other environmental investigations were underway:

Air National Guard Base – A Phase I Report by the Hazardous Materials Technical Center identified five potential source areas at the Air National Guard (ANG) Base in 1987. As of 1987, the site was listed on USEPA's Superfund list.

Suffolk County Airport Petroleum, Oil and Lubricant Storage Area - Located approximately 500 feet north of the Site, significant jet fuel spills and leaks were reported, dating back to 1966. At that time, a plume 700 feet long and 300 feet wide was believed to exist; no water quality data from the investigation was available.

Suffolk County Airport Fire Training Area – The New York Air National Guard conducted fire fighting training drills on a monthly basis from 1943 through 1986, at a training area located to the northeast of the L& C site.

Between 200 and 700 gallons of jet fuel were reportedly ignited in a shallow pit for each training exercise, with the fuel/water mixture that remained after the fire was extinguished being left to evaporate or to infiltrate into the ground. Based upon analyses of approximately 50 soil samples and groundwater from seven monitoring wells, consultant E.C. Jordan concluded that contamination of soil and groundwater at that site had occurred. E.C. Jordan detected acetone, benzene, chloroform, toluene, xylene, 1,1 dichloroethane and bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate in the groundwater at concentrations less than 100 parts per billion (ppb) and 2-butanone at a maximum concentration of 56 parts per million (ppm).

Quiogue Landfill – The Town of Southampton operated the 12 – acre Quiogue Landfill, east of and adjacent to the L&C Concrete property from 1968 to 1978. The landfill reportedly received household garbage and septage waste, and possibly industrial wastes such as chemicals, waste oils, pesticides and transformers. While the four monitoring wells installed at the site were sampled in 1982, only 16 ppb of chlorobenzene was detected, according to E.A. Science and Technology. The site was listed on both the USEPA and NYSDEC Superfund lists.

C& D Site – No information on the C&D site located to the northeast of the site was included in the Roux report.

The Roux report concluded that groundwater contaminants were most likely present at the Site, based upon the observed oil sheen and petroleum odor in groundwater excavated in the "pit" area. However, no data were available to characterize groundwater quality, and Roux recommended that six new monitoring wells be installed on site.

NYSDEC prepared a work plan to conduct a Preliminary Site Assessment in 1992. They reported that rusted and abandoned drums, tanks, vehicles, equipment and scrap metal were observed. The work plan recommended adding and sampling two water table monitoring wells and two test pits.

On June 3, 1993, NYSDEC determined that there was no evidence that the site was or had been used for hazardous waste disposal, and recommended that the site be classified as a P site until limited soil sampling could confirm that n o hazardous wastes were present. The attached documentation, excerpts from a 1989 report prepared by YEC consultants, notes that Joseph Menafra had received NYSDEC and Town of Southampton permits to operate the sand mine, and the solid waste management facility for construction and demolition debris.

In 1995, a potential buyer of the L&C property retained C. A. Rich Consultants to prepare a soil gas survey workplan in response to the State's concerns. NYSDEC provided some comments on the work plan, which was never implemented by the potential buyer.

A 1995 memo from the Suffolk County Department of Health Services to Chesterfield Associates, the property owner to the east reports the presence of unpermitted discharges of volatiles and metals from the on-site leaching pools. Because the Chesterfield Associates property is to the southeast and downgradient of the site, cesspool discharges are not expected to impact groundwater quality at L&C Concrete. Chesterfield Associates was directed to have the contaminated liquids, solids and sludge pumped from the system, and disposed of by a licensed industrial waste hauler.

A June 30, 1998 memorandum from the Inspection Services Bureau of the Suffolk County Office of Pollution Control to the Suffolk County Real Estate office, which was contemplating acquiring the Site reported the results of a site inspection. The inspection identified 12 abandoned tractor-trailer and cement trucks, as well as a large sand mine containing groundwater appearing to be contaminated with an oil sheen. The memo concludes that environmental contamination is evident on the property. The memorandum also reports that the southeast corner of the property was used by a cesspool company. The presence of a cesspool company was not observed during the site visit conducted for this site assessment. The 1998 memorandum was the latest document found in regulatory files for the site

Ref. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9, 10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,28 and 29

a) **Is the site or any waste source subject to Petroleum Exclusion? Identify petroleum products and by products that justify this decision.**

No.

b) **Are pesticides produced and stored on site? Does the facility apply pesticides (FIFRA or Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) to any part of the property?**

There is no evidence that pesticides were ever produced or stored on-site.

c) **Is the site or any waste source subject to RCRA Subtitle C (briefly explain)?**

The site is not currently listed in the RCRA database.

Ref. 11

d) **Is the site or any waste source maintained under the authority of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)?**

No.

16. Information available from:

Contact: Daniel Eaton **Agency**: NYSDEC **Telephone Number:** (518)-457-0639

Preparer: David Keil, Christopher Korzenko, Mary Anne Taylor **Agency/Company:** Camp Dresser & McKee

Date: July, 2000 **Telephone Number:** (516)-496-8400

PART II: WASTE SOURCE INFORMATION

For each of the waste units (sources) identified in Part I, complete the following items.

Waste Unit (#) 1 -

Source Type

__	**Constituent**	__	**Wastestream**
__x__	**Landfill**	__	**Contaminated Soil**
__	**Surface Impoundment (buried/backfilled)**	__x__	**Pile(Specify type: chemical, junk, trash, tailings, etc.)**
__	**Drums**	__	**Land Treatment**
__	**Tanks/Containers**	__	**Other (Specify)**

Description:

1. **Describe the types of containers, impoundments or other storage systems (i.e. concrete lined surface impoundment) and any labels that may be present.**

Containerized wastes were not reported during historical on-site inspections, nor from the off-site observations conducted as part of this PSA.

2. **Describe the physical condition of the containers or storage systems (i.e. rusted and/or bulging metal drums).**

Not applicable.

3. **Describe any secondary containment that may be present (e.g. drums on concrete pad in building or above ground tank surrounded by berm).**

Not applicable.

Hazardous Waste Quantity - for each source, evaluate waste quantity by as many tiers (a-d) as you have information to support.

As access to the site was denied, firsthand assessment of the extent of landfilling activities could not be completed. Regulatory files indicate that the construction and demolition debris landfill was approximately 0.25 acres in extent. It is not known whether the fill area contains any hazardous materials.
(Reference 21)

The extent of the jet fuel plume migrating on-site from an upgradient source was not determined, as groundwater monitoring wells were not installed on-site, however, a site inspection by SCDHS indicated the presence of an oily sheen on the water in the sand pit in the northern part of the site.
(**Reference** 3)
Approximately one dozen abandoned vehicles, equipment and machinery were observed on-site early in 2000.
Hazardous Substances/Physical State

Contaminants indicative of jet fuel contamination were determined to be migrating on-site. Phthalates were detected in the groundwater leaving the site.

PART III: SAMPLING RESULTS

EXISTING ANALYTICAL DATA

Review and summarize any previously existing groundwater, soil, sediment, surface water, air, or waste sample analyses. Discuss the precision, accuracy, representativeness and completeness of previous sampling efforts. Describe the concentrations of chemicals of concern based on available data and media impacted. These parameters should be evaluated by examining the results of routine quality control procedures. Any suspected problems with this data should be identified. This is especially if the data cannot be used for HRS purposes. Any problems should receive the immediate attention of the work assignment manager. Identify data gaps.

Historical sampling of Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS) well A47 reportedly indicated the presence of 87 ppb of trichloroethylene downgradient of the former landfilled area, at some time prior to 1992. No information was available to characterize the data quality.

SITE INSPECTION RESULTS

As appropriate to the particular site collect samples from air, drainage ditches, soil (surface and subsurface), standing pools of liquids, storage containers, stream and pond surface water, sediments (upgradient, at suspected source and downgradient) and ground water (upgradient, beneath site and downgradient). Samples are to be used for NPL listing purposes or to support an EE/CA (Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis) (as opposed to sampling used to determine immediate fire, explosion or direct contact hazards), and should go through CLP for full TAL and TCL analysis. Background samples are always necessary to document an observed release. Those samples that are considered background samples should be clearly identified.

Although the NYSDEC work plan included soil gas sampling, onsite monitoring well installation and sampling, split spoon sampling, and test pit installation, off-site groundwater monitoring was the only environmental sampling conducted as part of this PSA, as access to the site was denied.

Three new monitoring wells were installed downgradient of the site, and two existing SCDHS monitoring wells installed as part of other investigations could be accessed from the north. One SCDHS well, W-23, was located on the northern edge of the L&C Concrete site, and serves as an upgradient well to identify the presence of jet fuel contamination from the airport fuel farm to the north. Existing well MW-A30 is located on the Town of Southampton property to the northeast of the site.

The three new groundwater monitoring wells were installed in public right-of-ways downgradient of the site, as shown on figure 2. MW-3 was installed on South Country Road, south of the southwest corner of the site, MW-1 was installed on South Country Road, just south of the gated entrance to the site, and MW-2 was installed on South Country Road, south of the southeast corner of the site. Well installation was completed by SJB Drilling Services of Buffalo, New York, in accordance with the Sampling Protocol/Field Investigations procedures outlined in the January 2000 Site Operations and Quality Assurance Plan.

Monitoring wells consisted of ten (10) feet of 10-slot screen, placed to straddle the water table. Well diameters were two inches. Wells were developed using submersible pumps, and evacuated water was discharged directly to the surrounding ground surface.

Approximately one month after the wells were installed and allowed to equilibrate, all three new wells, and two existing SCDHS wells were sampled, using dedicated disposable bailers. Samples from the three newly installed downgradient monitoring wells were analyzed for full TCL parameters. While sampling the upgradient well designated as SCDHS W-23, the water level probe smelled of fuel. Samples from this well, and the upgradient well designated as SCDHS A-30 were analyzed for volatile organic compounds. The outside of the bailer used to sample the well was coated with product, and a sheen was observed in the sample bottle.

Sample results may be found in tables 1,2,3 and 4.

Table 1 summarizes the volatile organic results. No volatile organic contaminants were identified in downgradient well MW-1, directly south of the main gate. 2-Methoxy-2-methyl propane was tentatively identified in MW-2, south of the southeast corner of the property at an estimated concentration of 4 parts per billion (ppb). The presence of acetone was estimated at 2 ppb in MW-3, south of the southwest corner of the site.

The only volatile organic compound reported in upgradient monitoring well SCDHS A-30 (northeast corner of the property) was acetone at 11 ppb.

Significant concentrations of ethyl benzene (430 ppb), m/p-xylene (1500 ppb) and o-xylene (700 ppb) were identified in SCDHS W-23, located just north of and upgradient of the sand pit. In addition, several aromatic hydrocarbons matching the kerosene standard were tentatively identified. The laboratory used kerosene as the closest readily available reference to the jet fuel standard that was requested.

Chem World Environmental, Inc., the data validator, found that the percent difference was found to exceed the 25 percent limit for several volatile compounds from the continuing calibrations during certain time frames. This resulted in qualifying the associated sample results as "J", estimated for the acetone in SCDHS A-30, and "UJ", estimated for the non-detected results for the compounds in question.

Table 2 summarizes the results of the semi-volatile analyses. The analyte bis (2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate was reported at 120 ppb, a concentration that exceeded the calibration range of the GC/MS instrument used for the analysis of the groundwater sample from MW-1. The sample was reanalyzed at a higher dilution, resulting in the detection of the Phthalate at 130 ppb. The groundwater standard for bis(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate is 5 ppb.

Bis (2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate was also detected in downgradient well MW-3 at 8 ppb. The percent differences also exceeded the 25 percent limit for several semi-volatile compounds – no positive results were detected for the affected compounds. All of the tentatively identified semi-volatiles were qualified as unusable, as they were common laboratory contaminants.

Table 3 shows the results of the metals analyses. Groundwater samples obtained from downgradient wells MW-1, MW-2 and MW-3 were analyzed for metals. No metals were detected in MW-1 above New York State standards or guidance values. The detection limits used for antimony (3.2) and thallium (4) were above the New York State standard of 3 ug/l for antimony and the guidance value of 0.5 ug/l for thallium.

While no metals were detected in MW-3 in concentrations above New York State standards or guidance values, concentrations of calcium, iron, manganese and potassium were all an order of magnitude greater than those reported in MW-1, possibly indicating enrichment from historical landfilling activities. In MW-2, the reported manganese

concentration of 588 ug/l exceeds the 300 ug/l aesthetic standard. The measured level of sodium (18,100) approached, but did not exceed the 20,000 ug/l health standard.

Table 4 shows that neither pesticides nor PCBs were detected in any of the wells sampled.

In March 2000, YEC, a New York State licensed surveyor from Valley Cottage, New York, completed a site survey. All property lines and right-of-ways were based upon Suffolk County tax maps. Horizontal and vertical locations of the three new, and two existing monitoring wells were surveyed. The vertical datum used is the 1929 NGVD benchmark. The survey is included here as figure 5.

PART IV: HAZARD ASSESSMENT

GROUNDWATER ROUTE

1. **Describe the likelihood of a release of contaminant(s) to groundwater as follows: observed release, suspected release, or none. Identify contaminants detected or suspected and provide a rationale for attributing them to the site. For observed release, define the supporting analytical evidence and relationship to background.**

Based on the data obtained during this PSA, it is suspected that relatively low levels of phthalate contamination may have been introduced into the groundwater from materials disposed of at the site. The phthalate was detected well above NYS GA standards in MW-1, immediately downgradient of the site. No phthalates were detected in the upgradient wells. In addition, relatively high levels of calcium, iron, potassium and magnesium were found in the downgradient well MW-3, suggesting enriched conditions that may be associated with previous landfilling activities.

The contaminants associated with jet fuel identified in the upgradient well, indicate that contamination is moving onto the site from an upgradient source.

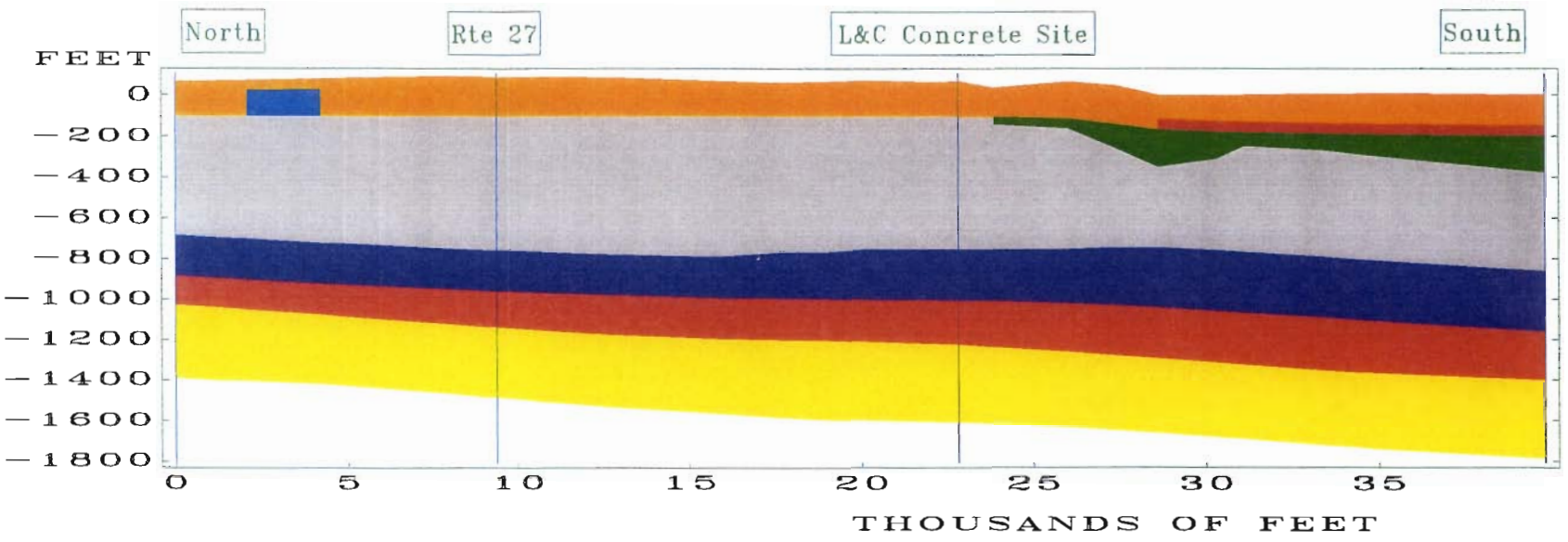
2. **Describe the aquifer of concern; include information such as stratigraphy, depth, thickness, geologic composition, areas of karst terrain, permeability, overlying strata, confining layers, interconnections, discontinuities, depth to water table, groundwater flow direction. Attach a sketch of stratigraphic column.**

The L&C Concrete site is located on the outwash plain. Beneath the site are unconsolidated sediments of Pleistocene and Cretaceous age, as represented schematically by the north – south cross section shown on figure 6. The area is directly underlain by glacial outwash materials consisting of highly permeable fine to coarse quartzitic sands with gravel. These glacial deposits comprise the Upper Glacial aquifer and are less than 200 feet thick at the site. The average horizontal conductivity in the area is estimated to be about 185 feet per day, and the porosity of these deposits can be as high as 35 to 40 percent.

The Magothy aquifer, consisting of Cretaceous-aged moderately to highly permeable sands, silts and gravels, underlies the Upper Glacial aquifer. The Magothy aquifer is estimated to be approximately 900 feet thick at the site. On a regional scale, the horizontal hydraulic conductivity of the aquifer is estimated at about 65 feet per day; local sand and gravel beds within the Magothy aquifer can have much higher values.

The Raritan Clay, consisting of Cretaceous aged deltaic clay and silty clay beds, underlies the Magothy aquifer, and acts as an effective aquiclude or confining unit. Below the Raritan Clay is the Lloyd Sand member, which lies unconformably on Pre-Cambrian aged bedrock. Although no wells or borings penetrate the unit in the area, elsewhere it is comprised of highly variable sands, gravels and clays of deltaic origin, and has a moderate hydraulic conductivity of about 40 feet per day. The Lloyd aquifer is a minor source of drinking water within Suffolk County, due to the presence of the overlying productive aquifers.

Based upon 1994 water level observations at local monitoring wells provided by the Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS), groundwater at the site flows generally in a south-southeasterly direction towards the Bay and Atlantic Ocean, as shown by figure 7. According to the 1994 observation at S-52551, the closest monitoring well to the site for which data was available, the groundwater elevation was 9.8 feet above mean sea level; depth to water at the site was therefore between twenty and thirty feet.



MATERIALS CROSS-SECTION HH

- GARDINERS CLAY
- MONMOUTH GROUP
- RON TRM MORAINE
- UPPER GL. 25/2.5
- UPPER GLACIAL 185
- UPPER MAGOTHY 65
- MIDDLE MAGOTHY 65
- BASAL MAGOTHY 125
- RARITAN CLAY
- LLOYD AQUIFER

WITHIN 3000.0 FT

GROUND SURFACE

TOP OF SCREEN

BOTTOM OF SCREEN

CROSS SECTION HH

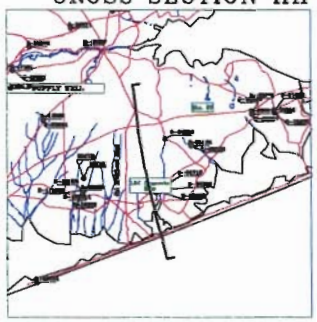


Figure 6

consulting engineering construction operations CDM

L&C Concrete Site
Suffolk County Groundwater Model
Generalized North-South Cross-section Through Site
4/11/00

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DATE/TIME: 7/20/99 9:37
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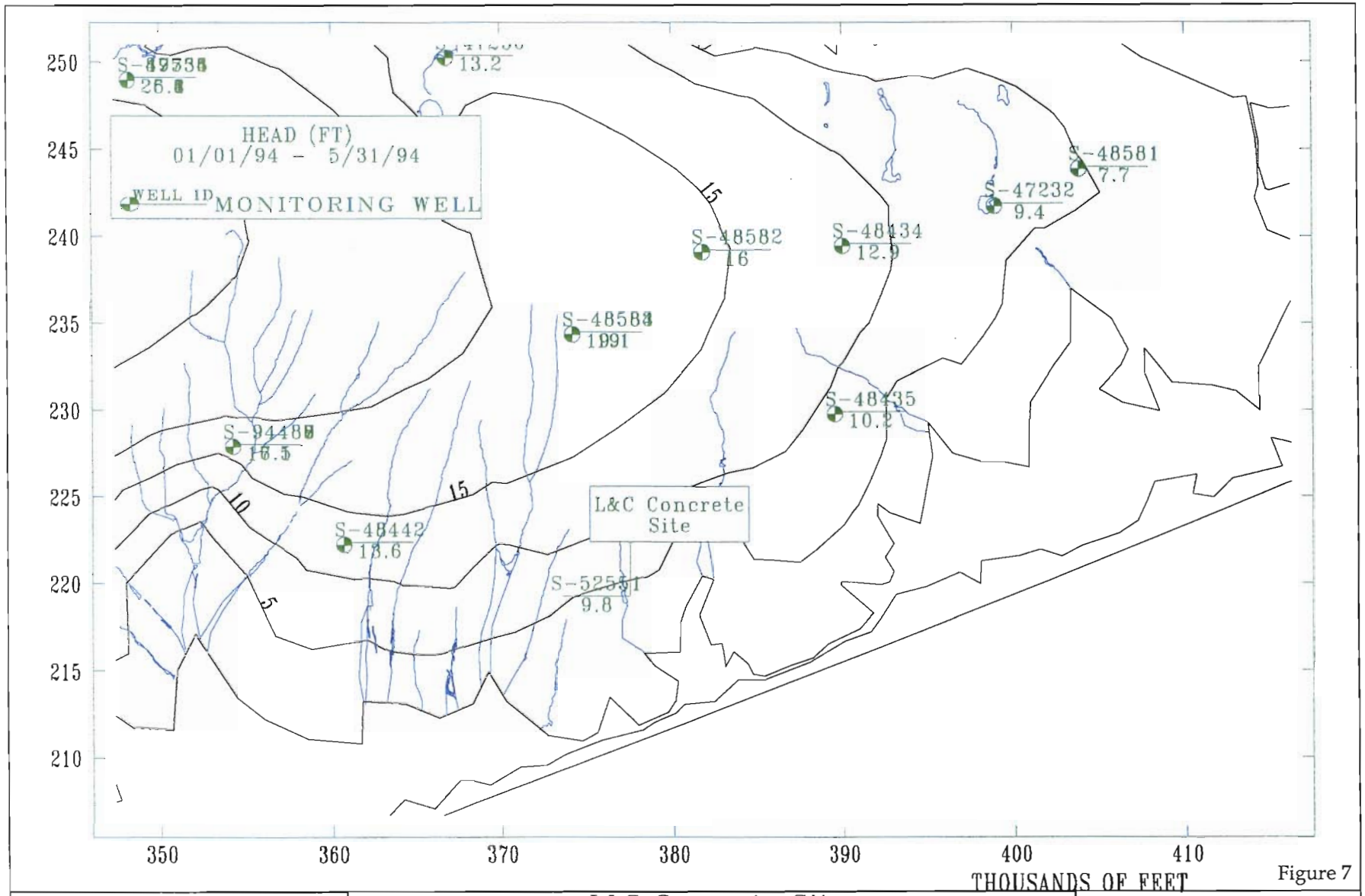

Figure 7

consulting engineering construction operations CDM

L&C Concrete Site
Suffolk County Groundwater Model
1994 Water Table and Monitoring Wells
4/11/00

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When installing the three new monitoring wells downgradient of the site in February 2000, the water table was encountered at approximately 31.7 feet below ground surface at MW-1, 31 feet below ground surface at MW-2 and between 29 and 30 feet below ground surface at MW-3. Locations of the new wells are shown on figure 2. The depth to groundwater at each of the monitoring wells sampled during the March 2000 sampling event is summarized on the table below.

March, 2000 Groundwater Levels

Monitoring Well	**Depth to Groundwater** (feet)	**Elevation of Water Table** (feet above mean sea level)
MW-1	27.84	5.75
MW-2	28.11	5.82
MW-3	25.27	5.56
SCDHS W-23	26.27	9.40
SCDHS A-30	34.21	9.73

Water levels measured in the monitoring wells confirm the general north to south direction of groundwater flow, with shallow flow influenced by Aspatuck Creek to the west.

Groundwater is the sole source of potable supply in Suffolk County. According to records from the Suffolk County Water Authority, the closest wellfield is located just to the southeast of the site, across South Country Road. The closest public supply wells in the area, wells S-64716, S-20688 and S-96673, which pump from the Upper Glacial aquifer are the only public supply wells identified downgradient of the site, and are shown on figure 8. Reported depths of the wells are as follows:

Well	**Depth** (feet below grade)
S-64716	50
S-96673	108
S-20688	78

Ref. 21

3. What is the depth from the lowest point of waste disposal/storage to the highest seasonal level of the saturated zone of the aquifer(s) of concern?

It is not known whether the landfilled area was excavated for sand mining purposes before waste was accepted. The unsaturated zone is approximately 25 feet thick at the site. Information obtained during a SCDHS inspection indicated that sand mining had intersected groundwater at the northern part of the site.

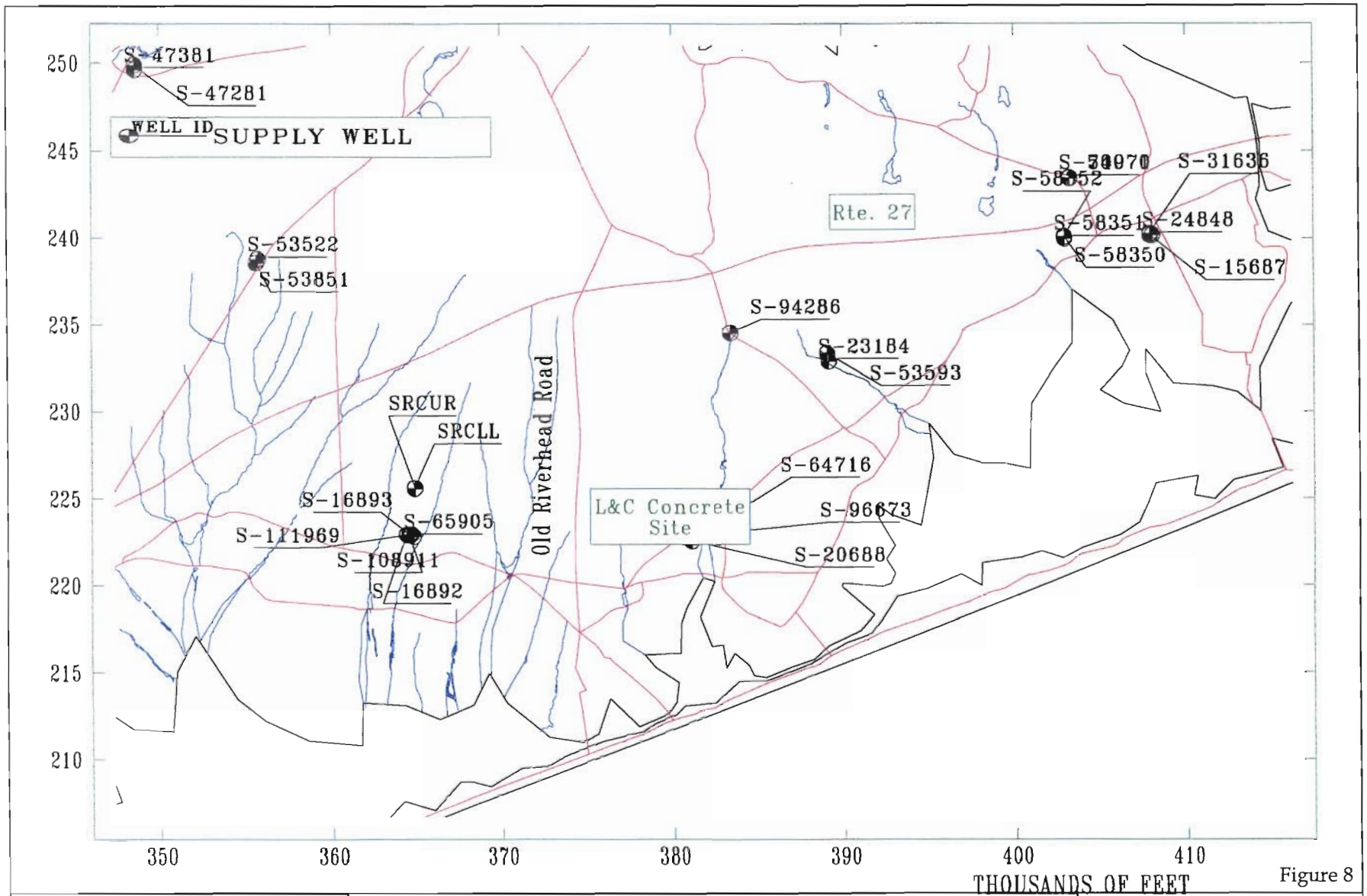

Figure 8

consulting engineering construction operations CDM

L&C Concrete Site
Suffolk County Groundwater Model
Nearby Public Supply Wells
4/11/00

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Ref. 3

4. **What is the permeability value of the least permeable continuous intervening stratum between the ground surface and the top of the aquifer of concern?**

The site is directly underlain by the highly permeable sands and gravels of the Upper Glacial aquifer. The regional horizontal hydraulic conductivity of the aquifer is estimated to be 185 feet per day, the vertical hydraulic conductivity approximately one order of magnitude less.

Ref. 21

5. **What is the net precipitation at the site (inches)?**

The long term average annual precipitation at the nearby Bridgehampton precipitation station was 45.24 inches. On a long term average annual basis, evapotranspiration is approximately twenty-two inches, or one half of the precipitation. Net precipitation, or recharge amounts to approximately 23 inches per year on a long term average annual basis.

Ref. 22

6. **What is the distance to and depth of the nearest well that is currently used for drinking purposes?**

According to records from the Suffolk County Water Authority, the closest wellfield is located just to the southeast of the site, across South Country Road. The closest public supply wells in the area, wells S-64716, S-20688 and S-96673, which pump from the Upper Glacial aquifer are the only public supply wells identified downgradient of the site, and are shown on figure 8. No private well surveys were conducted as part of this PSA to identify any private potable wells downgradient of the site.

Ref. 21

7. **If a release to groundwater is observed or suspected, determine the number of people that obtain drinking water from wells that are documented or suspected to be actually contaminated by hazardous substance(s) attributed to an observed release from the site.**

No contamination of public supply wells from contaminants possibly released at the L&C Concrete site has been identified.

8. **Identify the population served by wells (private + municipal) located within 4 miles of the site that draw from the aquifer(s) of concern.**

All residents of the area rely upon groundwater for their water supply.

Distance	Population
	Upper Glacial/Magothy aquifers

0 - 1/4 mi	unknown
>1/4 - 1/2 mi	398
>1/2 - 1 mi	489
>1 - 2 mi	2300
>2 - 3 mi	3573
>3 - 4 mi	1956

Ref. 23

State whether groundwater is blended with surface water, groundwater, or both before distribution.

Groundwater is the sole source of water supply for the area.

Ref. 24

Is a designated well head protection area within 4 miles of the site?

Because all of Long Island is supplied by groundwater, the entire area is considered to be a well head protection area.

Ref. 25

Does a waste source overlie a designated or proposed wellhead protection area? If a release to groundwater is observed or suspected. does a designated or proposed wellhead protection area lie within the contaminant boundary of the release?

The entire site overlies the sole source aquifer.

8. **Identify one of the following resource uses of groundwater within 4 miles of the site (i.e., commercial livestock, watering, ingredient in commercial food preparation, supply for commercial aquaculture, supply for major, or designated water recreation area, excluding drinking water use, irrigation (5-acre minimum) of commercial food or commercial forage crops, unusable).**

No documentation of irrigation wells were identified during this investigation; however the field activities were conducted during winter months when a windshield survey would not have been useful in identifying the presence of irrigation wells.

SURFACE WATER ROUTE

10. **Describe the likelihood of a release of contaminant(s) to surface water as follows: release, suspected release, or none. Identify contaminants detected or suspected and provide a rationale for attributing them to the site. For observed release, define the supporting analytical evidence and relationship to background.**

Any contamination that is introduced to the groundwater at the L&C Concrete site will eventually be discharged to area surface waters – either to Aspatuck Creek, approximately 1500 feet to the west, which discharges to Quantuck Bay, approximately 5000 feet to the south, or directly to the Bay.

To date, no groundwater contamination can be attributed to on-site activities. However, contaminants associated with jet fuel have been documented in groundwater entering the property, and phthalates have been detected above drinking water standards in groundwater leaving the site at the southern boundary.

Ref. 1

11. **Identify the nearest down slope surface water. Include a description of possible surface drainage patterns from the site.**

Aspatuck Creek, approximately 1500 feet to the west, is the nearest surface water body. In theory, surface water runoff could travel from the norhwestern part of the site (elevation approximately 40 feet) down to Aspatuck Creek (elevation less than 10 feet above mean sea level). However, the surficial soils are extremely sandy in nature, the area is not paved, and any runoff would infiltrate the ground before reaching the Creek.

Aspatuck River is down slope of the southern and western part of the site.

Ref. 1

12. **What is the distance to the nearest down slope surface water? Measure the distance along a course that runoff can be expected to follow.**

The distance to the nearest down slope surface water (Aspatuck Creek) from the northwestern part of the site is approximately 1500 feet. The distance from the center of the site to the downstream reaches of Aspatuck Creek is approximately 4200 feet.

Ref. 1

13. Identify all surface water body types within 15 downstream miles.

Name	Water Body Type	Flow	Saline/Fresh/Brackish
Aspatuck Creek	Creek	0.5-2 cfs	Fresh/Brackish/Saline
Quantuck Bay	Estuary	n/a	Saline
Atlantic Ocean	Ocean	n/a	Saline

Ref. 1, U.S.G.S. flow records at partial discharge stations

14. Determine the 2 yr, 24 hr rainfall (inches) for the site?

The 2-year 24 hour precipitation is 3.25 inches.

Ref. 26

15. Determine size of drainage area (Acres) for the sources at the site?

The site itself is approximately 32.9 acres. However, landfilling activities reportedly occurred on approximately 0.25 acres.

Ref. 4, 21

16. Describe the predominant soil group in the drainage area?

The U.S.D.A. has classified the soil at the site as RhB, Riverhead and Haven soils, graded, 0 to 8 percent slopes, and Ma, Made Land. The Riverhead and Haven soils are areas of Riverhead sandy loam, Haven loam, or both. These areas may have been altered by grading operations. Grading operations have left a man-made profile that is significantly different from the original profiles. In places, the surface layer and uppermost part of the subsoil have been removed, in other places they are undisturbed. These areas contain at least 12 inches of loam, silt loam, or sandy loam in the uppermost 40 inches. In places, deeply cut or filled areas are slightly droughty and need supplemental irrigation. Made Land is comprised of areas that are mostly covered with pieces of concrete, bricks, trash, wire, metal and other nonsoil material. Some aresa are on the surface of the original soil, others are in large holes dug for disposal purposes, and still others are in old gravel pits converted to this use. Included with this unit in mapping are sanitary landfills that have been excavated and subsequently filled with trash and garbage.

Ref. 27

16. Determine the floodplain (1 yr., 10 yr., 100 yr., 500 yr., none) that the site is within.

The site is not located on a floodplain.

Ref. 11

18. **Identify drinking water intakes in surface waters within 15 miles downstream of the point of surface water entry. For each intake identify: the name of the surface water body in which the intake is located, the distance in miles from the point of surface water entry, population served, and stream flow at the intake location.**

Intake	WB Type	Distance From PPE	Pop. Served	Flow (cfs)

There are no surface waters downgradient of the site that serve as drinking water sources - groundwater is the source of all drinking water supply in the County.

19. **Identify fisheries that exist within 15 miles downstream of the point of surface water entry. For each fishery specify the following information:**

No contaminants from the L & C site have been documented to discharge to surface waters. Any contamination that is discharged to Aspatuck Creek via groundwater would travel downstream to discharge to Quantuck Bay at about the point where Aspatuck and Quantuck Creeks meet, and would then meet waters from Moriches or Shinnecock Bay, and then the Atlantic Ocean.

Fishery	WB	Distance From PPE	Flow (cfs)	Saline/Fresh/Brackish
	Aspatuck Creek	1600 feet	0.5-1.5	Fresh/Brackish/Saline
	Quantuck Creek	8000 feet	1.5-2.0	Fresh/Brackish/Saline
	Quantuck Bay	8500 feet	N/A	Saline
	Moriches Bay	5 miles (approx.)	N/A	Saline
	Shinnecock Bay	5 miles (approx.)	N/A	Saline
	Atlantic Ocean	7 miles (approx.)	N/A	Saline

Ref. 1, 11 and U.S.G.S. Water Resources Data

20. **Identify surface water sensitive environments that exist within 15 miles of the point of surface water entry.**

No contaminants from the L & C site have been documented to discharge to surface waters. However, mapped wetlands in close proximity to the site are identified below.

Environment	WB Type	Distance from PPE	Flow (cfs)	Wetland Frontage (miles)
Freshwater wetlands along Aspatuck Creek		1600 feet	0.5-1.5	0.6
Tidal wetlands – Moneyboque State Tidal Wetlands		10,000 feet	n/a	1.0

The Quogue Wildlife Refuge also lies over one mile to the northeast and upgradient of the site, on Quantuck Creek.

Ref. 29

21. **If a release to surface water is observed or suspected, identify any intakes, fisheries, and sensitive environments from question Nos. 18-20 that are or may be actually contaminated by hazardous substance(s) attributed to an observed release from the site.**

No release to surface water has been documented.

Intake:

Fishery:

Sensitive Environment:

22. **Identify whether the surface water is used for any of the following purposes, such as: irrigation (5 acre minimum) of commercial food or commercial forage crops, watering of commercial livestock, commercial food preparation, recreation, potential drinking water supply?**

The surface water bodies listed above are used for recreation, including swimming, boating, fishing, clamming and other water sports and activities.

SOIL EXPOSURE PATHWAY

23. **Determine the number of people that occupy residences or attend school or day care on or within 200 feet of an area of observed contamination.**

No areas of soil contamination were identified during this PSA. No residences or schools were identified within 200 feet of the part of the site where landfilling was known to occur.

24. **Determine the number of people that regularly work on or within 200 feet of an area of observed or suspected contamination.**

No areas of soil contamination were identified during this PSA. During the site investigation, only a single person was encountered working at the site, although it is not believed that he is stationed at the site full time. No buildings/work areas were identified at the site.

25. **Identify terrestrial sensitive environments on or within 200 feet of an area of observed or suspected contamination.**

No soil sampling was conducted as part of this assignment, hence no areas of soil contamination were identified. No sensitive terrestrial environments were identified within 200 feet of the site.

26. Identify whether there are any of the following resource uses, such as commercial agriculture, silviculture, livestock production or grazing within an observed or suspected contamination boundary?

None of the resource uses listed above were observed on the property.

AIR ROUTE

27. Describe the likelihood of release of contaminants to air as follows: observed release, suspected release, or none. Identify contaminants detected or suspected and provide a rationale for attributing them to the site. For observed release define the supporting analytical evidence and relationship to background.

No contaminant releases to the air have been documented. Historically, NYSDEC has expressed concern that sand and gravel mining activities could expose contaminants that had previously been landfilled.

Ref. 9

28. Determine populations that reside within 4 miles of the site.

Distance	Population
0 (on-site)	0
0 - 1/4 mi	unknown
0- 1/2 mi	398
>1/2 - 1 mi	489
>1 - 2 mi	2300
>2 - 3 mi	3573
>3 - 4 mi	1956

Ref. 23

29. Identify sensitive environments and wetlands acreage (wetland acreage only for wetlands sensitive environment) within 4 miles of the site.

Distance	Type of Sensitive Environment	Actual Distance from site (miles)	Wetland Acreage
0 (on-site)	none	0	
0-1/4 mi.	none	0	
>1/4-1/2 mi.	none	¼-1/2 miles	acreage along Aspatuck Creek
>1/2-1 mi.	freshwater wetlands	½-1 mile	acreage along Aspatuck Creek and Quantuck Creek

>1-2 mi.	fresh and tidal wetlands	1-2 miles	acreage along Aspatuck Creek Quantuck Creek, Quantuck Bay, Quogue Wildlife Refuge and Moneyboque State Tidal Wetlands
>2-3 mi.	fresh and tidal wetlands	2-3 miles	fresh and tidal wetlands along Onek Drain Ogden Pond, Penniman Creek, Stone Creek and Alcotts Pond
>3-4 mi.	fresh and tidal wetlands	3-4 miles	fresh and tidal wetlands on Tanners Neck, along Speonk River and the barrier beach, Shiccecock Bay, and Weesuck Creek

Ref. 30

30. If a release to air is observed or suspected, determine the number of people that reside or are suspected to reside within the area of air contamination (might be actual contamination) from the release.

No release to the air has been observed or suspected in the past.

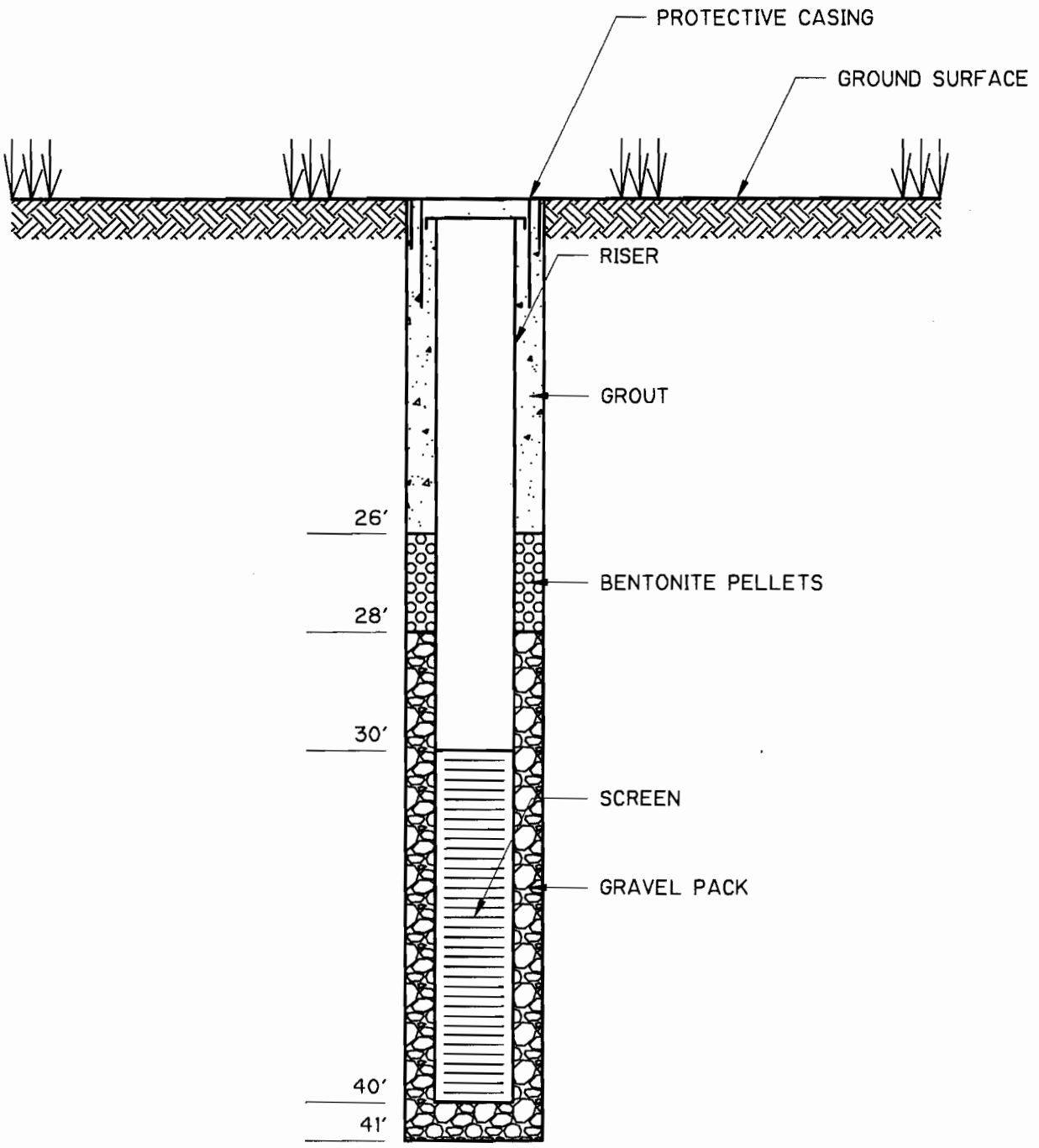
31. If a release to air is observed or suspected, identify any sensitive environments, listed in question No. 46, that are or may be located within the area of air contamination from the release.

No release to the air has been observed or documented.

REFERENCES

1. HRS Rule

2.



KALNYCP
21:32:09
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WELL DETAIL
T:\0897\27207\

Figure X
Well MW-01 Detail

CDM Camp Dresser & McKee **L & C Concrete Mix Corp., Westhampton Beach, New York**

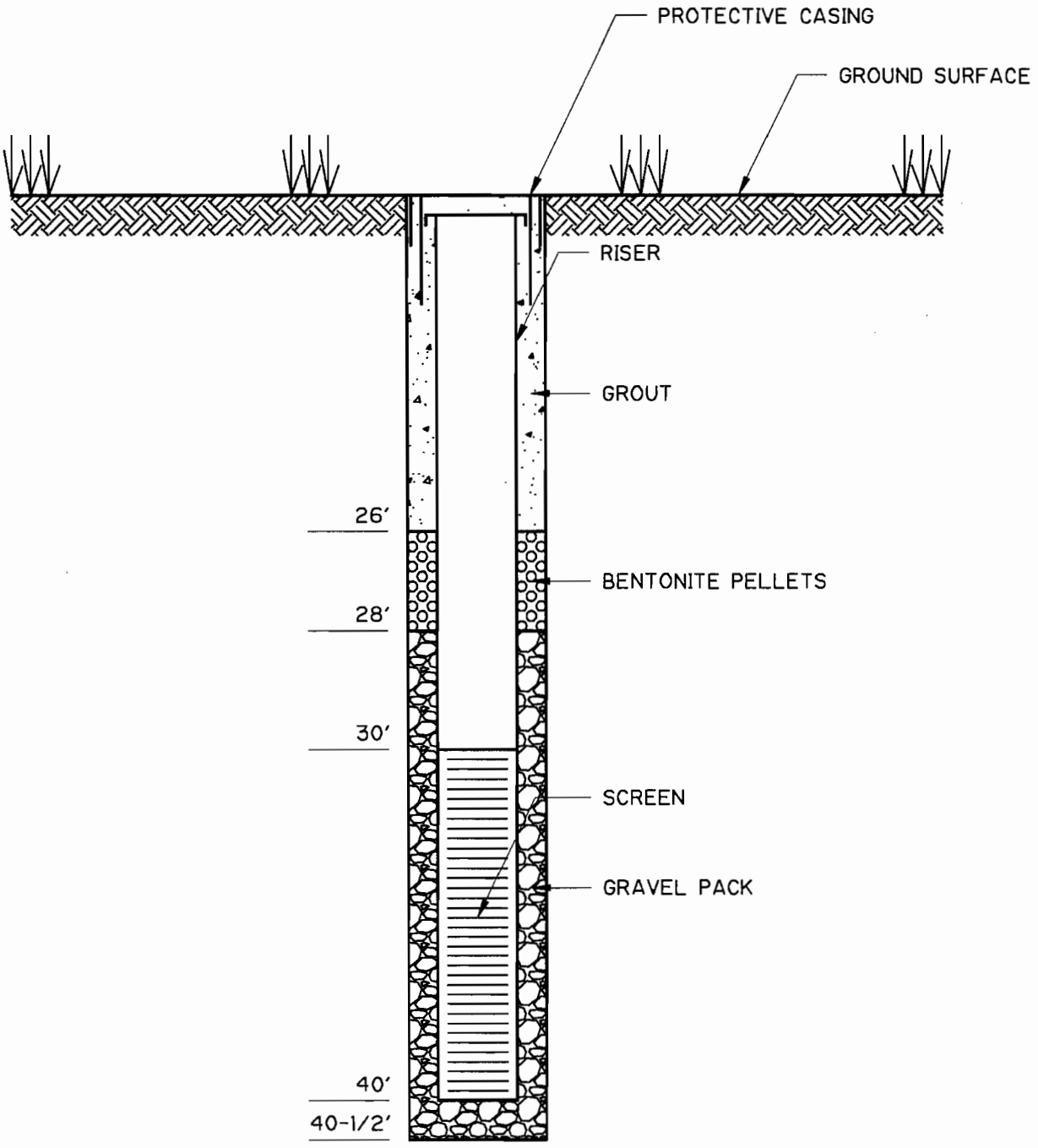

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Figure X
Well MW-02 Detail
L & C Concrete Mix Corp., Westhampton Beach, New York

CDM Camp Dresser & McKee

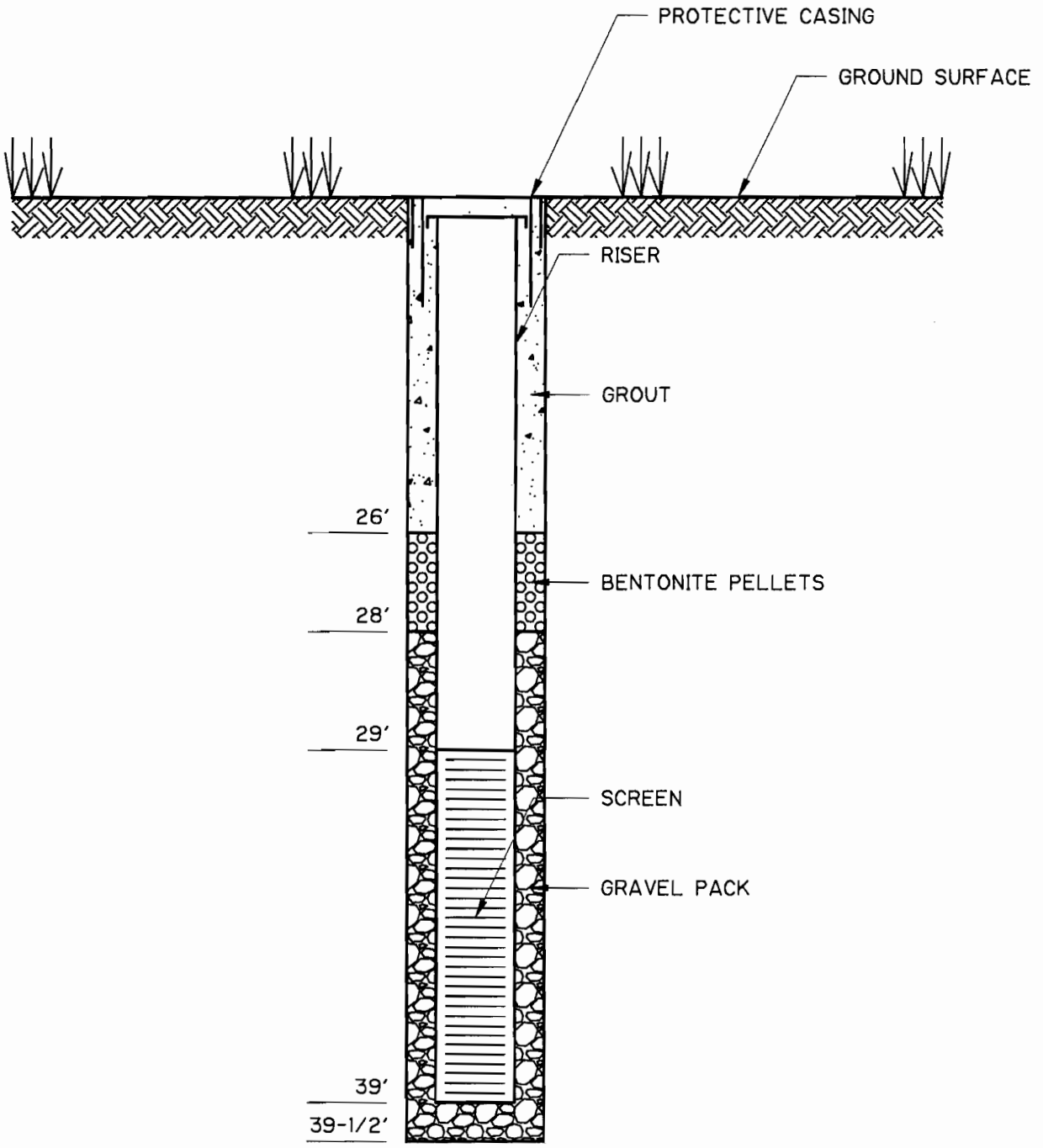

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Figure X
Well MW-03 Detail
L & C Concrete Mix Corp., Westhampton Beach, New York

CDM Camp Dresser & McKee

CW CHEMWORLD ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
Environmental Consultants

June 28, 2000

Mr. David Keil
Camp Dresser & McKee, Inc.
100 Crossways Park West
Suite 415
Woodbury, New York 11797

RE: Data Usability Summary Report (DUSR)
L&C Concrete Project
H2M Labs, Inc.
SDG No. CD&M036
Analyses for Volatile Organics, Base/Neutral and Acid Extractable Organics, Pesticides/PCBs and Inorganics

Dear Mr. Keil:

Data Usability Summary Report (DUSR) technical services were performed by ChemWorld Environmental, Inc. for the L&C Concrete Project for the sampling event of March 1, 2000. The analytical data from Sample Delivery Group (SDG) No. CD&M036 was reviewed (screened) for the parameters noted. The data screening consisted of a review of the Quality Control (QC) Summary Forms and a brief review of various chromatograms and quantitation reports. The QC Forms were reviewed to determine whether any data required qualification based upon QC deviations noted on the Forms. The associated Analytical Data Result Forms are included as Attachment A. These Forms include data qualifiers as described within this letter report.

The DUSR review items include the following, as method appropriate:

- Holding Times from Verified Time of Sample Receipt (VTSR)
- Surrogate Recovery
- GC/MS Instrument Performance Check
- Initial and Continuing Calibration
- Matrix Spike / Matrix Spike Duplicates (MS/MSD)
- Matrix Spike Blanks (MSB)
- Tentatively Identified Compounds (TICs)
- Internal Standards
- Method and Field Blanks
- CRDL Standards for ICP
- Laboratory Duplicate Samples
- Laboratory Control Samples (LCS)
- ICP Interference Check
- ICP Serial Dilutions

The QC Summary Forms included various deviations based upon the acceptable limits for quality control. The following should be noted regarding qualification of the data set for the review items above.

14 Orchard Way North, Rockville, Maryland 20854, Tel. (301) 294-6144, Fax (301) 309-6640

Volatiles, SDG No. CD&M036

Continuing Calibration: The Percent Difference (%D) was found to exceed the limit of 25%for several volatile compounds from the continuing calibrations on 3/06/2000 at 14:40 and 3/7/2000 at 11:08. The associated sample results were qualified as 'J', estimated, for the positive results and 'UJ', estimated, for the non-detectable results, for these compounds.

Semi-Volatiles, SDG No. CD&M036

Continuing Calibration: The %D was found to exceed the limit of 25% for several of the semi-volatile compounds from the continuing calibrations on 3/12/2000 at 16:54, 3/13/2000 at 12:50 and 3/14/2000 at 12:23. The associated sample results were qualified as 'UJ', estimated, for the non-detectable results, for these compounds. Positive results were not detected for the compounds affected.

TICs: TICs were qualified as 'R', unusable, in accordance with USEPA Region II guidelines for common lab contaminants.

Inorganics, SDG No. CD&M036

ICP Serial Dilution: Aluminum was found to generate a %D at greater than 10%. The associated sample results which exceed 10 times the Instrument Detection Limit (IDL) for aluminum were qualified as 'J', estimated.

Please contact me by telephone at 301-294-6144, should you require additional information or clarification regarding this Letter Report.

Sincerely,

Andrea P. Schuessler, CHMM
ChemWorld Environmental, Inc.

c: CD-2100.1 file

ORGANIC DATA QUALIFIERS

U - Indicates that the compound was analyzed for, but not detected at or above the Contract Required Quantitation Limit (CRQL), or the compound is not detected due to qualification through the method or field blank.

J - The associated numerical value is an estimated quantity.

JN - Tentatively identified with approximated concentrations (Volatile and Semi-Volatile Organics). Presumptively present at an approximated quantity (Pesticides/PCBs).

UJ - The compound was analyzed for, but not detected. The sample quantitation limit is an estimated quantity due to variance from quality control limits.

C - Applies to Pesticide results where the identification has been confirmed by GC/MS.

E - Reported value is estimated due to quantitation above the calibration range.

D - Reported result taken from diluted sample analysis.

A - Aldol condensation product.

R - Reported value is unusable and rejected due to variance from quality control limits.

NA - Not Analyzed.

INORGANIC DATA QUALIFIERS

U - Indicates analyte not detected at or above the Contract Required Detection Limit (CRDL), or the compound is not detected due to qualification through the method or field blank.

B - Indicates analyte result is between Instrument Detection Limit (IDL) and CRDL.

J - The reported value is estimated due to variance from quality control limits.

UJ - The element was analyzed for, but not detected. The sample quantitation limit is an estimate due to variance from quality control limits.

E - Reported value is estimated because of the presence of interference.

R - Reported value is unusable and rejected due to variance from quality control limits.

NA - Not analyzed.

Attachment A

1A

VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

EPA SAMPLE NO.

MW-1

Lab Name: H2M LABS, INC Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM-036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 20000302-035

Sample wt/vol: 5.0 (g/ml) ML Lab File ID: F3585.D

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: not dec. Date Analyzed: 03/06/00

GC Column: RTX624 ID: 0.25 (mm) Dilution Factor: 1.0

Soil Extract Volume: (uL) Soil Aliquot Volume: (uL)

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	CONCENTRATION UNITS: (ug/L or ug/Kg) UG/L	Q
74-87-3	Chloromethane	1	U
74-83-9	Bromomethane	1	U
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	1	U
75-00-3	Chloroethane	1	U
75-09-2	Methylene chloride	2	U
67-64-1	Acetone	5	U
75-35-4	1,1-dichloroethene	1	U
75-34-3	1,1-dichloroethane	1	U
78-93-3	2-Butanone	5	U
67-66-3	Chloroform	1	U
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	1	U
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1	U
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	1	UJ
75-27-4	Bromodichloromethane	1	U
78-87-5	1,2-dichloropropane	1	U
10061-01-5	cis-1,3-dichloropropene	1	U
79-01-6	Trichloroethene	1	U
71-43-2	Benzene	1	U
124-48-1	Dibromochloromethane	1	U
10061-02-6	trans-1,3-dichloropropene	1	U
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1	U
75-25-2	Bromoform	1	U
108-10-1	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	5	U
591-78-6	2-Hexanone	5	U
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethene	1	UJ
79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	1	UJ
108-88-3	Toluene	1	U
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	1	U
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	1	U
100-42-5	Styrene	1	U
156-60-5	trans-1,2-dichloroethene	1	U
156-59-2	cis-1,2-dichloroethene	1	U
106-93-4	1,2-dibromoethane	1	U
541-73-1	1,3-dichlorobenzene	1	U
106-46-7	1,4-dichlorobenzene	1	U
541-73-1	1,2-dichlorobenzene	1	U
96-12-8	1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane	1	U
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide	1	U
108-05-4	Vinyl acetate	1	U

1A

VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

EPA SAMPLE NO.

MW-1

Lab Name: H2M LABS, INC Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM-036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 20000302-035

Sample wt/vol: 5.0 (g/ml) ML Lab File ID: F3585.D

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: not dec. Date Analyzed: 03/06/00

GC Column: RTX624 ID: 0.25 (mm) Dilution Factor: 1.0

Soil Extract Volume: (uL) Soil Aliquot Volume: (uL)

CONCENTRATION UNITS:

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	(ug/L or ug/Kg) UG/L		Q
108383/106	m\p-xylene		1	U
95-47-6	o-xylene		1	U

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VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

EPA SAMPLE NO.

MW-2

Lab Name: H2M LABS, INC Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM-036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 20000302-036

Sample wt/vol: 5.0 (g/ml) ML Lab File ID: F3586.D

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: not dec. Date Analyzed: 03/06/00

GC Column: RTX624 ID: 0.25 (mm) Dilution Factor: 1.0

Soil Extract Volume: (uL) Soil Aliquot Volume: (uL)

CONCENTRATION UNITS:

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	(ug/L or ug/Kg) UG/L	Q
74-87-3	Chloromethane	1	U
74-83-9	Bromomethane	1	U
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	1	U
75-00-3	Chloroethane	1	U
75-09-2	Methylene chloride	2	U
67-64-1	Acetone	5	U
75-35-4	1,1-dichloroethene	1	U
75-34-3	1,1-dichloroethane	1	U
78-93-3	2-Butanone	5	U
67-66-3	Chloroform	1	U
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	1	U
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1	U
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	1	UJ
75-27-4	Bromodichloromethane	1	U
78-87-5	1,2-dichloropropane	1	U
10061-01-5	cis-1,3-dichloropropene	1	U
79-01-6	Trichloroethene	1	U
71-43-2	Benzene	1	U
124-48-1	Dibromochloromethane	1	U
10061-02-6	trans-1,3-dichloropropene	1	U
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1	U
75-25-2	Bromoform	1	U
108-10-1	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	5	U
591-78-6	2-Hexanone	5	U
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethene	1	UJ
79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	1	UJ
108-88-3	Toluene	1	U
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	1	U
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	1	U
100-42-5	Styrene	1	U
156-60-5	trans-1,2-dichloroethene	1	U
156-59-2	cis-1,2-dichloroethene	1	U
106-93-4	1,2-dibromoethane	1	U
541-73-1	1,3-dichlorobenzene	1	U
106-46-7	1,4-dichlorobenzene	1	U
541-73-1	1,2-dichlorobenzene	1	U
96-12-8	1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane	1	U
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide	1	U
108-05-4	Vinyl acetate	1	U

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EPA SAMPLE NO.

VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

MW-2

Lab Name: H2M LABS, INC Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM-036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 20000302-036

Sample wt/vol: 5.0 (g/ml) ML Lab File ID: F3586.D

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: not dec. Date Analyzed: 03/06/00

GC Column: RTX624 ID: 0.25 (mm) Dilution Factor: 1.0

Soil Extract Volume: (uL) Soil Aliquot Volume: (uL)

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	CONCENTRATION UNITS: (ug/L or ug/Kg) UG/L	Q
108383/106	m\p-xylene	1	U
95-47-6	o-xylene	1	U

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VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

EPA SAMPLE NO.

MW-3

Lab Name: H2M LABS, INC Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM-036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 20000302-037

Sample wt/vol: 5.0 (g/ml) ML Lab File ID: F3587.D

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: not dec. Date Analyzed: 03/07/00

GC Column: RTX624 ID: 0.25 (mm) Dilution Factor: 1.0

Soil Extract Volume: (uL) Soil Aliquot Volume: (uL)

CONCENTRATION UNITS:

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	(ug/L or ug/Kg) UG/L	Q
74-87-3	Chloromethane	1	U
74-83-9	Bromomethane	1	U
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	1	U
75-00-3	Chloroethane	1	U
75-09-2	Methylene chloride	2	U
67-64-1	Acetone	2	J
75-35-4	1,1-dichloroethene	1	U
75-34-3	1,1-dichloroethane	1	U
78-93-3	2-Butanone	5	U
67-66-3	Chloroform	1	U
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	1	U
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1	U
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	1	UJ
75-27-4	Bromodichloromethane	1	U
78-87-5	1,2-dichloropropane	1	U
10061-01-5	cis-1,3-dichloropropene	1	U
79-01-6	Trichloroethene	1	U
71-43-2	Benzene	1	U
124-48-1	Dibromochloromethane	1	U
10061-02-6	trans-1,3-dichloropropene	1	U
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1	U
75-25-2	Bromoform	1	U
108-10-1	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	5	U
591-78-6	2-Hexanone	5	U
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethene	1	UJ
79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	1	UJ
108-88-3	Toluene	1	U
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	1	U
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	1	U
100-42-5	Styrene	1	U
156-60-5	trans-1,2-dichloroethene	1	U
156-59-2	cis-1,2-dichloroethene	1	U
106-93-4	1,2-dibromoethane	1	U
541-73-1	1,3-dichlorobenzene	1	U
106-46-7	1,4-dichlorobenzene	1	U
541-73-1	1,2-dichlorobenzene	1	U
96-12-8	1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane	1	U
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide	1	U
108-05-4	Vinyl acetate	1	U

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VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

EPA SAMPLE NO.

MW-3

Lab Name: H2M LABS, INC Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM-036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 20000302-037

Sample wt/vol: 5.0 (g/ml) ML Lab File ID: F3587.D

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: not dec. Date Analyzed: 03/07/00

GC Column: RTX624 ID: 0.25 (mm) Dilution Factor: 1.0

Soil Extract Volume: (uL) Soil Aliquot Volume: (uL)

CONCENTRATION UNITS:

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	(ug/L or ug/Kg) UG/L	Q
108383/106	m\p-xylene	1	U
95-47-6	o-xylene	1	U

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VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

EPA SAMPLE NO.

DUPLICATE

Lab Name: H2M LABS, INC Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM-036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 20000302-038

Sample wt/vol: 5.0 (g/ml) ML Lab File ID: F3600.D

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: not dec. Date Analyzed: 03/07/00

GC Column: RTX624 ID: 0.25 (mm) Dilution Factor: 1.0

Soil Extract Volume: (uL) Soil Aliquot Volume: (uL)

CONCENTRATION UNITS:

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	(ug/L or ug/Kg) UG/L	Q
74-87-3	Chloromethane	1	U
74-83-9	Bromomethane	1	U
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	1	U
75-00-3	Chloroethane	1	UJ
75-09-2	Methylene chloride	2	U
67-64-1	Acetone	5	UJ
75-35-4	1,1-dichloroethene	1	UJ
75-34-3	1,1-dichloroethane	1	U
78-93-3	2-Butanone	5	UJ
67-66-3	Chloroform	1	U
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	1	U
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1	U
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	1	UJ
75-27-4	Bromodichloromethane	1	U
78-87-5	1,2-dichloropropane	1	U
10061-01-5	cis-1,3-dichloropropene	1	U
79-01-6	Trichloroethene	1	U
71-43-2	Benzene	1	U
124-48-1	Dibromochloromethane	1	U
10061-02-6	trans-1,3-dichloropropene	1	U
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1	U
75-25-2	Bromoform	1	U
108-10-1	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	5	U
591-78-6	2-Hexanone	5	UJ
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethene	1	UJ
79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	1	UJ
108-88-3	Toluene	1	U
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	1	U
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	1	U
100-42-5	Styrene	1	U
156-60-5	trans-1,2-dichloroethene	1	U
156-59-2	cis-1,2-dichloroethene	1	U
106-93-4	1,2-dibromoethane	1	U
541-73-1	1,3-dichlorobenzene	1	U
106-46-7	1,4-dichlorobenzene	1	U
541-73-1	1,2-dichlorobenzene	1	U
96-12-8	1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane	1	U
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide	1	U
108-05-4	Vinyl acetate	1	U

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EPA SAMPLE NO.

VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

DUPLICATE

Lab Name: H2M LABS, INC Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM-036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 20000302-038

Sample wt/vol: 5.0 (g/ml) ML Lab File ID: F3600.D

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: not dec. Date Analyzed: 03/07/00

GC Column: RTX624 ID: 0.25 (mm) Dilution Factor: 1.0

Soil Extract Volume: (uL) Soil Aliquot Volume: (uL)

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	CONCENTRATION UNITS: (ug/L or ug/Kg) UG/L	Q
108383/106	m\p-xylene	1	U
95-47-6	o-xylene	1	U

1A

VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

EPA SAMPLE NO.

SCDHSA-30

Lab Name: H2M LABS, INC Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM-036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 20000302-039

Sample wt/vol: 5.0 (g/ml) ML Lab File ID: F3601.D

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: not dec. Date Analyzed: 03/07/00

GC Column: RTX624 ID: 0.25 (mm) Dilution Factor: 1.0

Soil Extract Volume: (uL) Soil Aliquot Volume: (uL)

CONCENTRATION UNITS:

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	(ug/L or ug/Kg) UG/L	Q
74-87-3	Chloromethane	1	U
74-83-9	Bromomethane	1	U
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	1	U
75-00-3	Chloroethane	1	UJ
75-09-2	Methylene chloride	2	U
67-64-1	Acetone	11	J
75-35-4	1,1-dichloroethene	1	UJ
75-34-3	1,1-dichloroethane	1	U
78-93-3	2-Butanone	5	UJ
67-66-3	Chloroform	1	U
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	1	U
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1	U
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	1	UJ
75-27-4	Bromodichloromethane	1	U
78-87-5	1,2-dichloropropane	1	U
10061-01-5	cis-1,3-dichloropropene	1	U
79-01-6	Trichloroethene	1	U
71-43-2	Benzene	1	U
124-48-1	Dibromochloromethane	1	U
10061-02-6	trans-1,3-dichloropropene	1	U
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1	U
75-25-2	Bromoform	1	U
108-10-1	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	5	U
591-78-6	2-Hexanone	5	UJ
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethene	1	UJ
79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	1	UJ
108-88-3	Toluene	1	U
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	1	U
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	1	U
100-42-5	Styrene	1	U
156-60-5	trans-1,2-dichloroethene	1	U
156-59-2	cis-1,2-dichloroethene	1	U
106-93-4	1,2-dibromoethane	1	U
541-73-1	1,3-dichlorobenzene	1	U
106-46-7	1,4-dichlorobenzene	1	U
541-73-1	1,2-dichlorobenzene	1	U
96-12-8	1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane	1	U
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide	1	U
108-05-4	Vinyl acetate	1	U

1A

EPA SAMPLE NO.

VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

SCDHSA-30

Lab Name: H2M LABS, INC Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM-036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 20000302-039

Sample wt/vol: 5.0 (g/ml) ML Lab File ID: F3601.D

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: not dec. Date Analyzed: 03/07/00

GC Column: RTX624 ID: 0.25 (mm) Dilution Factor: 1.0

Soil Extract Volume: (uL) Soil Aliquot Volume: (uL)

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	CONCENTRATION UNITS: (ug/L or ug/Kg) UG/L		Q
108383/106	m\p-xylene		1	U
95-47-6	o-xylene		1	U

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VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

EPA SAMPLE NO.

SCDHSW-23

Lab Name: H2M LABS, INC Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM-036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 20000302-040

Sample wt/vol: 5.0 (g/ml) ML Lab File ID: F3618.D

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: not dec. Date Analyzed: 03/07/00

GC Column: RTX624 ID: 0.25 (mm) Dilution Factor: 50.0

Soil Extract Volume: (uL) Soil Aliquot Volume: (uL)

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	CONCENTRATION UNITS: (ug/L or ug/Kg) UG/L	Q
74-87-3	Chloromethane	50	U
74-83-9	Bromomethane	50	U
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	50	U
75-00-3	Chloroethane	50	UJ
75-09-2	Methylene chloride	100	U
67-64-1	Acetone	250	UJ
75-35-4	1,1-dichloroethene	50	UJ
75-34-3	1,1-dichloroethane	50	U
78-93-3	2-Butanone	250	UJ
67-66-3	Chloroform	50	U
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	50	U
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	50	U
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	50	UJ
75-27-4	Bromodichloromethane	50	U
78-87-5	1,2-dichloropropane	50	U
10061-01-5	cis-1,3-dichloropropene	50	U
79-01-6	Trichloroethene	50	U
71-43-2	Benzene	50	U
124-48-1	Dibromochloromethane	50	U
10061-02-6	trans-1,3-dichloropropene	50	U
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	50	U
75-25-2	Bromoform	50	U
108-10-1	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	250	U
591-78-6	2-Hexanone	250	UJ
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethene	50	UJ
79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	50	UJ
108-88-3	Toluene	50	U
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	50	U
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	430	D
100-42-5	Styrene	50	U
156-60-5	trans-1,2-dichloroethene	50	U
156-59-2	cis-1,2-dichloroethene	50	U
106-93-4	1,2-dibromoethane	50	U
541-73-1	1,3-dichlorobenzene	50	U
106-46-7	1,4-dichlorobenzene	50	U
541-73-1	1,2-dichlorobenzene	50	U
96-12-8	1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane	50	U
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide	50	U
108-05-4	Vinyl acetate	50	US

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EPA SAMPLE NO.

VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

SCDHSW-23

Lab Name: H2M LABS, INC Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM-036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 20000302-040

Sample wt/vol: 5.0 (g/ml) ML Lab File ID: F3618.D

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: not dec. Date Analyzed: 03/07/00

GC Column: RTX624 ID: 0.25 (mm) Dilution Factor: 50.0

Soil Extract Volume: (uL) Soil Aliquot Volume: (uL)

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	CONCENTRATION UNITS: (ug/L or ug/Kg) UG/L	Q
108383/106	m\p-xylene	1500	D
95-47-6	o-xylene	700	D

1A

EPA SAMPLE NO.

VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

TRIPBLANK

Lab Name: H2M LABS, INC Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM-036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 20000302-041

Sample wt/vol: 5.0 (g/ml) ML Lab File ID: F3602.D

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: not dec. Date Analyzed: 03/07/00

GC Column: RTX624 ID: 0.25 (mm) Dilution Factor: 1.0

Soil Extract Volume: (uL) Soil Aliquot Volume: (uL)

CONCENTRATION UNITS:

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	(ug/L or ug/Kg) UG/L	Q
74-87-3	Chloromethane	1	U
74-83-9	Bromomethane	1	U
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	1	U
75-00-3	Chloroethane	1	UJ
75-09-2	Methylene chloride	2	U
67-64-1	Acetone	5	UJ
75-35-4	1,1-dichloroethene	1	UJ
75-34-3	1,1-dichloroethane	1	U
78-93-3	2-Butanone	5	UJ
67-66-3	Chloroform	1	U
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	1	U
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1	U
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	1	UJ
75-27-4	Bromodichloromethane	1	U
78-87-5	1,2-dichloropropane	1	U
10061-01-5	cis-1,3-dichloropropene	1	U
79-01-6	Trichloroethene	1	U
71-43-2	Benzene	1	U
124-48-1	Dibromochloromethane	1	U
10061-02-6	trans-1,3-dichloropropene	1	U
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1	U
75-25-2	Bromoform	1	U
108-10-1	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	5	U
591-78-6	2-Hexanone	5	UJ
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethene	1	UJ
79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	1	UJ
108-88-3	Toluene	1	U
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	1	U
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	1	U
100-42-5	Styrene	1	U
156-60-5	trans-1,2-dichloroethene	1	U
156-59-2	cis-1,2-dichloroethene	1	U
106-93-4	1,2-dibromoethane	1	U
541-73-1	1,3-dichlorobenzene	1	U
106-46-7	1,4-dichlorobenzene	1	U
541-73-1	1,2-dichlorobenzene	1	U
96-12-8	1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane	1	U
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide	1	U
108-05-4	Vinyl acetate	1	U

1A

EPA SAMPLE NO.

VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

TRIPBLANK

Lab Name: H2M LABS, INC Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM-036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 20000302-041

Sample wt/vol: 5.0 (g/ml) ML Lab File ID: F3602.D

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: not dec. Date Analyzed: 03/07/00

GC Column: RTX624 ID: 0.25 (mm) Dilution Factor: 1.0

Soil Extract Volume: (uL) Soil Aliquot Volume: (uL)

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	CONCENTRATION UNITS: (ug/L or ug/Kg) UG/L	Q
108383/106	m\p-xylene	1	U
95-47-6	o-xylene	1	U

S 0069

FORM 1
SEMIVOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

cdm036 SAMPLE NO.

MW-1

Lab Name: H2M LABS INC. Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 0302035

Sample wt/vol: 1000 (g/mL) ML Lab File ID: B04634

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: _____ decanted: (Y/N)___ Date Extracted:03/06/00

Concentrated Extract Volume: 1000(uL) Date Analyzed: 03/13/00

Injection Volume: 2.0(uL) Dilution Factor: 1.0

GPC Cleanup: (Y/N) N pH: ___

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	CONCENTRATION UNITS: (ug/L or ug/Kg) UG/L	Q
108-95-2	Phenol	10	U
108-60-1	2,2'-oxybis(1-Chloropropane)	10	U
95-57-8	2-Chlorophenol	10	U
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	10	U
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	10	U
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	10	U
95-48-7	2-Methylphenol	10	U
621-64-7	N-Nitroso-di-n-propylamine	10	U
106-44-5	4-Methylphenol	10	U
67-72-1	Hexachloroethane	10	U
98-95-3	Nitrobenzene	10	U
78-59-1	Isophorone	10	U
88-75-5	2-Nitrophenol	10	U
105-67-9	2,4-Dimethylphenol	10	U
111-91-1	Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	10	U
120-83-2	2,4-Dichlorophenol	10	U
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	10	U
91-20-3	Naphthalene	10	U
106-47-8	4-Chloroaniline	10	U
87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene	10	U
59-50-7	4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol	10	U
91-57-6	2-Methylnaphthalene	10	U
77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	10	UJ
88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	10	U
95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorphenol	25	U
91-58-7	2-Chloronaphthalene	10	U
88-74-4	2-Nitroaniline	25	U
208-96-8	Acenaphthylene	10	U
606-20-2	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	10	U
99-09-2	3-Nitroaniline	25	U
83-32-9	Acenaphthene	10	U
51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol	25	UJ
132-64-9	Dibenzofuran	10	U

FORM 1
SEMIVOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

cdm036 SAMPLE NO.

MW-1

Lab Name: H2M LABS INC. Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 0302035

Sample wt/vol: 1000 (g/mL) ML Lab File ID: B04634

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: _____ decanted: (Y/N)___ Date Extracted:03/06/00

Concentrated Extract Volume: 1000(uL) Date Analyzed: 03/13/00

Injection Volume: 2.0(uL) Dilution Factor: 1.0

GPC Cleanup: (Y/N) N pH: ___

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	CONCENTRATION UNITS: (ug/L or ug/Kg) UG/L	Q
100-02-7	4-Nitrophenol	25	U J
121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	10	U
86-73-7	Fluorene	10	U
131-11-3	Dimethylphthalate	10	U
84-66-2	Diethylphthalate	10	U
7005-72-3	4-Chlorophenyl-phenylether	10	U
100-01-6	4-Nitroaniline	25	U
534-52-1	4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	25	U J
86-30-6	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine (1)	10	U
101-55-3	4-Bromophenyl-phenylether	10	U
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	10	U
87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol	25	U
85-01-8	Phenanthrene	10	U
120-12-7	Anthracene	10	U
84-74-2	Di-n-Butylphthalate	10	U
206-44-0	Fluoranthene	10	U
129-00-0	Pyrene	10	U
85-68-7	Butylbenzylphthalate	10	U
56-55-3	Benzo[a]anthracene	10	U
91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	10	U
218-01-9	Chrysene	10	U
117-81-7	bis(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate	120	E
117-84-0	Di-n-octylphthalate	10	U
205-99-2	Benzo[b]fluoranthene	10	U
207-08-9	Benzo[k]fluoranthene	10	U
50-32-8	Benzo[a]pyrene	10	U
193-39-5	Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	10	U
53-70-3	Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	10	U
191-24-2	Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	10	U
111-44-4	bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	10	U
86-74-8	Carbazole	10	U

(1) - Cannot be separated from Diphenylamine

C 3/31/00

FORM 1
SEMIVOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

cdm036 SAMPLE NO.

MW-1DL

Lab Name: H2M LABS INC. Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 0302035DL

Sample wt/vol: 1000 (g/mL) ML Lab File ID: B04647

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: _____ decanted: (Y/N)___ Date Extracted:03/06/00

Concentrated Extract Volume: 1000(uL) Date Analyzed: 03/14/00

Injection Volume: 2.0(uL) Dilution Factor: 5.0

GPC Cleanup: (Y/N) N pH: ___

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	CONCENTRATION UNITS: (ug/L or ug/Kg) UG/L	Q
108-95-2	Phenol	50	UJ
108-60-1	2,2'-oxybis(1-Chloropropane)	50	U
95-57-8	2-Chlorophenol	50	U
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	50	U
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	50	U
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	50	U
95-48-7	2-Methylphenol	50	U
621-64-7	N-Nitroso-di-n-propylamine	50	U
106-44-5	4-Methylphenol	50	U
67-72-1	Hexachloroethane	50	U
98-95-3	Nitrobenzene	50	U
78-59-1	Isophorone	50	U
88-75-5	2-Nitrophenol	50	U
105-67-9	2,4-Dimethylphenol	50	U
111-91-1	Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	50	U
120-83-2	2,4-Dichlorophenol	50	U
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	50	U
91-20-3	Naphthalene	50	U
106-47-8	4-Chloroaniline	50	U
87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene	50	U
59-50-7	4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol	50	U
91-57-6	2-Methylnaphthalene	50	U
77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	UJ
88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	50	U
95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorphenol	120	U
91-58-7	2-Chloronaphthalene	50	U
88-74-4	2-Nitroaniline	120	U
208-96-8	Acenaphthylene	50	U
606-20-2	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	50	U
99-09-2	3-Nitroaniline	120	U
83-32-9	Acenaphthene	50	U
51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol	120	UJ
132-64-9	Dibenzofuran	50	U

FORM 1
SEMIVOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

cdm036 SAMPLE NO.

MW-1DL

Lab Name: H2M LABS INC. Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 0302035DL

Sample wt/vol: 1000 (g/mL) ML Lab File ID: B04647

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: _____ decanted: (Y/N)___ Date Extracted:03/06/00

Concentrated Extract Volume: 1000(uL) Date Analyzed: 03/14/00

Injection Volume: 2.0(uL) Dilution Factor: 5.0

GPC Cleanup: (Y/N) N pH: ___

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	CONCENTRATION UNITS: (ug/L or ug/Kg) UG/L	Q
100-02-7	4-Nitrophenol	120	U J
121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	50	U
86-73-7	Fluorene	50	U
131-11-3	Dimethylphthalate	50	U
84-66-2	Diethylphthalate	50	U
7005-72-3	4-Chlorophenyl-phenylether	50	U
100-01-6	4-Nitroaniline	120	U
534-52-1	4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	120	U J
86-30-6	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine (1)	50	U
101-55-3	4-Bromophenyl-phenylether	50	U
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	50	U
87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol	120	U
85-01-8	Phenanthrene	50	U
120-12-7	Anthracene	50	U
84-74-2	Di-n-Butylphthalate	50	U
206-44-0	Fluoranthene	50	U
129-00-0	Pyrene	50	U
85-68-7	Butylbenzylphthalate	50	U
56-55-3	Benzo[a]anthracene	50	U
91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	50	U
218-01-9	Chrysene	50	U
117-81-7	bis(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate	130	D
117-84-0	Di-n-octylphthalate	50	U
205-99-2	Benzo[b]fluoranthene	50	U
207-08-9	Benzo[k]fluoranthene	50	U
50-32-8	Benzo[a]pyrene	50	U
193-39-5	Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	50	U
53-70-3	Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	50	U
191-24-2	Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	50	U
111-44-4	bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	50	U
86-74-8	Carbazole	50	U

(1) - Cannot be separated from Diphenylamine

FORM 1
SEMIVOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

cdm036 SAMPLE NO.

MW-2

Lab Name: H2M LABS INC. Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 0302036

Sample wt/vol: 1000 (g/mL) ML Lab File ID: B04635

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: _____ decanted: (Y/N)___. Date Extracted:03/06/00

Concentrated Extract Volume: 1000(uL) Date Analyzed: 03/13/00

Injection Volume: 2.0(uL) Dilution Factor: 1.0

GPC Cleanup: (Y/N) N pH: ___

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	CONCENTRATION UNITS: (ug/L or ug/Kg) UG/L	Q
108-95-2	Phenol	10	U
108-60-1	2,2'-oxybis(1-Chloropropane)	10	U
95-57-8	2-Chlorophenol	10	U
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	10	U
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	10	U
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	10	U
95-48-7	2-Methylphenol	10	U
621-64-7	N-Nitroso-di-n-propylamine	10	U
106-44-5	4-Methylphenol	10	U
67-72-1	Hexachloroethane	10	U
98-95-3	Nitrobenzene	10	U
78-59-1	Isophorone	10	U
88-75-5	2-Nitrophenol	10	U
105-67-9	2,4-Dimethylphenol	10	U
111-91-1	Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	10	U
120-83-2	2,4-Dichlorophenol	10	U
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	10	U
91-20-3	Naphthalene	10	U
106-47-8	4-Chloroaniline	10	U
87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene	10	U
59-50-7	4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol	10	U
91-57-6	2-Methylnaphtnalene	10	U
77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	10	U J
88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	10	U
95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorphenol	25	U
91-58-7	2-Chloronaphthalene	10	U
88-74-4	2-Nitroaniline	25	U
208-96-8	Acenaphthylene	10	U
606-20-2	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	10	U
99-09-2	3-Nitroaniline	25	U
83-32-9	Acenaphthene	10	U
51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol	25	U J
132-64-9	Dibenzofuran	10	U

FORM 1
SEMIVOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

cdm036 SAMPLE NO.

MW-2

Lab Name: H2M LABS INC. Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 0302036

Sample wt/vol: 1000 (g/mL) ML Lab File ID: B04635

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: _____ decanted: (Y/N)___ Date Extracted:03/06/00

Concentrated Extract Volume: 1000(uL) Date Analyzed: 03/13/00

Injection Volume: 2.0(uL) Dilution Factor: 1.0

GPC Cleanup: (Y/N) N pH: ___

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	CONCENTRATION UNITS: (ug/L or ug/Kg) UG/L	Q
100-02-7	4-Nitrophenol	25	U J
121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	10	U
86-73-7	Fluorene	10	U
131-11-3	Dimethylphthalate	10	U
84-66-2	Diethylphthalate	10	U
7005-72-3	4-Chlorophenyl-phenylether	10	U
100-01-6	4-Nitroaniline	25	U
534-52-1	4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	25	U J
86-30-6	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine (1)	10	U
101-55-3	4-Bromophenyl-phenylether	10	U
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	10	U
87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol	25	U
85-01-8	Phenanthrene	10	U
120-12-7	Anthracene	10	U
84-74-2	Di-n-Butylphthalate	10	U
206-44-0	Fluoranthene	10	U
129-00-0	Pyrene	10	U
85-68-7	Butylbenzylphthalate	10	U
56-55-3	Benzo[a]anthracene	10	U
91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	10	U
218-01-9	Chrysene	10	U
117-81-7	bis(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate	10	U
117-84-0	Di-n-octylphthalate	10	U
205-99-2	Benzo[b]fluoranthene	10	U
207-08-9	Benzo[k]fluoranthene	10	U
50-32-8	Benzo[a]pyrene	10	U
193-39-5	Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	10	U
53-70-3	Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	10	U
191-24-2	Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	10	U
111-44-4	bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	10	U
86-74-8	Carbazole	10	U

(1) - Cannot be separated from Diphenylamine

FORM 1
SEMIVOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

cdm036 SAMPLE NO.

MW-3

Lab Name: H2M LABS INC. Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 0302037

Sample wt/vol: 1000 (g/mL) ML Lab File ID: B04636

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: _____ decanted: (Y/N)___ Date Extracted:03/06/00

Concentrated Extract Volume: 1000(uL) Date Analyzed: 03/13/00

Injection Volume: 2.0(uL) Dilution Factor: 1.0

GPC Cleanup: (Y/N) N pH: ___

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	CONCENTRATION UNITS: (ug/L or ug/Kg) UG/L	Q
108-95-2	Phenol	10	U
108-60-1	2,2'-oxybis(1-Chloropropane)	10	U
95-57-8	2-Chlorophenol	10	U
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	10	U
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	10	U
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	10	U
95-48-7	2-Methylphenol	10	U
621-64-7	N-Nitroso-di-n-propylamine	10	U
106-44-5	4-Methylphenol	10	U
67-72-1	Hexachloroethane	10	U
98-95-3	Nitrobenzene	10	U
78-59-1	Isophorone	10	U
88-75-5	2-Nitrophenol	10	U
105-67-9	2,4-Dimethylphenol	10	U
111-91-1	Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	10	U
120-83-2	2,4-Dichlorophenol	10	U
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	10	U
91-20-3	Naphthalene	10	U
106-47-8	4-Chloroaniline	10	U
87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene	10	U
59-50-7	4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol	10	U
91-57-6	2-Methylnaphthalene	10	U
77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	10	U J
88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	10	U
95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorphenol	25	U
91-58-7	2-Chloronaphthalene	10	U
88-74-4	2-Nitroaniline	25	U
208-96-8	Acenaphthylene	10	U
606-20-2	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	10	U
99-09-2	3-Nitroaniline	25	U
83-32-9	Acenaphthene	10	U
51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol	25	U J
132-64-9	Dibenzofuran	10	U

FORM 1
SEMIVOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

cdm036 SAMPLE NO.

MW-3

Lab Name: H2M LABS INC. Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 0302037

Sample wt/vol: 1000 (g/mL) ML Lab File ID: B04636

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: _____ decanted: (Y/N)___ Date Extracted:03/06/00

Concentrated Extract Volume: 1000(uL) Date Analyzed: 03/13/00

Injection Volume: 2.0(uL) Dilution Factor: 1.0

GPC Cleanup: (Y/N) N pH: ___

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	CONCENTRATION UNITS: (ug/L or ug/Kg) UG/L	Q
100-02-7	4-Nitrophenol	25	U J
121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	10	U
86-73-7	Fluorene	10	U
131-11-3	Dimethylphthalate	10	U
84-66-2	Diethylphthalate	10	U
7005-72-3	4-Chlorophenyl-phenylether	10	U
100-01-6	4-Nitroaniline	25	U
534-52-1	4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	25	U J
86-30-6	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine (1)	10	U
101-55-3	4-Bromophenyl-phenylether	10	U
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	10	U
87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol	25	U
85-01-8	Phenanthrene	10	U
120-12-7	Anthracene	10	U
84-74-2	Di-n-Butylphthalate	10	U
206-44-0	Fluoranthene	10	U
129-00-0	Pyrene	10	U
85-68-7	Butylbenzylphthalate	10	U
56-55-3	Benzo[a]anthracene	10	U
91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	10	U
218-01-9	Chrysene	10	U
117-81-7	bis(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate	8	J
117-84-0	Di-n-octylphthalate	10	U
205-99-2	Benzo[b]fluoranthene	10	U
207-08-9	Benzo[k]fluoranthene	10	U
50-32-8	Benzo[a]pyrene	10	U
193-39-5	Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	10	U
53-70-3	Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	10	U
191-24-2	Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	10	U
111-44-4	bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	10	U
86-74-8	Carbazole	10	U

(1) - Cannot be separated from Diphenylamine

FORM 1
SEMIVOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

cdm036 SAMPLE NO.

DUPLICATE

Lab Name: H2M LABS INC. Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 0302038

Sample wt/vol: 1000 (g/mL) ML Lab File ID: B04639

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: _____ decanted: (Y/N)___ Date Extracted:03/06/00

Concentrated Extract Volume: 1000(uL) Date Analyzed: 03/13/00

Injection Volume: 2.0(uL) Dilution Factor: 1.0

GPC Cleanup: (Y/N) N pH: ___

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	CONCENTRATION UNITS: (ug/L or ug/Kg) UG/L	Q
108-95-2	Phenol	10	U
108-60-1	2,2'-oxybis(1-Chloropropane)	10	U
95-57-8	2-Chlorophenol	10	U
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	10	U
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	10	U
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	10	U
95-48-7	2-Methylphenol	10	U
621-64-7	N-Nitroso-di-n-propylamine	10	U
106-44-5	4-Methylphenol	10	U
67-72-1	Hexachloroethane	10	U
98-95-3	Nitrobenzene	10	U
78-59-1	Isophorone	10	U
88-75-5	2-Nitrophenol	10	U
105-67-9	2,4-Dimethylphenol	10	U
111-91-1	Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	10	U
120-83-2	2,4-Dichlorophenol	10	U
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	10	U
91-20-3	Naphthalene	10	U
106-47-8	4-Chloroaniline	10	U
87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene	10	U
59-50-7	4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol	10	U
91-57-6	2-Methylnaphthalene	10	U
77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	10	U J
88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	10	U
95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorphenol	25	U
91-58-7	2-Chloronaphthalene	10	U
88-74-4	2-Nitroaniline	25	U
208-96-8	Acenaphthylene	10	U
606-20-2	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	10	U
99-09-2	3-Nitroaniline	25	U
83-32-9	Acenaphthene	10	U
51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol	25	U J
132-64-9	Dibenzofuran	10	U

FORM 1
SEMIVOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

cdm036 SAMPLE NO.

DUPLICATE

Lab Name: H2M LABS INC. Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 0302038

Sample wt/vol: 1000 (g/mL) ML Lab File ID: B04639

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: _____ decanted: (Y/N)___ Date Extracted:03/06/00

Concentrated Extract Volume: 1000(uL) Date Analyzed: 03/13/00

Injection Volume: 2.0(uL) Dilution Factor: 1.0

GPC Cleanup: (Y/N) N pH: ___

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	CONCENTRATION UNITS: (ug/L or ug/Kg) UG/L	Q
100-02-7	4-Nitrophenol	25	U J
121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	10	U
86-73-7	Fluorene	10	U
131-11-3	Dimethylphthalate	10	U
84-66-2	Diethylphthalate	10	U
7005-72-3	4-Chlorophenyl-phenylether	10	U
100-01-6	4-Nitroaniline	25	U
534-52-1	4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	25	U J
86-30-6	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine (1)	10	U
101-55-3	4-Bromophenyl-phenylether	10	U
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	10	U
87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol	25	U
85-01-8	Phenanthrene	10	U
120-12-7	Anthracene	10	U
84-74-2	Di-n-Butylphthalate	10	U
206-44-0	Fluoranthene	10	U
129-00-0	Pyrene	10	U
85-68-7	Butylbenzylphthalate	10	U
56-55-3	Benzo[a]anthracene	10	U
91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	10	U
218-01-9	Chrysene	10	U
117-81-7	bis(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate	10	U
117-84-0	Di-n-octylphthalate	10	U
205-99-2	Benzo[b]fluoranthene	10	U
207-08-9	Benzo[k]fluoranthene	10	U
50-32-8	Benzo[a]pyrene	10	U
193-39-5	Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	10	U
53-70-3	Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	10	U
191-24-2	Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	10	U
111-44-4	bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	10	U
86-74-8	Carbazole	10	U

(1) - Cannot be separated from Diphenylamine

1D

PESTICIDE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

EPA SAMPLE NO.

MW1

Lab Name: H2M LABS, INC. Contract:

Lab Code: Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: O302035

Sample wt/vol: 1000 (g/mL) mL Lab File ID: RB01227.CDF

% Moisture: decanted: (Y/N) N Date Received: 3/2/00

Extraction: (SepF/Cont/Sonc) CONT Date Extracted: 3/7/00

Concentrated Extract Volume: 10000 (uL) Date Analyzed: 3/9/00

Injection Volume: 0.5 (uL) Dilution Factor: 1

GPC Cleanup: (Y/N) N pH: Sulfur Cleanup: (Y/N) N

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	CONCENTRATION UNITS: (ug/L or ug/Kg) ug/L	Q
319-84-6	alpha-BHC	0.050	U
319-85-7	beta-BHC	0.050	U
319-86-8	delta-BHC	0.050	U
58-89-9	gamma-BHC (Lindane)	0.050	U
76-44-8	Heptachlor	0.050	U
309-00-2	Aldrin	0.050	U
1024-57-3	Heptachlor epoxide	0.050	U
959-98-8	Endosulfan I	0.050	U
60-57-1	Dieldrin	0.10	U
72-55-9	4,4'-DDE	0.10	U
72-20-8	Endrin	0.10	U
33213-65-9	Endosulfan II	0.10	U
72-54-8	4,4'-DDD	0.10	U
1031-07-8	Endosulfan sulfate	0.10	U
50-29-3	4,4'-DDT	0.10	U
72-43-5	Methoxychlor	0.50	U
53494-70-5	Endrin ketone	0.10	U
7421-93-4	Endrin aldehyde	0.10	U
5103-71-9	alpha-Chlordane	0.050	U
5103-74-2	gamma-Chlordane	0.050	U
8001-35-2	Toxaphene	5.0	U
12674-11-2	Aroclor-1016	1.0	U
11104-28-2	Aroclor-1221	2.0	U
11141-16-5	Aroclor-1232	1.0	U
53469-21-9	Aroclor-1242	1.0	U
12672-29-6	Aroclor-1248	1.0	U
11097-69-1	Aroclor-1254	1.0	U
11096-82-5	Aroclor-1260	1.0	U

S 0036

1D

PESTICIDE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

EPA SAMPLE NO.

MW2

Lab Name: H2M LABS, INC. Contract:

Lab Code: Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: O302036

Sample wt/vol: 1000 (g/mL) mL Lab File ID: RB01228.CDF

% Moisture: decanted: (Y/N) N Date Received: 3/2/00

Extraction: (SepF/Cont/Sonc) CONT Date Extracted: 3/7/00

Concentrated Extract Volume: 10000 (uL) Date Analyzed: 3/9/00

Injection Volume: 0.5 (uL) Dilution Factor: 1

GPC Cleanup: (Y/N) N pH: Sulfur Cleanup: (Y/N) N

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	CONCENTRATION UNITS: (ug/L or ug/Kg) ug/L	Q
319-84-6	alpha-BHC	0.050	U
319-85-7	beta-BHC	0.050	U
319-86-8	delta-BHC	0.050	U
58-89-9	gamma-BHC (Lindane)	0.050	U
76-44-8	Heptachlor	0.050	U
309-00-2	Aldrin	0.050	U
1024-57-3	Heptachlor epoxide	0.050	U
959-98-8	Endosulfan I	0.050	U
60-57-1	Dieldrin	0.10	U
72-55-9	4,4'-DDE	0.10	U
72-20-8	Endrin	0.10	U
33213-65-9	Endosulfan II	0.10	U
72-54-8	4,4'-DDD	0.10	U
1031-07-8	Endosulfan sulfate	0.10	U
50-29-3	4,4'-DDT	0.10	U
72-43-5	Methoxychlor	0.50	U
53494-70-5	Endrin ketone	0.10	U
7421-93-4	Endrin aldehyde	0.10	U
5103-71-9	alpha-Chlordane	0.050	U
5103-74-2	gamma-Chlordane	0.050	U
8001-35-2	Toxaphene	5.0	U
12674-11-2	Aroclor-1016	1.0	U
11104-28-2	Aroclor-1221	2.0	U
11141-16-5	Aroclor-1232	1.0	U
53469-21-9	Aroclor-1242	1.0	U
12672-29-6	Aroclor-1248	1.0	U
11097-69-1	Aroclor-1254	1.0	U
11096-82-5	Aroclor-1260	1.0	U

S 0041

1D

PESTICIDE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

EPA SAMPLE NO.

MW3

Lab Name: H2M LABS, INC. Contract:

Lab Code: Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: O302037

Sample wt/vol: 1000 (g/mL) mL Lab File ID: RB01229.CDF

% Moisture: decanted: (Y/N) N Date Received: 3/2/00

Extraction: (SepF/Cont/Sonc) CONT Date Extracted: 3/7/00

Concentrated Extract Volume: 10000 (uL) Date Analyzed: 3/9/00

Injection Volume: 0.5 (uL) Dilution Factor: 1

GPC Cleanup: (Y/N) N pH: Sulfur Cleanup: (Y/N) N

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	CONCENTRATION UNITS: (ug/L or ug/Kg) ug/L	Q
319-84-6	alpha-BHC	0.050	U
319-85-7	beta-BHC	0.050	U
319-86-8	delta-BHC	0.050	U
58-89-9	gamma-BHC (Lindane)	0.050	U
76-44-8	Heptachlor	0.050	U
309-00-2	Aldrin	0.050	U
1024-57-3	Heptachlor epoxide	0.050	U
959-98-8	Endosulfan I	0.050	U
60-57-1	Dieldrin	0.10	U
72-55-9	4,4'-DDE	0.10	U
72-20-8	Endrin	0.10	U
33213-65-9	Endosulfan II	0.10	U
72-54-8	4,4'-DDD	0.10	U
1031-07-8	Endosulfan sulfate	0.10	U
50-29-3	4,4'-DDT	0.10	U
72-43-5	Methoxychlor	0.50	U
53494-70-5	Endrin ketone	0.10	U
7421-93-4	Endrin aldehyde	0.10	U
5103-71-9	alpha-Chlordane	0.050	U
5103-74-2	gamma-Chlordane	0.050	U
8001-35-2	Toxaphene	5.0	U
12674-11-2	Aroclor-1016	1.0	U
11104-28-2	Aroclor-1221	2.0	U
11141-16-5	Aroclor-1232	1.0	U
53469-21-9	Aroclor-1242	1.0	U
12672-29-6	Aroclor-1248	1.0	U
11097-69-1	Aroclor-1254	1.0	U
11096-82-5	Aroclor-1260	1.0	U

1D

PESTICIDE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

EPA SAMPLE NO.

DUP

Lab Name: H2M LABS, INC. Contract: _____

Lab Code: _____ Case No.: _____ SAS No.: _____ SDG No.: CDM036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: O302038

Sample wt/vol: 1000 (g/mL) mL Lab File ID: RB01232.CDF

% Moisture: _____ decanted: (Y/N) N Date Received: 3/2/00

Extraction: (SepF/Cont/Sonc) CONT Date Extracted: 3/7/00

Concentrated Extract Volume: 10000 (uL) Date Analyzed: 3/9/00

Injection Volume: 0.5 (uL) Dilution Factor: 1

GPC Cleanup: (Y/N) N pH: _____ Sulfur Cleanup: (Y/N) N

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	CONCENTRATION UNITS: (ug/L or ug/Kg) ug/L	Q
319-84-6	alpha-BHC	0.050	U
319-85-7	beta-BHC	0.050	U
319-86-8	delta-BHC	0.050	U
58-89-9	gamma-BHC (Lindane)	0.050	U
76-44-8	Heptachlor	0.050	U
309-00-2	Aldrin	0.050	U
1024-57-3	Heptachlor epoxide	0.050	U
959-98-8	Endosulfan I	0.050	U
60-57-1	Dieldrin	0.10	U
72-55-9	4,4'-DDE	0.10	U
72-20-8	Endrin	0.10	U
33213-65-9	Endosulfan II	0.10	U
72-54-8	4,4'-DDD	0.10	U
1031-07-8	Endosulfan sulfate	0.10	U
50-29-3	4,4'-DDT	0.10	U
72-43-5	Methoxychlor	0.50	U
53494-70-5	Endrin ketone	0.10	U
7421-93-4	Endrin aldehyde	0.10	U
5103-71-9	alpha-Chlordane	0.050	U
5103-74-2	gamma-Chlordane	0.050	U
8001-35-2	Toxaphene	5.0	U
12674-11-2	Aroclor-1016	1.0	U
11104-28-2	Aroclor-1221	2.0	U
11141-16-5	Aroclor-1232	1.0	U
53469-21-9	Aroclor-1242	1.0	U
12672-29-6	Aroclor-1248	1.0	U
11097-69-1	Aroclor-1254	1.0	U
11096-82-5	Aroclor-1260	1.0	U

S 0060

NYSDEC - ASP
1
INORGANIC ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

EPA SAMPLE NO.
MW-1

Lab Name: H2M_LABS,_INC._____ Contract: _____

Lab Code: 10478_ Case No.: _____ SAS No.: _____ SDG No.: CD&M036

Matrix (soil/water): WATER__ Lab Sample ID: 20000302-035

Level (low/med): LOW____ Date Received: 03/02/00_

% Solids: _____

Concentration Units (ug/L or mg/kg dry weight): UG/L_

CAS No.	Analyte	Concentration	C	Q	M
7429-90-5	Aluminum	359	J		P
7440-36-0	Antimony	3.2	U		P
7440-38-2	Arsenic	3.0	U		P
7440-39-3	Barium	65.0	B		P
7440-41-7	Beryllium	0.46	B		P
7440-43-9	Cadmium	0.40	U		P
7440-70-2	Calcium	5380			P
7440-47-3	Chromium	0.89	U		P
7440-48-4	Cobalt	2.0	U		P
7440-50-8	Copper	1.5	U		P
7439-89-6	Iron	10	B		P
7439-92-1	Lead	1.6	U		P
7439-95-4	Magnesium	2130	B		P
7439-96-5	Manganese	114			P
7439-97-6	Mercury	0.10	U		CV
7440-02-0	Nickel	2.0	U		P
7440-09-7	Potassium	804	B		P
7782-49-2	Selenium	2.7	U		P
7440-22-4	Silver	0.69	U		P
7440-23-5	Sodium	6100			P
7440-28-0	Thallium	4.0	U		P
7440-62-2	Vanadium	1.3	U		P
7440-66-6	Zinc	3.9	B		P
	Cyanide	10.0	U		CA

Color Before: COLORLESS Clarity Before: CLEAR_ Texture: _____

Color After: COLORLESS Clarity After: CLEAR_ Artifacts: _____

Comments:
REPORTED_3/31/00

NYSDEC - ASP
1
INORGANIC ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

EPA SAMPLE NO.
MW-2

Lab Name: H2M_LABS,_INC._____ Contract: _____

Lab Code: 10478_ Case No.: _____ SAS No.: _____ SDG No.: CD&M036

Matrix (soil/water): WATER__ Lab Sample ID: 20000302-036

Level (low/med): LOW____ Date Received: 03/02/00_

% Solids: _____

Concentration Units (ug/L or mg/kg dry weight): UG/L_

CAS No.	Analyte	Concentration	C	Q	M
7429-90-5	Aluminum	177	B	J	P
7440-36-0	Antimony	3.2	U		P
7440-38-2	Arsenic	3.0	U		P
7440-39-3	Barium	34.4	B		P
7440-41-7	Beryllium	0.20	U		P
7440-43-9	Cadmium	0.40	U		P
7440-70-2	Calcium	59100			P
7440-47-3	Chromium	2.6	B		P
7440-48-4	Cobalt	2.0	U		P
7440-50-8	Copper	3.1	B		P
7439-89-6	Iron	92.7	B		P
7439-92-1	Lead	1.6	U		P
7439-95-4	Magnesium	14000			P
7439-96-5	Manganese	19.7			P
7439-97-6	Mercury	0.10	U		CV
7440-02-0	Nickel	4.4	B		P
7440-09-7	Potassium	2680	B		P
7782-49-2	Selenium	2.7	U		P
7440-22-4	Silver	0.69	U		P
7440-23-5	Sodium	8290			P
7440-28-0	Thallium	4.0	U		P
7440-62-2	Vanadium	1.3	U		P
7440-66-6	Zinc	18.9	B		P
	Cyanide	10.0	U		CA

Color Before: COLORLESS Clarity Before: CLEAR_ Texture: _____

Color After: COLORLESS Clarity After: CLEAR_ Artifacts: _____

Comments:
REPORTED_3/31/00_____

NYSDEC - ASP
1
INORGANIC ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

EPA SAMPLE NO.
MW-3

Lab Name: H2M_LABS,_INC._____ Contract: _____

Lab Code: 10478_ Case No.: _____ SAS No.: _____ SDG No.: CD&M036

Matrix (soil/water): WATER__ Lab Sample ID: 20000302-037

Level (low/med): LOW____ Date Received: 03/02/00_

% Solids: _____

Concentration Units (ug/L or mg/kg dry weight): UG/L_

CAS No.	Analyte	Concentration	C	Q	M
7429-90-5	Aluminum	240	J		P
7440-36-0	Antimony	3.2	U		P
7440-38-2	Arsenic	3.0	U		P
7440-39-3	Barium	143	B		P
7440-41-7	Beryllium	0.61	B		P
7440-43-9	Cadmium	1.0	B		P
7440-70-2	Calcium	12600			P
7440-47-3	Chromium	0.89	U		P
7440-48-4	Cobalt	3.2	B		P
7440-50-8	Copper	1.5	U		P
7439-89-6	Iron	3.4	U		P
7439-92-1	Lead	1.6	U		P
7439-95-4	Magnesium	5380			P
7439-96-5	Manganese	588			P
7439-97-6	Mercury	0.10	U		CV
7440-02-0	Nickel	3.3	B		P
7440-09-7	Potassium	1450	B		P
7782-49-2	Selenium	3.0	B		P
7440-22-4	Silver	0.73	B		P
7440-23-5	Sodium	18100			P
7440-28-0	Thallium	4.0	U		P
7440-62-2	Vanadium	1.3	U		P
7440-66-6	Zinc	3.7	B		P
_____	Cyanide	10.0	U		CA

Color Before: COLORLESS Clarity Before: CLEAR__ Texture: _____

Color After: COLORLESS Clarity After: CLEAR_ Artifacts: _____

Comments:
REPORTED_3/31/00 _____

NYSDEC - ASP
1
INORGANIC ANALYSIS DATA SHEET

EPA SAMPLE NO.

DUPLICATE

Lab Name: H2M_LABS,_INC._____ Contract: _____

Lab Code: 10478_ Case No.: _____ SAS No.: _____ SDG No.: CD&M036

Matrix (soil/water): WATER__ Lab Sample ID: 20000302-038

Level (low/med): LOW____ Date Received: 03/02/00_

% Solids: _____

Concentration Units (ug/L or mg/kg dry weight): UG/L_

CAS No.	Analyte	Concentration	C	Q	M
7429-90-5	Aluminum	181	B	J	P
7440-36-0	Antimony	3.2	U		P
7440-38-2	Arsenic	3.0	U		P
7440-39-3	Barium	35.0	B		P
7440-41-7	Beryllium	0.20	U		P
7440-43-9	Cadmium	0.40	U		P
7440-70-2	Calcium	57600			P
7440-47-3	Chromium	2.6	B		P
7440-48-4	Cobalt	2.0	U		P
7440-50-8	Copper	4.0	B		P
7439-89-6	Iron	97.3	B		P
7439-92-1	Lead	1.6	U		P
7439-95-4	Magnesium	14000			P
7439-96-5	Manganese	18.6			P
7439-97-6	Mercury	0.10	U		CV
7440-02-0	Nickel	4.5	B		P
7440-09-7	Potassium	2790	B		P
7782-49-2	Selenium	2.7	U		P
7440-22-4	Silver	0.69	U		P
7440-23-5	Sodium	8460			P
7440-28-0	Thallium	4.0	U		P
7440-62-2	Vanadium	1.3	U		P
7440-66-6	Zinc	17.9	B		P
	Cyanide	10.0	U		CA

Color Before: COLORLESS Clarity Before: CLEAR_ Texture: _____

Color After: COLORLESS Clarity After: CLEAR_ Artifacts: _____

Comments:
REPORTED_3/31/00_____

1E

VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET
TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED COMPOUNDS

EPA SAMPLE NO.

MW-1

Lab Name: H2M LABS, INC Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM-036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 20000302-035

Sample wt/vol: 5.0 (g/ml) ML Lab File ID: F3585.D

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: not dec. Date Analyzed: 03/06/00

GC Column: RTX624 ID: 0.25 (mm) Dilution Factor: 1.0

Soil Extract Volume: (uL) Soil Aliquot Volume: (uL)

CONCENTRATION UNITS:
(ug/L or ug/Kg) UG/L

Number TICs found: 0

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	RT	EST. CONC.	Q

1E

VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET
TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED COMPOUNDS

EPA SAMPLE NO.

MW-2

Lab Name: H2M LABS, INC Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM-036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 20000302-036

Sample wt/vol: 5.0 (g/ml) ML Lab File ID: F3586.D

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: not dec. Date Analyzed: 03/06/00

GC Column: RTX624 ID: 0.25 (mm) Dilution Factor: 1.0

Soil Extract Volume: (uL) Soil Aliquot Volume: (uL)

CONCENTRATION UNITS:
(ug/L or ug/Kg) UG/L

Number TICs found: 0

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	RT	EST. CONC.	Q

1E

VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET
TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED COMPOUNDS

EPA SAMPLE NO.

MW-3

Lab Name: H2M LABS, INC Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM-036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 20000302-037

Sample wt/vol: 5.0 (g/ml) ML Lab File ID: F3587.D

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: not dec. Date Analyzed: 03/07/00

GC Column: RTX624 ID: 0.25 (mm) Dilution Factor: 1.0

Soil Extract Volume: (uL) Soil Aliquot Volume: (uL)

CONCENTRATION UNITS:
(ug/L or ug/Kg) UG/L

Number TICs found: 1

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	RT	EST. CONC.	Q
1. 001634-04-4	Propane, 2-methoxy-2-methyl-	3.24	4	JN

1E

VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET
TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED COMPOUNDS

EPA SAMPLE NO.

DUPLICATE

Lab Name: H2M LABS, INC Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM-036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 20000302-038

Sample wt/vol: 5.0 (g/ml) ML Lab File ID: F3600.D

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: not dec. Date Analyzed: 03/07/00

GC Column: RTX624 ID: 0.25 (mm) Dilution Factor: 1.0

Soil Extract Volume: (uL) Soil Aliquot Volume: (uL)

CONCENTRATION UNITS:
(ug/L or ug/Kg) UG/L

Number TICs found: 0

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	RT	EST. CONC.	Q

1E

VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET
TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED COMPOUNDS

EPA SAMPLE NO.

SCDHSA-30

Lab Name: H2M LABS, INC Contract: _____

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: _____ SAS No.: _____ SDG No.: CDM-036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 20000302-039

Sample wt/vol: 5.0 (g/ml) ML Lab File ID: F3601.D

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: not dec. _____ Date Analyzed: 03/07/00

GC Column: RTX624 ID: 0.25 (mm) Dilution Factor: 1.0

Soil Extract Volume: _____ (uL) Soil Aliquot Volume: _____ (uL)

CONCENTRATION UNITS:
(ug/L or ug/Kg) UG/L

Number TICs found: 0

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	RT	EST. CONC.	Q

S 0064

1E

VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET
TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED COMPOUNDS

EPA SAMPLE NO.

SCDHSW-23

Lab Name: H2M LABS, INC Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM-036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 20000302-040

Sample wt/vol: 5.0 (g/ml) ML Lab File ID: F3618.D

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: not dec. Date Analyzed: 03/07/00

GC Column: RTX624 ID: 0.25 (mm) Dilution Factor: 50.0

Soil Extract Volume: (uL) Soil Aliquot Volume: (uL)

CONCENTRATION UNITS:
(ug/L or ug/Kg) UG/L

Number TICs found: 3

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	RT	EST. CONC.	Q
1. 000108-87-2	Cyclohexane, methyl-	4.87	140	JND
2. 000611-14-3	Benzene, 1-ethyl-2-methyl-	7.24	170	JND
3. 000108-67-8	Benzene, 1,3,5-trimethyl-	7.47	250	JND

* The distribution of Aromatic hydrocarbons in Sample (20000302-040) match that of a Standard of Kerosene which was our ~~closest~~ closest Reference to Jet. fuel.

BD
4/4/00

1E

VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET
TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED COMPOUNDS

EPA SAMPLE NO.

TRIPBLANK

Lab Name: H2M LABS, INC Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM-036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 20000302-041

Sample wt/vol: 5.0 (g/ml) ML Lab File ID: F3602.D

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: not dec. Date Analyzed: 03/07/00

GC Column: RTX624 ID: 0.25 (mm) Dilution Factor: 1.0

Soil Extract Volume: (uL) Soil Aliquot Volume: (uL)

CONCENTRATION UNITS:
(ug/L or ug/Kg) UG/L

Number TICs found: 0

CAS NO.	COMPOUND	RT	EST. CONC.	Q

FORM 1

cdm036 SAMPLE NO.

SEMIVOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET
TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED COMPOUNDS

MW-1

Lab Name: H2M LABS INC. Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 0302035

Sample wt/vol: 1000 (g/mL) ML Lab File ID: B04634

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: _____ decanted: (Y/N)___ Date Extracted:03/06/00

Concentrated Extract Volume: 1000(uL) Date Analyzed: 03/13/00

Injection Volume: 2.0(uL) Dilution Factor: 1.0

GPC Cleanup: (Y/N) N pH: ___

Number TICs found: 0

CONCENTRATION UNITS:
(ug/L or ug/Kg) ug/L

	CAS NUMBER	COMPOUND NAME	RT	EST. CONC.	Q
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					
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30.					

FORM 1
SEMIVOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET
TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED COMPOUNDS

cdm036 SAMPLE NO.

MW-1DL

Lab Name: H2M LABS INC. Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 0302035DL

Sample wt/vol: 1000 (g/mL) ML Lab File ID: B04647

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: _____ decanted: (Y/N)___ Date Extracted:03/06/00

Concentrated Extract Volume: 1000(uL) Date Analyzed: 03/14/00

Injection Volume: 2.0(uL) Dilution Factor: 5.0

GPC Cleanup: (Y/N) N pH: ___

Number TICs found: 1

CONCENTRATION UNITS:
(ug/L or ug/Kg) ug/L

	CAS NUMBER	COMPOUND NAME	RT	EST. CONC.	Q
1.		UNKNOWN ACID	11.48	22	JD
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					
11.					
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FORM 1
SEMIVOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET
TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED COMPOUNDS

cdm036 SAMPLE NO.

MW-2

Lab Name: H2M LABS INC. Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 0302036

Sample wt/vol: 1000 (g/mL) ML Lab File ID: B04635

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: _____ decanted: (Y/N)___ Date Extracted:03/06/00

Concentrated Extract Volume: 1000(uL) Date Analyzed: 03/13/00

Injection Volume: 2.0(uL) Dilution Factor: 1.0

GPC Cleanup: (Y/N) N pH: ___

Number TICs found: 12

CONCENTRATION UNITS:
(ug/L or ug/Kg) ug/L

	CAS NUMBER	COMPOUND NAME	RT	EST. CONC.	Q
1.		UNKNOWN ALDOL CONDENSATE	4.54	4	~~JA~~ B
2.		UNKNOWN SILOXANE (*)	16.70	2	J
3.		UNKNOWN SILOXANE (*)	17.19	7	J
4.		UNKNOWN SILOXANE (*)	17.68	15	J
5.		UNKNOWN SILOXANE (*)	18.22	23	J
6.		UNKNOWN SILOXANE (*)	18.81	27	J
7.		UNKNOWN SILOXANE (*)	19.49	27	J
8.		UNKNOWN SILOXANE (*)	20.30	25	J
9.		UNKNOWN SILOXANE (*)	21.28	21	J
10.		UNKNOWN SILOXANE (*)	22.47	15	J
11.		UNKNOWN SILOXANE (*)	23.94	12	J
12.		UNKNOWN SILOXANE (*)	25.76	9	J
13.					
14.					
15.					
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R R 3/14

FORM 1

SEMIVOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET
TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED COMPOUNDS

cdm036 SAMPLE NO.

MW-3

Lab Name: H2M LABS INC. Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 0302037

Sample wt/vol: 1000 (g/mL) ML Lab File ID: B04636

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: _____ decanted: (Y/N)___ Date Extracted:03/06/00

Concentrated Extract Volume: 1000(uL) Date Analyzed: 03/13/00

Injection Volume: 2.0(uL) Dilution Factor: 1.0

GPC Cleanup: (Y/N) N pH: ___

Number TICs found: 13

CONCENTRATION UNITS:
(ug/L or ug/Kg) ug/L

	CAS NUMBER	COMPOUND NAME	RT	EST. CONC.	Q
1.		UNKNOWN ALDOL CONDENSATE	4.54	4	~~JA B~~ R
2.		UNKNOWN	10.33	3	J R
3.		UNKNOWN SILOXANE (*)	16.67	3	J
4.		UNKNOWN SILOXANE (*)	17.16	8	J R
5.		UNKNOWN SILOXANE (*)	17.65	19	J
6.		UNKNOWN SILOXANE (*)	18.18	28	J
7.		UNKNOWN SILOXANE (*)	18.76	34	J
8.		UNKNOWN SILOXANE (*)	19.44	34	J
9.		UNKNOWN SILOXANE (*)	20.25	32	J
10.		UNKNOWN SILOXANE (*)	21.22	24	J
11.		UNKNOWN SILOXANE (*)	22.42	19	J
12.		UNKNOWN SILOXANE (*)	23.88	15	J
13.		UNKNOWN SILOXANE (*)	25.71	10	J
14.					
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CS 3/31/00

S 0051

FORM 1 cdm036 SAMPLE NO.

SEMIVOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS DATA SHEET
TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED COMPOUNDS

DUPLICATE

Lab Name: H2M LABS INC. Contract:

Lab Code: 10478 Case No.: SAS No.: SDG No.: CDM036

Matrix: (soil/water) WATER Lab Sample ID: 0302038

Sample wt/vol: 1000 (g/mL) ML Lab File ID: B04639

Level: (low/med) LOW Date Received: 03/02/00

% Moisture: _____ decanted: (Y/N)___ Date Extracted:03/06/00

Concentrated Extract Volume: 1000(uL) Date Analyzed: 03/13/00

Injection Volume: 2.0(uL) Dilution Factor: 1.0

GPC Cleanup: (Y/N) N pH: ___

Number TICs found: 2 CONCENTRATION UNITS: (ug/L or ug/Kg) ug/L

	CAS NUMBER	COMPOUND NAME	RT	EST. CONC.	Q
1.		UNKNOWN ALDOL CONDENSATE	4.54	6	~~JA~~ ~~J~~ R
2.		UNKNOWN	10.33	3	J
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
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11.					
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Date	Document	From	Of	To	Of	Contents [1]
08-01-88	Correspondence	F. Ricotta	NYSDEC	Larry Canevale	L&C Concrete	Notifies recipient of change of ownership from Joseph Menafra to Larry Carnevale on the Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites.
07-13-89	Correspondence	J. Crua	NYSDOH	J. Swartout	NYSDEC	Identifies that L & C property is negatively impacted by jet fuel spill from Suffolk County Airport.
09-13-89	Newsday Article	----	----	----	----	Long Island East End Newsday: Reports that a lawsuit was filed by DEC against L & C Transit Mix Corp. for mining sand without a permit and filling excavations with construction and demolition debris.
09-19-89	Report	Roux Associates	----	----	----	Evaluation of hydrogeologic and water quality data to support the permitting of a construction and demolition debris landfill.
12-18-90	Memo	J. Swartout	NYSDEC	T. Candela	NYSDEC	Memo indicates the State Attorney General Office has taken the lead on this project. The Phase I recommended limited soil sampling and delisting of the site unless evidence of hazardous waste disposal is discovered.
01-16-91	Memo	A. Candela	NYSDEC	J. Swartout	NYSDEC	Memo notes no hazardous waste has been identified, no hazardous waste sampling was conducted and that the site should be referred to the Solid Waste Division for a Part 360 investigation.
02-19-93	Correspondence	L. Carnevale	L&C Concrete	E. Barcomb	NYSDEC	Notifies recipient that a PSA will be conducted at site in accordance with ECL.

Table 1-2

L & C Concrete Mix Corp. Summary Of Selected Public Records Files

Date	Document	From	Of	To	Of	Contents [1]
10-14-92	Memo	R. Stewart	NYSDEC	G. Suchman	State Of New York Attorney Generals Office	Memo summarizes results of a Phase 1 Report and a site inspection by NYSDEC DHWR. Notes a plume of petroleum from Suffolk County Air Base, presence of C & D waste illegally landfilled, notes presence of a second older landfill on-site (site ID #152061), downgradient SCDHS monitoring well contaminated with TCE, notes presence of public water supply wells, abandoned drums and tanks, etc. Memo recommends investigation.
Undated	Photographs	----	----	----	----	Photos show surface debris at site including rusted/abandoned trucks, tanks scrap metal, etc.
06-03-93	Registry Site Classification Decision	----	----	----	----	Provides information used to register the site as a Class "P" (includes excerpt of YEC report dated 09-89).
12-16-93	Correspondence	E.G. Suchman	Attorney Generals Office State Of New York	J. Benedetto	Benedetto Waste Management	Documents recent developments in project status notes TCE groundwater contamination downgradient of the site. Includes a NYSDEC Work Plan for a PSA which highlights areas of concern (Figure 1-5).
10-25-94	Correspondence	Robert Stewart	NYSDEC	John Swartwout	NYSDEC	Refers the site for a state-funded PSA investigation.
01-11-95	Draft Work Plan	C.A. Rich Consultants	----	E.G. Suchman	State Of New York	Draft Work Plan for soil gas survey, geoprobe sampling and on-site soil gas analysis.

Table 1-2

L & C Concrete Mix Corp. Summary Of Selected Public Records Files

Date	Document	From	Of	To	Of	Contents [1]
02-10-95	Memo	E. Zuk	NYSDEC	B. Stewart	NYSDEC	Memo finds the Draft Work Plan sufficient but recommends that soil/waste and groundwater samples also be collected.
04-19-95	Correspondence	R. Stewart	NYSDEC	J. Shea	Twomey, Latham, Shea and Kelley	Acting as an interested observer, DEC recommends to perspective property purchaser's attorney that soil gas survey be carefully planned, provides acceptable analytical methodologies, QA/QC sampling; collection of background soil samples, excavation of test pits.
06-21-96	Memo	Robert Stewart	NYSDEC	John Swartwout	NYSDEC	Referred the L & C Concrete site for a state-funded PSA investigation.
06-30-98	Memo	Frank Randall	Suffolk County	John Austin	Suffolk County Real Estate	Reports that property contains 12 abandoned tractor-trailer and cement trucks and that the sand mine contains groundwater appearing to be contaminated with an oil sheen.

NOTE:

[1] - This section provides a brief summary of the contents of each selected document. The reader is advised to thoroughly examine the complete document and/or file for complete evaluation, interpretation and intent of said document and/or file.

FILE SOURCE: Suffolk County Department of Health Services, Hauppauge, New York
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Stony Brook, New York

Table 1-2
L & C Concrete Mix Corp. Summary Of Selected Public Records Files

List of References

Reference Number	Description
1	L & C Concrete Mix Corp. Site Location 1 Map.
2	Correspondence From: Robert Stewart Of: NYSDEC To: Gail Suchman Of: NYSAG
3	Correspondence From: Frank Randall Of: Inspection Services Bureau Suffolk County Office of Pollution Control To: John Austin Of: Real Estate Note: Site Review, Telefax Cover Sheet, Site Maps Included
4	NYSDEC, Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation. Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites in the State of New York Phase I Investigation Report.
5	Evaluation of Hydrogeologic and Water Quality Data to Support the Permitting of a Construction and Demolition Debris Landfill. September 19, 1989.
6	Joseph Menafra / L and C Concrete Site Summary and Locations of Potential Sources of Groundwater Contamination.
7	Correspondence From: George A. Tyers Charles A. Rich Of: CA Rich Consultants, Inc. To: E. Gail Suchman, Esq. Of: Assistant Attorney General Note: Site Map Included
8	Joseph Menafra (L and C Concrete) Site Photos.
9	Long Island East End Newspaper Article.
10	NYSDEC Memorandum Concerning L + C Concrete Site.
11	EDR-Radius Map with GeoCheck. South Country Road, West Hampton Beach, NY.
12	Correspondence From: Joseph P. Crua Of: Bureau of Environmental Exposure State of New York Department of Health To: John Swartwout Of: Bureau of Hazardous Site Control NYSDEC Note: NYSDEC Memorandum Included
13	NYSDEC Memorandum Dated November 3, 1992. Joseph Menafra / L and C Concrete Draft and Site Maps Included.
14	Correspondence From: E. Gail Suchman Of: State of New York Department of Law To: Joseph Benedetto Of: Benedetto Waste Management, Inc. Note: Joseph Menafra / L and C Concrete Draft Included

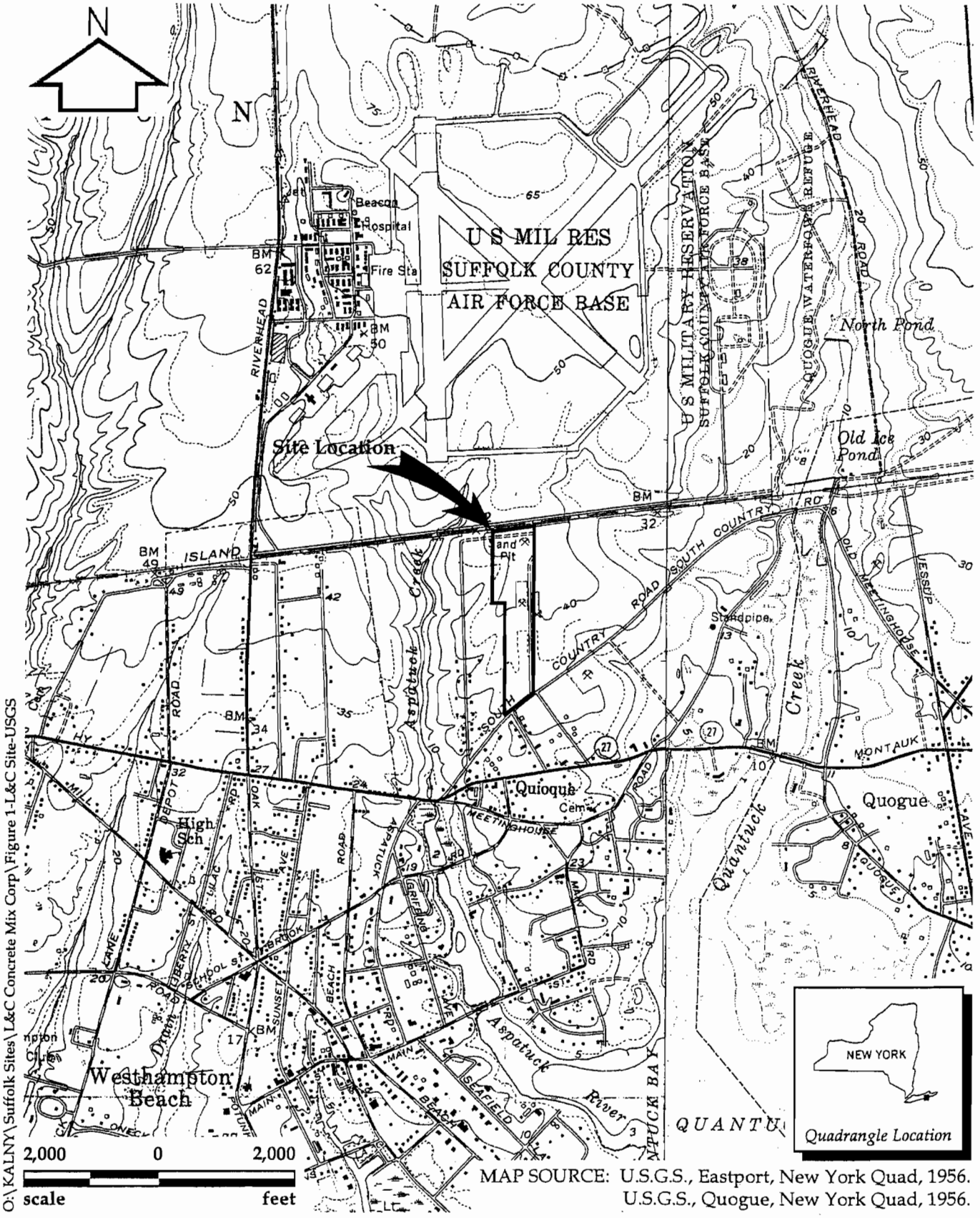
Reference Number	Description
15	Correspondence From: Robert Stewart Of: NYSDEC Region 1 To: John Swartwout Of: Eastern Investigation Section NYSDEC
16	Correspondence From: John F. Shea, III Of: Twomey, Latham, Shea & Kelley To: E. Gail Suchman, Esq. Of: Environmental Protection Bureau NYS Department of Law
17	Correspondence From: Elaine Zuk Of: Central Office, NYSDEC To: Bob Stewart Of: Region 1, NYSDEC
18	Correspondence From: E. Gail Suchman Of: Environmental Protection Bureau To: Jeanne Compitello, Esq.
19	Correspondence From: Robert R. Stewart Of: NYSDEC To: John F. Shea, III, Esq. Of: Twomey, Latham, Shea & Kelley
20	Correspondence From: Robert R. Stewart Of: Region 1, NYSDEC To: John Swartwout Of: Eastern Investigation Section, NYSDEC
21	Correspondence From: Frank T. Ricotta, P.E. Of: Bureau of Hazardous Site Control, NYSDEC To: Larry Carnival Of: L and C Concrete Corp. Note: Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Report
22	Long Island Precipitation Atlas. Prepared March 1985.
23	West Hampton Beach Population Summary and Map.
24	Suffolk County Comp. Plan
25	NYSDEC, Telephone Interview with Mr. Spitz, 2-15-00. Contact Person was Bill Kwitnicki, YEC Inc.
26	Northeast Regional Climate Center, Research Series, September 1993. Atlas of Precipitation Extremes for the Northeastern United States and Canada.
27	Soil Survey of Suffolk County, New York. United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service.
28	Correspondence From: D. C. Gobbi, R.S. Of: Inspection Services Bureau Suffolk County Department of Health Services To: Chesterfield Associates

Reference Number	Description
29	Correspondence From: Lawrence M. Weisberg Of: Suffolk County Department of Health Services To: Chesterfield Associates, Inc. Note: Waiver of Formal Hearing and Stipulated Agreement, Attachment A, Terms and Conditions Included
30	U.S. Freshwater Wetlands Maps.

Reference 1

Map Source

U.S.G.S., Eastport, New York Quadrangle, 1956
U.S.G.S., Quogue, New York Quadrangle, 1956



O:\KALNY\Suffolk Sites\L&C Concrete Mix Corp\Figure 1-L&C Site-USGS

MAP SOURCE: U.S.G.S., Eastport, New York Quad, 1956.
U.S.G.S., Quogue, New York Quad, 1956.

Figure 1
L&C Concrete Mix Corp. Site Location

CDM Camp Dresser & McKee

Reference 2

Correspondence

From: Robert Stewart
Of: NYSDEC

To: Gail Suchman
Of: NYSAG

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Building 40—SUNY, Stony Brook, New York 11790-2356

Thomas C. Jorling
Commissioner

MEMORANDUM

To: Gail Suchman, NYSAG's Office
From: Robert Stewart, DHWR, Region 1
Subject: L&C Concrete, Site ID #152087; Proposed Site Clean-Up for the Division of Solid Waste (DSW)
Date: October 14, 1992

The potential new owner for the subject property has been negotiating with the Attorney General's Office and DSW to clean up the illegally landfilled C&D material. This material would be excavated and sent to an approved C&D landfill if analysis proves that the wastes are non-hazardous. DSW would assume the lead on the site for this project.

As you know, the Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation (DHWR) has listed this site as an Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site, site ID #152087. The purpose of this letter is to state DHWR's position in regard to the proposed clean-up and potential delisting after the site has been fully remediated to the satisfaction of DSW.

A summary of the environmental concerns based on the Phase I Report, a Suffolk County Health Department groundwater study of the area, and a recent Site Inspection by DHWR on 6/17/92 follows:

1. A plume of petroleum related contaminants is flowing beneath the site due to spills at the tank farm on the adjacent Suffolk County Air Base.

2. A landfilled area with surface deposits of ground up C&D material exists towards the center of the site. This area reportedly operated as an illegal landfill without the proper permits from DSW. Since this landfilling was not regulated, it is unknown whether any of the accepted materials were hazardous.

3. An older landfilled area under heavy vegetation exists along the eastern property border and north of the landfill mentioned above.

   The L&C Concrete site was originally owned by the Town of Southampton and may have originally been used as a dump. Information on the former uses of the subject property is limited. It is known that the adjacent property to the east of this older landfill is the former location for the Quiogue Landfill which was operated by the Town of Southampton as a sanitary landfill from 1968 to 1978. It is suspected that industrial wastes were received by this

A

landfill from the neighboring Suffolk County Air Force Base. Quiogue Landfill is listed as an Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site, site ID #152061.

At the present, it is unknown whether this older landfill on the L&C Concrete property is related to the landfilling conducted by the Town of Southampton on the adjacent Quiogue Landfill.

4. Well #47 constructed and sampled by the Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS) which is directly downgradient of the older landfill detected 84 ppb of trichloroethylene (TCE). The groundwater standard for TCE in class GA waters is 5 ppb.

5. An active shallow public supply well which is southeast of this site may be downgradient of the landfilled areas on this site. The cone of influence from this well field may alter the normal groundwater flow directions sufficiently that potential contaminants disposed of on the northeastern side of this site could possibly reach these drinking water wells. This may be an important factor for the potential new owner to consider if he plans to apply for a C&D permit in the future.

6. Rusted and abandoned drums and tanks were visible during the 6/17/92 Site Inspection. One open tank near the property border, west of the sand pit, registered a reading of 200 ppm on an HNu meter. Drums and tanks were also reported during the Site Inspection for the Phase I Investigation.

Since the environmental concerns are not limited to the illegally landfilled area in the center of the site, the excavation of these areas and sampling of the underlying soils will not completely investigate this site. The following areas should also be investigated:

1. The old landfill area along the eastern border.

2. The areas north and west of the landfill in the center of the property where rusted and abandoned drums, tanks, vehicles, equipment, and scrap metal were noted.

It is recommended that a soil-gas survey be conducted over these areas to identify any area that may require further investigation. Since the vapors from the floating petroleum products may be detected in soil-gas probes, the soil gases should be analyzed to identify the contaminants. If this survey establishes any areas that cannot be attributed to the floating petroleum products, further investigation of these areas will be necessary by soil borings, test pits, and/or groundwater monitoring.

It is recommended that an extensive soil-gas survey be conducted over the areas planned for excavation. This information would help determine whether the planned excavation will release contaminants to the air.

DHWR requests the opportunity to review any draft work plan prepared for this site. Our comments would be given to the DSW project manager who would then transmit our joint comments to the property owner's consultants. It is recommended that the State and County Health Departments also be given the opportunity to review these work plans due to possible health impacts caused by the release of vapors or contaminated dust particles during excavation.

The work plan for the excavation of the landfilled area must establish whether the excavated materials are hazardous wastes. If contaminants are detected during the sampling of the excavated material, groundwater monitoring wells may be required to see if the groundwater has been impacted.

It is understood that the new owner is looking for assurances from the Department that the site will be delisted after they complete the remediation of the site to the satisfaction of the Solid Waste Unit. Since the delisting of a registry site is a joint decision by the NYSDEC and NYS Health Department, it is impossible for the Regional Office to make such a promise.

If the new owner does completely remediate the site according to a work plan which has been approved by DHWR and if this investigation doesn't identify any areas of concern, the Regional Office will recommend that the site be delisted from the Registry. This recommendation is not binding on the Inter Office groups in our Central Office or on the Health Department who would be reviewing the recommendation.

Even though the potential new owner is apparently opposed to the sampling of the groundwater due to the upgradient source of contamination, I have enclose the draft work plan that would have been used if the state conducted a Preliminary Site Assessment. Since this is only a draft work plan, revisions may have been made to this document after different groups within the Department were given a chance to comment on it. However, it is felt that the potential new owner would better understand DHWR's concerns if he were given this draft copy.

If you have any questions, feel free to call Anthony Candela or Robert Stewart at 516-751-4078.

cc: E. Barcomb
R. Mitrey
A. Candela

J. Swartwout
P. Daniel

Reference 3

Correspondence

From: Frank Randall
Of: Inspection Services Bureau
Suffolk County Office of Pollution Control

To: John Austin
Of: Real Estate

Note: Site Review, Telefax Cover Sheet, Site Maps Included

MEMO

SUFFOLK COUNTY OFFICE OF POLLUTION CONTROL
Inspection Services Bureau

TO: John Austin
Real Estate

FROM: Frank Randall

DATE: June 30, 1998

SUBJECT: ***900-359, Block 3, Lot 30.1, Lot 39 and Lot 40***

An inspection at the above site reveals that lot 39 is being used by a cesspool company. Lots 30.1 and 40 contain approximately 12 abandoned tractor-trailer and cement trucks. The northern end of lots 30.1 and 40 have a large sand mine which is not in service and contains groundwater appearing to be contaminated with an oil sheen. There are numerous monitoring wells observed throughout the property.

It appears there has been some environmental contamination on this property.

FR/lc

SUFFOLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
INDUSTRIAL WASTE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTROL
15 HORSEBLOCK PLACE, FARMINGVILLE, N.Y. 11738

NAME OF FACILITY		OWNER/ OFFICER		PAGE ___ OF ___
COMPANY NAME		CONTACT		TEL
PLANT ADDRESS	VILLAGE	TOWN		ZIP
MAILING ADDRESS				

DATE 6-25-94	TIME 345 AM	ORIG. PERIODIC RE.	WASTE	NO WASTE H&H	SEWAGE SYSTEM	PUBLIC PRIVATE

SITE REVIEW

TAX LOTS 900-359-3-30.1
359-3-39
359-3-40

- LOT 39 IS BEING USED BY A CESSPOOL COMPANY
- LOTS 30.1 AND 40 CONTAIN ± 12 ADD TRACTORS - TRAILORS AND CEMENT TRUCKS
- THE NORTHERN END OF THESE LOTS CONTAIN A LARGE SAND MINE (NOT IN SERVICE) WHAT APPEARS TO BE GROUNDWATER CONTAINS A SHEEN. THIS MINE IS DOWN STREAM FROM THE AIR GUARD TANK FARM
- MONITORING WELLS WERE OBSERVED THOUGHOUT PROPERTY
- THE TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON HAS AN OLD FILLED IN LANDFILL JUST EAST OF THE SAND MINE
- A COMPLETE GROUNDWATER INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE DONE PRIOR TO TAKING PROPERTY

M L Lee

18-234..8/94cb

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK

MS

ROBERT J. GAFFNEY
SUFFOLK COUNTY EXECUTIVE

ROBERT J. CIMINO
COUNTY ATTORNEY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW
DIVISION OF REAL ESTATE
ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS
IN THIS MATTER TO:

TELEFAX COVER SHEET

FAX #516-853-5905

TO: D. Gorr

FROM: J Austin

DATE: 22 June 98

SUBJECT: Possible Properties to be Taken by County

Number of pages (including cover sheet) 2

If all pages are not received, please call 516-853-5907

COMMENTS:

Thank you

9-0237 Chesterfield Assoc
224 Village Black

MS

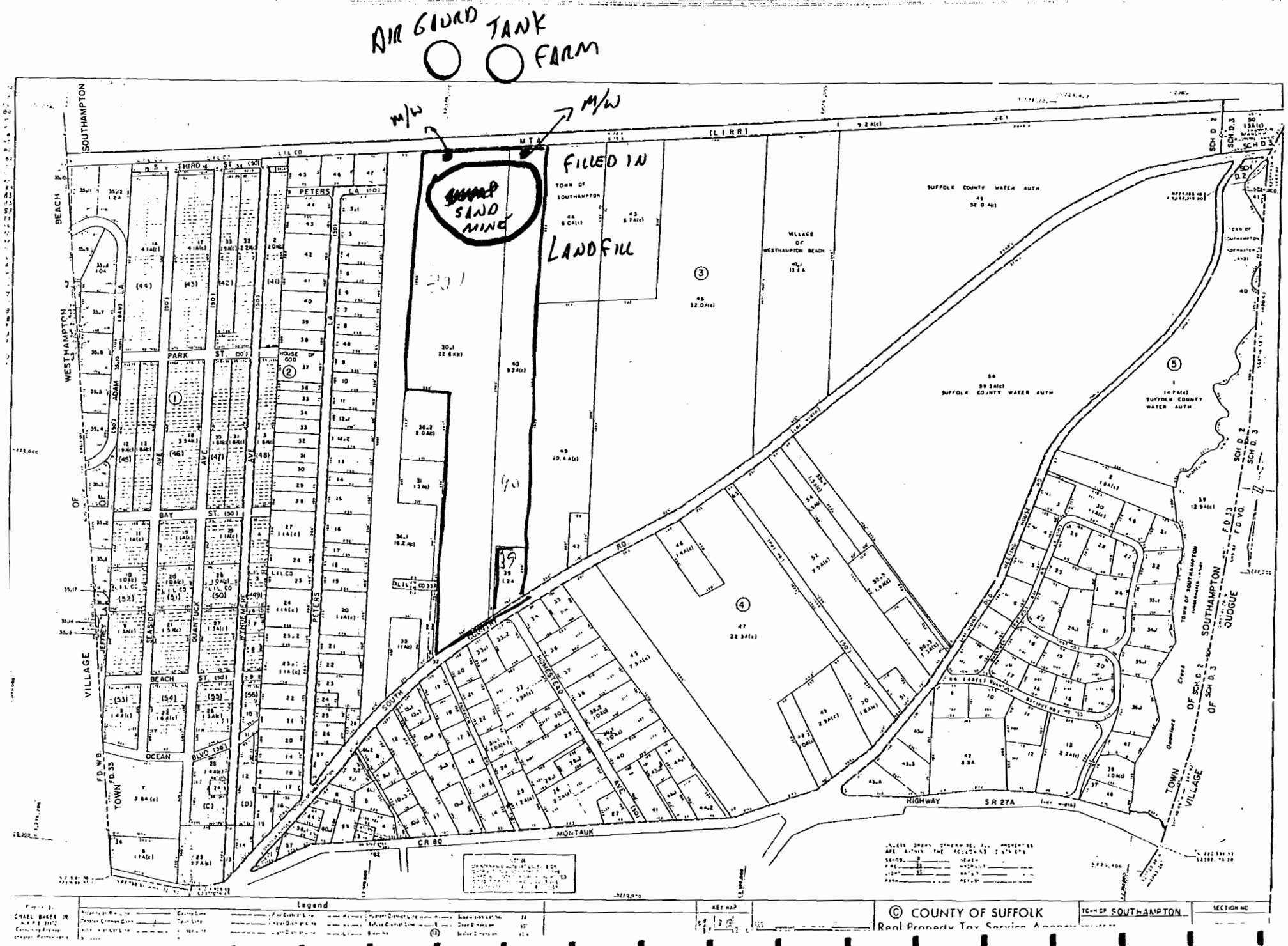
DENNIS 9-14502

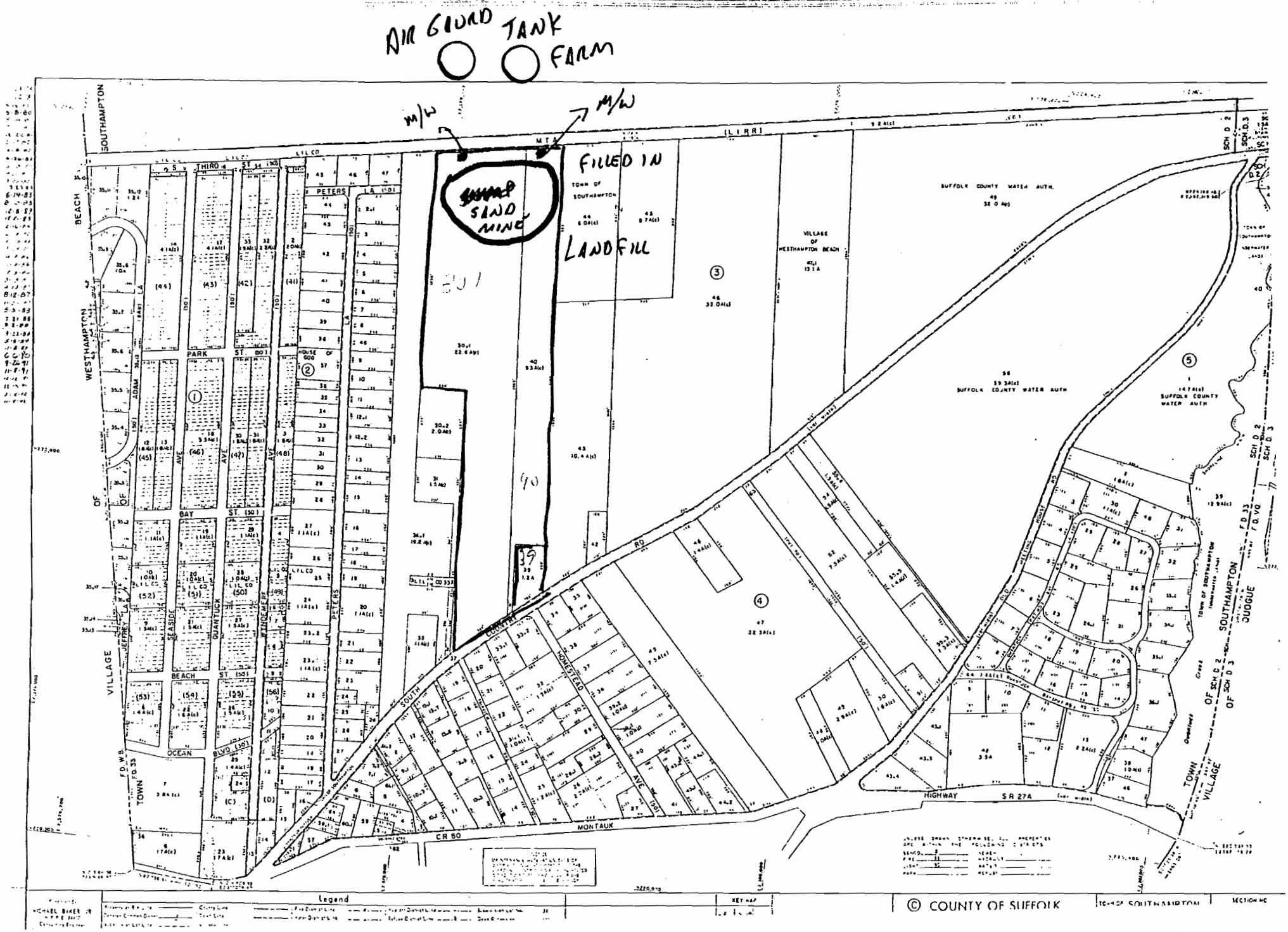
The County is Looking into the possible Taking of the following properties Assessed to L+C Transit Mix [redacted]
11 Hazelwood Ave
Westhampton Beach -

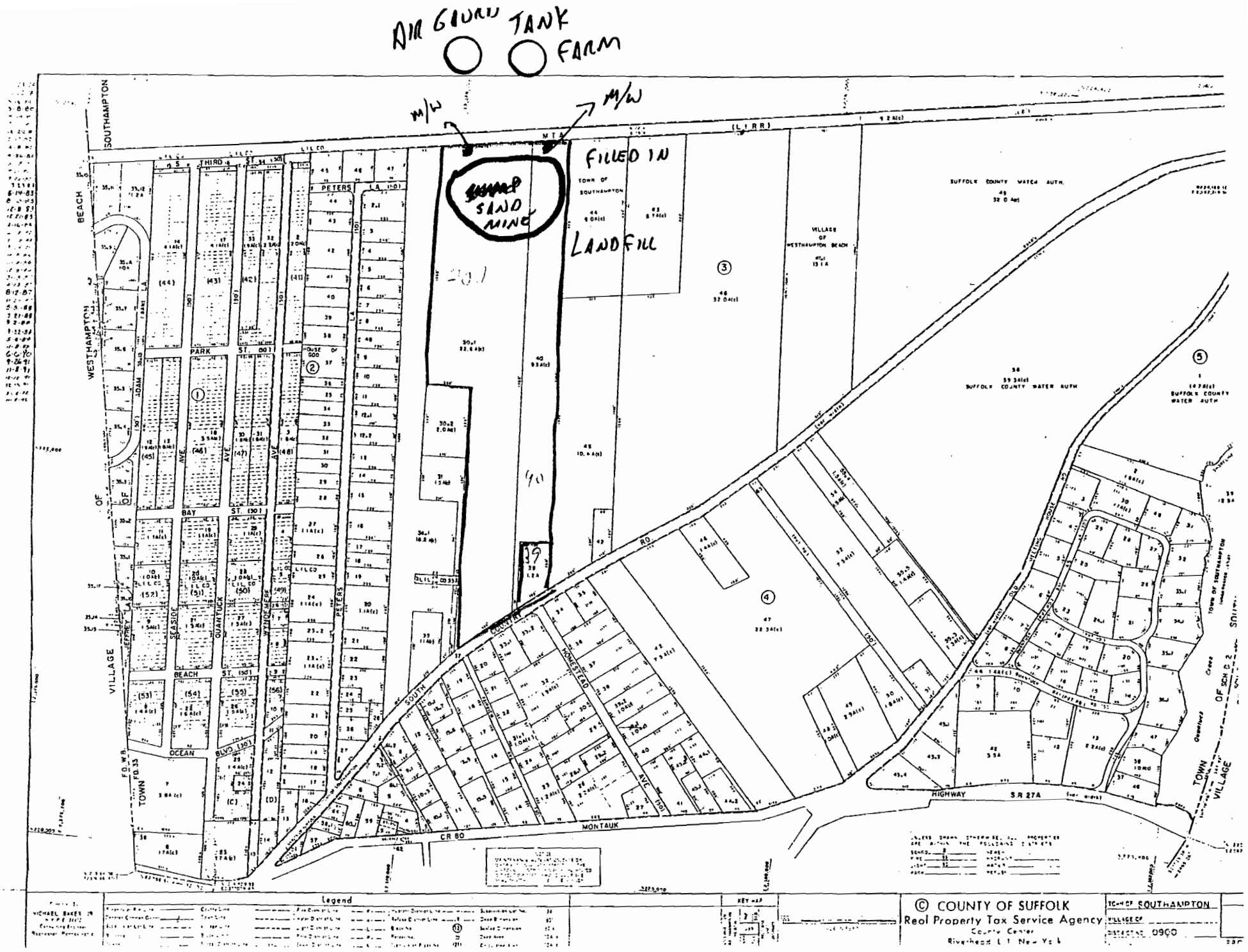
0900-359-3-30.1
359-3-39
359-3-40

Properties are located at or adj. to
72 South County Rd -
Quogue.
Possibly A former Landfill for Super Fund.
Thank you for your Help

03805 Dowel Courtesy
05880 Apple Valley Mini
01511 [illegible] Courtesy


AIR GUARD TANK FARM
M/W
M/W
FILLED IN
SAND MINE
LAND FILL
SOUTHAMPTON
WESTHAMPTON BEACH
VILLAGE OF
PETERS
PARK ST
BAY ST
BEACH ST
OCEAN BLVD
ADAM AVE
EASTERN AVE
SEASIDE
QUANTUCK
WYNDEMERE
HOMESTEAD
SOUTH
HIGHWAY SR 27A
CR 80 MONTAUK
SOUTHAMPTON VILLAGE
TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON
SUFFOLK COUNTY WATER AUTH.
VILLAGE OF WESTHAMPTON BEACH
Legend
© COUNTY OF SUFFOLK
Real Property Tax Service Agency
TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON


AIR GUARD
TANK
FARM
M/W
M/W
FILLED IN
SAND MINE
LANDFILL
SOUTHAMPTON
BEACH
WESTHAMPTON
VILLAGE OF
OF
THIRD ST
PETERS
PARK ST
BAY ST
OCEAN BLVD
SEASIDE
QUANTUCK
JEFFREY LA
ADAM
AVE
LA
RD
COUNTRY
HOMESTEAD
SOUTH
AVE
MONTAUK
CR 80
HIGHWAY
SR 27A
TOWN
VILLAGE
SOUTHAMPTON
JUDGE
OF SCH D 2
OF SCH D 3
SCH D 2
SCH D 3
F.D. 33
F.D.W.B.
TOWN F.D. 33
VILLAGE OF WESTHAMPTON BEACH
SUFFOLK COUNTY WATER AUTH.
SUFFOLK COUNTY WATER AUTH
SUFFOLK COUNTY WATER AUTH
TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON
HOUSE OF
L.I.R.R.
L.I.LTG. CO.
Legend
KEY MAP
© COUNTY OF SUFFOLK
TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON
SECTION 46


AIR GUARD TANK FARM
M/W
M/W
FILLED IN
SAND MINE
LANDFILL
SOUTHAMPTON
BEACH
WESTHAMPTON
VILLAGE OF
TOWN OF
PETERS
PARK
BAY
BEACH
OCEAN
BLVD
SEASIDE
QUANTUCK
MYRTLE
JEFFREY
ADAM
AVE
ST
LA
RD
SOUTH
COUNTRY
HOMESTEAD
HIGHWAY
SR 27A
MONTAUK
CR 80
F.O.W.B.
HOUSE OF GOD
SUFFOLK COUNTY WATER AUTH.
VILLAGE OF WESTHAMPTON BEACH
TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON
Legend
© COUNTY OF SUFFOLK
Real Property Tax Service Agency
County Center
Riverhead L I New York
TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON
VILLAGE OF
DISTRICT 0900

Reference 4

NYSDEC, Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation. Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites in the State of New York Phase I Investigation Report.

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE REMEDIATION

11/18/92

REGISTRY SITE CLASSIFICATION DECISION

1. SITE NAME	2. SITE NO	3. TOWN/CITY/VILLAGE	4. COUNTY
L and C Concrete-Jos. Menafra	152087	Southampton	Suffolk

5. REGION 1

6. CLASSIFICATION Current 2a Proposed P Modify

7. LOCATION OF SITE (Attach U.S.G.S Topographic Map showing site location)
a. Quadrangle Eastport
b. Site Lattitude 40° 50' 00" Longitude 72° 38' 30"
c. Tax Map Numbers
d. Site street address South Country Road, Quogue, NY 11731

8. BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE SITE (Attach site plan showing disposal/sampling locations)
A former open dump and construction and demolition debris disposal area which has also been used extensively for sand mining.

a. Area 32.9 acres b. EPA ID Number _____
c. Completed (X)Phase I ( )Phase II ( )PSA ( )RI/FS ( )PA/SI ( )Other

9. HAZARDOUS WASTES DISPOSED (Include Part 371 hazardous waste name & number)
None documented. Site was listed due to concern over possible hazardous waste disposal in connection with the C&D operation.

10. ANALYTICAL DATA AVAILABLE
a. ( )Air ( )Groundwater ( )Surface Water ( )Soil ( )Waste ( )EPTox ( )TCLP
b. Contravention of Standards or Guidance Values (Include standard/guidance value)

11. JUSTIFICATION FOR CLASSIFICATION DECISION

Class 2a is not appropriate since there is no indication that the site has been or is being used for hazardous waste disposal. The Phase I investigation report recommended a limited soil sampling program. This site should be a P site until this work is completed and a determination can be made regarding hazardous waste disposal.

12. SITE IMPACT DATA (Use UNK in space or U in N box if unknown)
a. Nearest surface water: Distance 1500 ft. Direction west Classification unk
b. Nearest Groundwater: Depth unk ft. Flow Direction unk (X)Sole Source ( )Primary ( )Principal
c. Nearest water supply: Distance 2600 ft. Direction SE Active (X)Yes ( )No
d. Nearest building: Distance 600 ft. Direction West Use Residential
e. In State Economic Development Zone? ( )Y (X)N
f. Crops or livestock on site? ( )Y (X)N
g. Documented fish or wildlife mortality? ( )Y (X)N
h. Impact on special status fish or wildlife resource? ( )Y (X)N
i. Controlled site access? (X)Y ( )N
j. Exposed hazardous waste? ( )Y (X)N
k. HRS Score _____
l. For Class 2: Priority Category _____

13. SITE OWNER'S NAME	14. ADDRESS	15. TELEPHONE NUMBER
L and C Concrete Corp.	P.O. Box 600, Westhampton, NY	

16. PREPARER
John B. Swartwout, Chief, Eastern Inv. Section
Signature Date
John B Swartwout 6/3/93
Name, Title, Organization

17. APPROVED
_____
Signature Date
_____
Name, Title, Organization

ENGINEERING INVESTIGATIONS AT INACTIVE HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK PHASE I INVESTIGATIONS

Joseph Menafra
Westhampton Beach, Suffolk County
NYSDEC I.D. No. 152087

Prepared for

DIVISION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE REMEDIATION
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
50 Wolf Road
Albany, New York 12233-0001

Prepared by

YEC, INC.
Forest View Professional Building
10 Pine Crest Road
Valley Cottage, New York 10989

In Association with

LAWLER, MATUSKY & SKELLY ENGINEERS
Environmental Science & Engineering Consultants
One Blue Hill Plaza
Pearl River, New York 10965

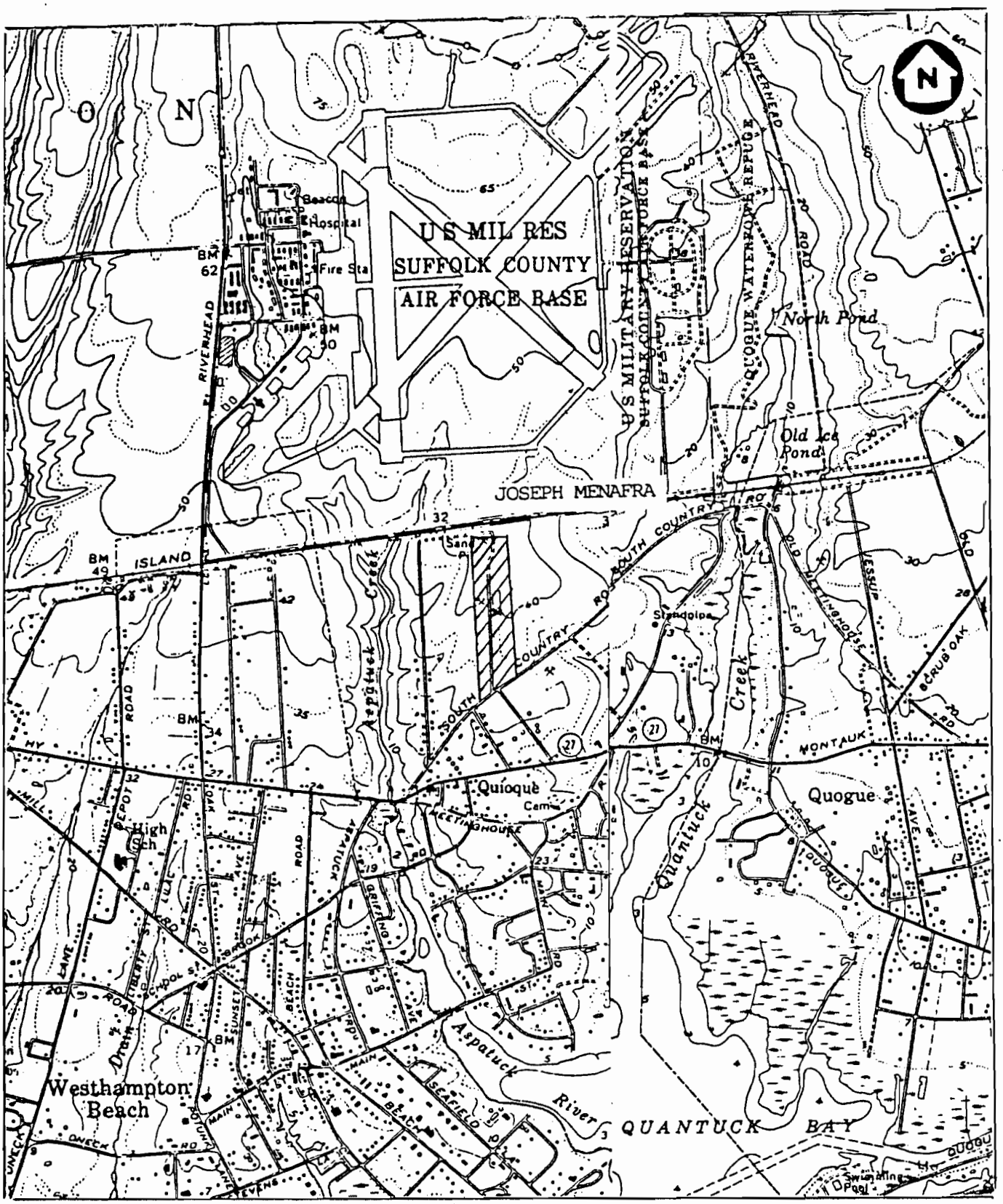
September 1989

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Joseph Menafra (NYSDEC I.D. # 152087) is situated just south of the Suffolk County Airport, between South Country Road on the south and the Long Island Railroad tracks on the north in Westhampton Beach, New York (Figures 1-1 and 1-2). A former Town of Southampton Solid Waste Burial Dump and Active Junk Automobile Yard abuts the east premises boundary. An active work, storage, and maintenance heavy equipment yard serving a construction company abuts the west premises boundary. The size of the site is approximately 32.9 acres. The site was originally listed as a suspected hazardous waste site due to concerns associated with the deposition of construction and demolition debris material.

The site was owned by the Town of Southampton until 1973. While in Town ownership, the land lay fallow except that the top soil was stripped and removed off site for use elsewhere. The property was sold to Joseph Menafra in 1973, who received New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and Town of Southampton requisite permits to operate sand mine and solid waste management facility for construction and demolition debris. The current owner L and C Transit Mix corporation purchased the property from Joseph Menafra in 1982.

There is a local water quality problem resulted from the spills of jet fuel in the 1970's on the grounds of the then Westhampton Air Force Base, which is located immediately north of



Site Coordinates:
Longitude: 72°38'30""
Latitude : 40°50'00"
Quogue and Eastport
Quadrangles

FIGURE 1-1: SITE LOCATION MAP
JOSEPH MENAFRA
Westhampton, New York

Source: USGS
Quadrangle, 1956
Scale: 1 inch = 2000 ft

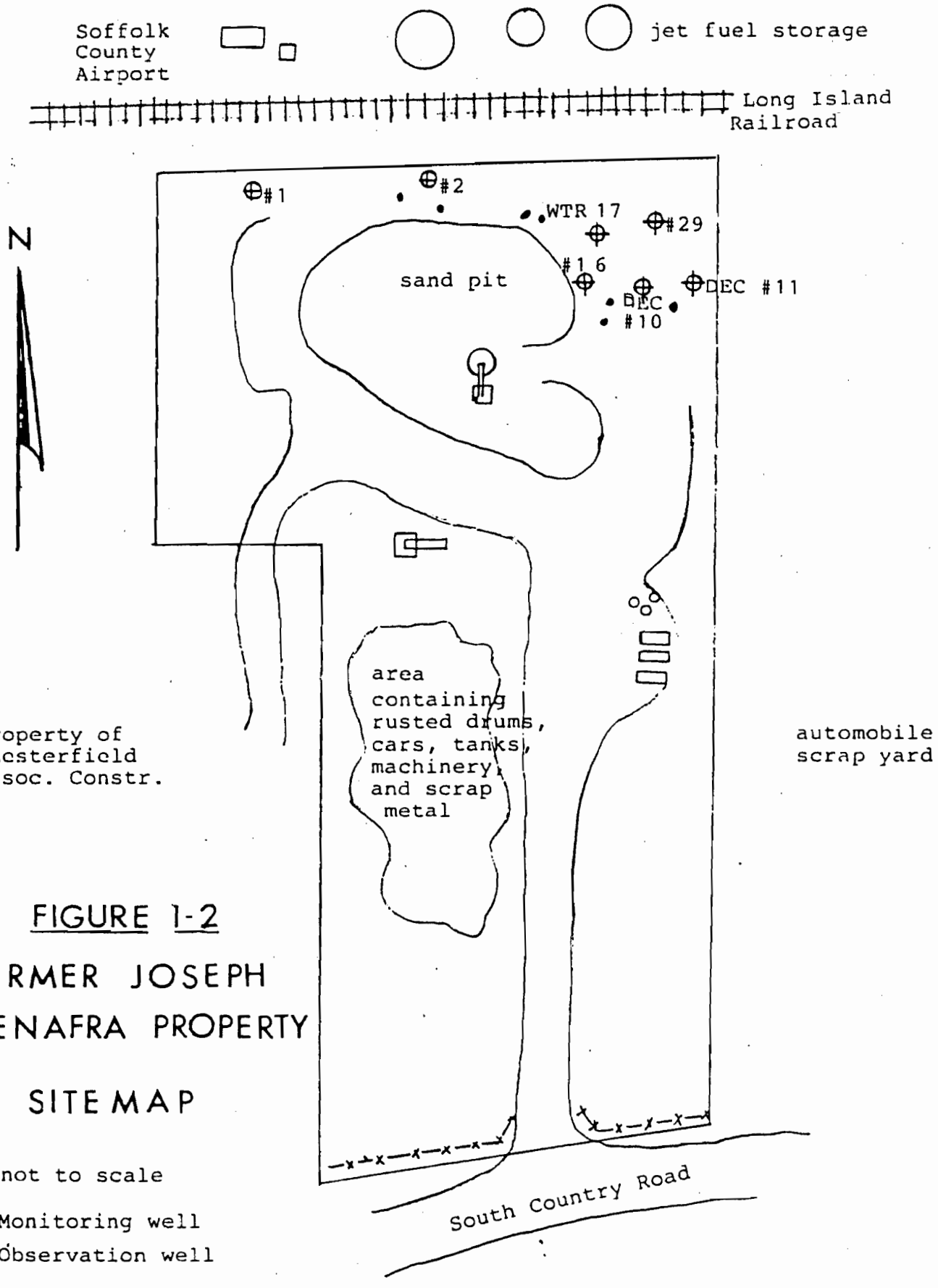


FIGURE 1-2

FORMER JOSEPH MENAFRA PROPERTY

SITE MAP

not to scale

⊕ Monitoring well

• Observation well

the Long Island Railroad tracks which forms the northerly boundary of the site. The spill is thought to have consisted of several thousand gallons which infiltrated the ground, then began movement southward with the flow of groundwater. Both the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and Suffolk County Department of Health have observation wells both on and near the site to track the movement of the product plume.

The site is fenced with chain link fence along South Country Road.

A preliminary application of the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) was completed to quantify risks associated with the site. A detailed environmental site assessment to fully evaluate the site was not conducted. A preliminary HRS score was completed on the basis of the available data. It should be noted that without a full environmental assessment, an unrealistically low HRS score may result.

Under the HRS, three numerical scores are computed to express the site's relative risk or damage to the population and the environment. The three scores are described below:

- S_M reflects the potential for harm to human or the environment from migration of a hazardous substance away from the facility via groundwater, surface water, or air. It is a composite of separate scores for each of the three routes (S_{gw} = groundwater route score, S_{sw} = surface water route score,

and S_a = air route score).

- S_{FE} reflects the potential for harm from substances that can explode or cause fires.

- S_{DC} reflects the potential for harm from direct contact with hazardous substances at the facility (i.e., no migration need be involved).

The preliminary HRS score was:

S_M = Not Scored (S_{gw} = Not Scored; S_{sw} = 0; S_a = 0)

S_{FE} = Not Scored

S_{DC} = 0

HRS scores for groundwater was not computed because the deposition of hazardous substances on-site is not confirmed. Fire and explosion was not scored because the site was not declared a fire/explosion threat by the Chief Fire Marshal.

There is no analytical data available for on-site soils and local surface waters, however, there is no indication that the site has or is currently being used for the disposal of hazardous materials. In order to confirm the absence of hazardous materials, additional limited soil sampling and analysis should be conducted. If the results of these analyses suggest that hazardous materials may be present then additional surface water and downgradient groundwater sampling should be conducted. If the soil samples show no indication of the presence of hazardous

wastes then the site could be delisted, and referred to the Division of Solid Waste for continued monitoring.

Since the initial site visit by YEC, Inc. (January 20, 1989) there has been illegal backfilling of the site with what is described as construction and demolition debris since February 17, 1989. The New York State Attorney General's Office is seeking to have the material removed by the site owners. Pending the outcome of that action, a decision on the need for an environmental investigation of the site will not be made. The current dumping at the site is not connected with the site's listing as a suspected hazardous waste site, but may complicate the environmental investigation necessary to address the site classification or delisting.

6. ASSESSMENT OF DATA ADEQUACY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Sampling and analysis of groundwater have been conducted on the Joseph Menafra site, as part of an evaluation of upgradient jet fuel contamination unrelated to site activities.

There is no analytical data available for on-site soils and local surface waters, however, there is no indication that the site has or is currently being used for the disposal of hazardous materials. In order to confirm the absence of hazardous materials, additional limited soil sampling and analysis should be conducted. If the results of these analyses suggest that hazardous materials may be present then additional surface water and downgradient groundwater sampling should be conducted. If the soil samples show no indication of the presence of hazardous wastes then the site should be delisted.

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE REMEDIATION
INACTIVE HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL REPORT

CLASSIFICATION CODE: 2a P REGION: 1 SITE CODE: 152087
EPA ID:

NAME OF SITE : L and C Concrete Corp -Joseph Menafra
STREET ADDRESS: South Country Road

TOWN/CITY:	COUNTY:	ZIP:
Quogue	Suffolk	11731

SITE TYPE: Open Dump- Structure- Lagoon- Landfill-X Treatment Pond-
ESTIMATED SIZE: 32.9 Acres

SITE OWNER/OPERATOR INFORMATION:
CURRENT OWNER NAME....: L and C Concrete Corp.
CURRENT OWNER ADDRESS.: P.O. Box 600, Westhampton, NY
OWNER(S) DURING USE...: Joseph Menafra
OPERATOR DURING USE...: Joseph Menafra
OPERATOR ADDRESS.....: 8 Daly Road, East Northport, NY
PERIOD ASSOCIATED WITH HAZARDOUS WASTE: From 1973 To 1982

SITE DESCRIPTION:
This site was used to landfill construction and demolition material.
A Phase I investigation was completed.
A preliminary injunction was obtained by the Attorney General to stop all sand mining and construction and demolition material disposal on-site. Litigation which will require the responsible party to perform the site clean up is continuing.
A Part 360/PSA is planned.

HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSED: TYPE	Confirmed-	Suspected-X QUANTITY (units)
Unknown.		

SITE CODE: 152087

ANALYTICAL DATA AVAILABLE:
Air- Surface Water-. Groundwater- Soil- Sediment-

CONTRAVENTION OF STANDARDS:
Groundwater- Drinking Water- Surface Water- Air-

LEGAL ACTION:

TYPE..: State- Federal-
STATUS: Negotiation in Progress- Order Signed-

REMEDIAL ACTION:

Proposed- Under design- In Progress- Completed-
NATURE OF ACTION:

GEOTECHNICAL INFORMATION:
SOIL TYPE: Sandy loam
GROUNDWATER DEPTH: 35 feet

ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS:

Further investigation is needed to assess environmental problems at this site.

ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH PROBLEMS:

Currently there is no direct evidence of hazardous waste disposal at this sand mine/construction and demolition materials disposal site. The soil sampling recommended for the site will help to determine if hazardous waste was disposed of on-site. Jet fuel spills at the former Westhampton Air Force Base (located slightly north of the site) has contaminated groundwater on-site and in the vicinity of the site. Public water was supplied to homes impacted by the fuel spill.

Reference 5

Evaluation of Hydrogeologic and Water Quality Data to Support the Permitting of a Construction and Demolition Debris Landfill. September 19, 1989.

FILE #152087

Mike, 10/18/89

I thought that this "first blush" hydrogeologic assessment of the Menafra Prop. in Quogue might give you a good sense of the intermingled hazardous waste sites in that area.

This report, though not of the best quality, was not really intended as a workplan, but more as a preliminary assessment of the overall monitorability of the site relative to a clean fill permit application.

Any questions or comments?
Call me @ 751-2617 x 356

Dan Morganelli

EVALUATION OF HYDROGEOLOGIC AND WATER QUALITY DATA TO SUPPORT THE PERMITTING OF A CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS LANDFILL

Quiogue, New York

September 19, 1989

Prepared for:

L&C Transit Mix Corporation

Prepared by:

ROUX ASSOCIATES, INC.
775 Park Avenue
Huntington, New York 11743

CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

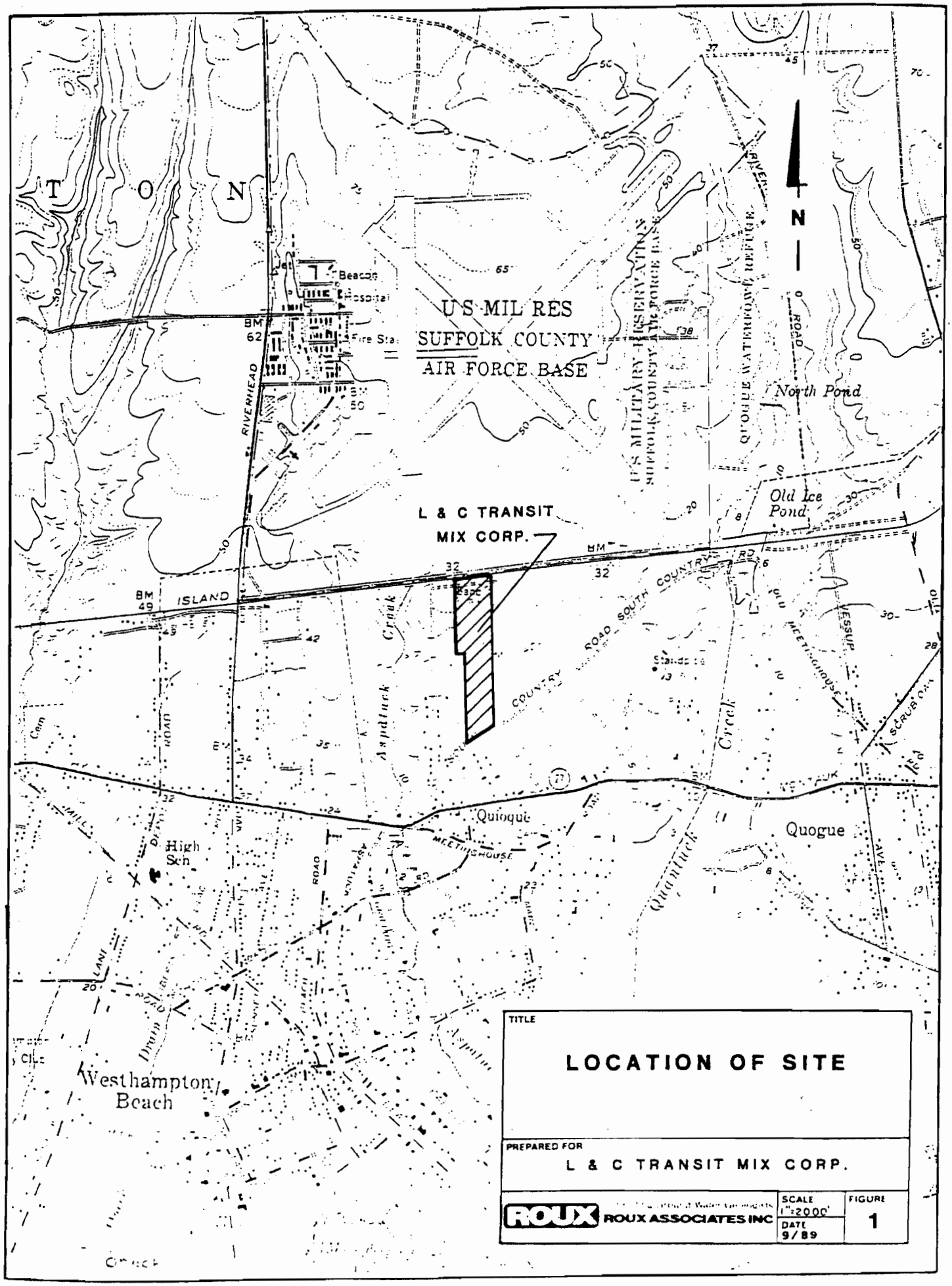
PLATES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Roux Associates, Inc. was retained by Kelly & Hulme, Westhampton Beach, New York to evaluate hydrogeologic and water quality data to support the permitting of a sand mine and a construction and demolition (C&D) debris landfill located at South Country Road, Quiogue, New York. The proposed sand mine and C&D landfill site (Site) is currently owned by the L & C Transit Mix Corporation, Quiogue, New York. The evaluation of existing data is the initial step in obtaining a permit with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, (NYSDEC) Division of Solid Waste. The objectives of this report are to: 1) summarize hydrogeologic and water quality conditions in the general area surrounding the Site: 2) identify additional data requirements to support the acquisition of a NYSDEC Permit; 3) and to recommend a preliminary monitoring program to satisfy the permit requirements.

The Site consists of 32.9 acres located in Quiogue, Town of Southampton, New York (Figure 1). The property is bounded by South Country Road on the south, the Long Island Railroad tracks and the Suffolk County Airport to the north, a former town landfill (Quiogue) and an automobile junkyard to the east and a work and storage yard for a construction company to the west.

The Site was owned by the Town of Southampton until 1973. At that time, the town removed all of the topsoil from the Site and let the land lay fallow. Joseph Menafra purchased the land from the town of Southampton and operated a sand and gravel mining operation for approximately four years. The current owner of the Site, L & C Transit Mix Corporation, purchased the property from J. Menafra in 1982.


T O N
U S MIL RES
SUFFOLK COUNTY
AIR FORCE BASE
L & C TRANSIT
MIX CORP.
North Pond
Old Ice
Pond
RIVERHEAD
ROAD
COUNTRY ROAD
SOUTH COUNTRY RD
ISLAND
Aspatuck Creek
Quantuck Creek
Quioque
Quogue
Westhampton
Beach
High
Sch
N
TITLE
LOCATION OF SITE
PREPARED FOR
L & C TRANSIT MIX CORP.
ROUX ASSOCIATES INC
SCALE
1"=2000'
DATE
9/89
FIGURE
1

The evaluation consisted of a review of existing data developed by county, state and federal agencies and private consultants retained by these governmental agencies.

Data reviewed as part of this evaluation performed by Roux Associates, Inc. were obtained from the following sources:

Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS)
225 Rabro Drive, Hauppauge, New York
Contacts: Steven Carey, Martin Trent
Information Reviewed: SCDHS files, consultants reports, SCWA water quality data

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC)
Building 40, SUNY, Stony Brook, NY 11794
Contact: John Licatta
Information reviewed: Phase I reports

NYSDEC
50 Wolf Road, Albany, NY 12233
Contacts: Margaret O'Brien, Cecil Johnson

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY
Information reviewed: No information currently on file

United States Geological Survey (USGS)
Information Reviewed: Topographic Maps Quiogue and Eastport Quadrangles,
Reports: Long Island Water Resources Bulletin LIWR8 1977 and
LIWR7 1977

Guldi & Showers
1111 Riverhead Road, Westhampton Beach, NY 11978
Information reviewed: L & C Transit Mix Corporation proposed
solid waste facility descriptive/historical documents

2.0 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

According to Title 6, New York Code, Rules and Regulations, Part 360 for Solid Waste Management Facilities, a permit to construct and operate a landfill must contain the following components:

- engineering plans
- operation plans
- landscape plan
- engineering report
- quality assurance/quality control
- operations and maintenance report
- contingency plan
- hydrogeologic report
- landfill siting report

The information included in the Roux Associates, Inc. evaluation was developed to satisfy several components of the hydrogeologic report requirements of the landfill application permit (Subpart 360-2.11 Hydrogeologic Report). As required by the NYSDEC, the hydrogeologic report must define the following aspects of the Site:

- site geology and hydrology
- critical stratigraphic section for the site
- an understanding of ground-water and surface-water flow at the site sufficient to

determine the ultimate suitability of the site for landfilling

- o establish an environmental monitoring system capable of readily detecting a contaminant release from the facility and determining whether the site is contaminating surface or subsurface waters
- o provide a basis for the design of the facility and contingency plans relating to ground or surface-water contamination or gas migration.

The hydrogeologic report must be based upon the implementation of a site investigation. As required by the NYSDEC, the site investigation plan defines all methods used in investigating the hydrogeologic conditions at the site, the scope of the investigation and any specific hydrogeologic questions that the investigation is designed to address. The site investigation may consist of the following components. Actual components of the site investigation will be determined on NYSDEC approval of the site investigation plan.

- o Literature Search.

  A comprehensive search must be made for all pertinent and reliable existing information concerning regional and site specific hydrogeologic conditions.

- o Surficial Geologic Mapping.

  The site must be mapped to determine distribution of surficial deposits on and surrounding the site based upon information from the investigation.

- o Test Pits.

  Test pits may be used to determine shallow stratigraphy.

- Water Well Surveys.

  Survey of public and private water wells within one mile downgradient and 1/4-mile upgradient of the proposed site must be conducted.

- Geophysical and Geochemical Surveys.

  These surveys may be required to justify the interpretation and conclusions of the site investigation report and to provide information between boreholes and aid in siting the wells.

- Tracer Studies.

  Tracer studies may be employed to assist in understanding ground-water flow conditions.

- Monitoring Wells and Piezometers.

  Monitoring wells and piezometers may be installed to develop ground-water flow water-quality data specific to the site.

- Geologic Sampling.

  Representative number of borings and rock cores must be sampled to determine critical stratigraphic information at the site.

- Drilling Logs.

  Drilling logs must be developed for all soil borings and monitoring wells to assist in determining stratigraphic conditions at the site.

flow rates at the site.

- Water Quality Sampling and Analyses.

  Water quality data must be developed for site specific conditions according to NYSDEC procedures. The landfill siting application must also include a summary of all the data obtained during the site investigation. A site investigation report must also include an environmental monitoring plan consistent with the requirements of 6 NYCRR, Part 360, subdivision 360-2.11(C).

The information contained in this report satisfies the requirements of: 1) the literature search; and 2) water well surveys, of the site investigation component of the landfill permitting process (Table 1). Moreover, a preliminary environmental monitoring plan for the site is proposed for the site. The objective in developing a preliminary environmental monitoring plan is to obtain NYSDEC concurrence that the site can be monitored. The demonstration that the proposed landfill site is monitorable is consistent with the requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 360-2.12 (C) (5) which states that "new landfills must not be located in areas where environmental monitoring and site remediation cannot be conducted".

The identification of these areas must be based upon the ability to: 1) surficially characterize ground-water and surface-water flow; 2) to locate upgradient and downgradient directions; 3) place environmental monitoring points which will detect releases from the landfill; 4) characterize and define a release from the landfill; and 5) determine what corrective actions are necessary and ability to carry out those corrective actions.

Table 1. Wells Located Within a One-Mile Radius of L&C Transit Mix, Southampton, New York

Well Designation	Type of Well	Owner	Depth (ft)
S-01345	Public Supply	Suffolk County Water Authority (SCWA)	45
S-07383	Public Supply	SCWA	47
S-10328	Public Supply	SCWA	47
S-10733	Public Supply	SCWA	58
S-17577	Public Supply	SCWA	58
S-17576	Public Supply	SCWA	56
S-20686	Public Supply	SCWA	55
S-20687	Public Supply	SCWA	55
S-20688	Public Supply	SCWA	78
S-64716	Public Supply	SCWA	50
S-12702		SCWA	56
52554	Monitoring Well		Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS) + Air National Guard (ANG)
52480	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	
52551	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	28.9
52549	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	42.5
52550	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	44

Table 1. Wells Located Within a One-Mile Radius of L&C Transit Mix, Southampton, New York

Well Designation	Type of Well	Owner	Depth (ft)
52552	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	
52496	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	
52128	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	37
52496	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	
52492	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	8.4
52498	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	
46540	Monitoring Well	United States Geological Survey (USGS)	
46539	Monitoring Well	USGS	
46537	Monitoring Well	USGS	
34743	Monitoring Well	USGS	
34742	Monitoring Well	USGS	
3543	Monitoring Well	USGS	
3544	Monitoring Well	USGS	39
A-1*	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	
A-2	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	
A-3	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	

*SCDHS has installed approximately 50 wells with the designation A-located southeast of the tank farm.

Table 1. Wells Located Within a One-Mile Radius of L&C Transit Mix, Southampton, New York

Well Designation	Type of Well	Owner	Depth (ft)
A-5	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	
A-11	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	
A-13	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	
A-15	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	
A-29	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	
A-30	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	
A-31	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	
A-32	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	
A-33	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	
A-34	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	
WTF 9	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	
WTF 10	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	
WTF 11	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	
WTF 12	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	
WTF 13	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	
WTF 14	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	

Table 1. Wells Located Within a One-Mile Radius of L&C Transit Mix, Southampton, New York

Well Designation	Type of Well	Owner	Depth (ft)
WTF 15	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	
WTF 16	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	
WTF 17	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	
WTF 18	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	
WTF 19	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	
WTF 20	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	
W 2	Monitoring Well	ANG	38
W 3	Monitoring Well	ANG	38
W 15	Monitoring Well	ANG	38
W 16	Monitoring Well	ANG	38
W 17	Monitoring Well	ANG	38
W 18	Monitoring Well	ANG	38
W 19	Monitoring Well	ANG	38
W 20	Monitoring Well	ANG	38
W 21	Monitoring Well	ANG	38
W 22	Monitoring Well	ANG	38
W 23	Monitoring Well	ANG	38

Table 1. Wells Located Within a One-Mile Radius of L&C Transit Mix, Southampton, New York

Well Designation	Type of Well	Owner	Depth (ft)
DEC 1	Monitoring Well	New York State Dept. of Environmental Conversation (NYSDEC)	
DEC 2	Monitoring Well	NYSDEC	
DEC 3	Monitoring Well	NYSDEC	
DEC 4	Monitoring Well	NYSDEC	
DEC 5	Monitoring Well	NYSDEC	
DEC 6	Monitoring Well	NYSDEC	
DEC 7	Monitoring Well	NYSDEC	
DEC 8	Monitoring Well	NYSDEC	
DEC 11	Monitoring Well	NYSDEC	
DEC 12	Monitoring Well	NYSDEC	
DEC 13	Monitoring Well	NYSDEC	
DEC 14	Monitoring Well	NYSDEC	
DEC 15	Monitoring Well	NYSDEC	
DEC 16	Monitoring Well	NYSDEC	
DEC 17	Monitoring Well	NYSDEC	
DEC 18	Monitoring Well	NYSDEC	
DEC 19	Monitoring Well	NYSDEC	

Table 1. Wells Located Within a One-Mile Radius of L&C Transit Mix, Southampton, New York

Well Designation	Type of Well	Owner	Depth (ft)
DEC 20	Monitoring Well	NYSDEC	
DEC 21	Monitoring Well	NYSDEC	
DEC 22	Monitoring Well	NYSDEC	
DEC 23	Monitoring Well	NYSDEC	
DEC 24	Monitoring Well	NYSDEC	
DEC 25	Monitoring Well	NYSDEC	
WTF 2	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	
WTF 4	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	
WTF 6	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	
WTF 8	Monitoring Well	SCDHS	
(1)	Monitoring Wells	SCDHS	
6250919-001	Residential	Private Citizen	
625019-002	Residential	Private Citizen	
625019-003	Residential	Private Citizen	
S-17215	Residential	Mr. A. Ocuto	55
S-3506	Private	Colonial Sand & Stone Co.	102

Table 1. Wells Located Within a One-Mile Radius of L&C Transit Mix, Southampton, New York

Well Designation	Type of Well	Owner	Depth (ft)
S-3468	Monitoring Well	U.S. Air Force	53
S-9582	Monitoring Well	U.S. Air Force	59
S-9583	Monitoring Well	U.S. Air Force	

(1) There are 73 monitoring wells at the Baumann Bus site located on Cook Street (Figure 2).

directions; 3) place environmental monitoring points which will detect releases from the landfill; 4) characterize and define a release from the landfill; and 5) determine what corrective actions are necessary and ability to carry out those corrective actions.

The preliminary monitoring plan outlined in this report will serve as a basis for developing a baseline monitoring plan for the proposed C&D Landfill consistent with the technical approach outlined in 6 NYCRR Part 360-2.12 (C) (5). The monitoring program required by the NYSDEC may include; 1) lysimeters beneath new liners; 2) statistical triggers of ground-water monitoring; 3) tracers; and 4) additional monitoring wells surrounding the Site. Several of these components have been incorporated in the preliminary monitoring plan proposed for the Site.

3.0 ADJACENT INVESTIGATIONS

As outlined in the "L & C Transit Mix Corporation Proposed Solid Waste Facility Descriptive/Historical Documents", prepared by Guldi & Showers, (June 1988), several investigations are currently underway at areas adjacent to the proposed Site. The following areas were identified through a review of all existing available information from local, state and federal files:

- Suffolk County Airport Petroleum, Oil and Lubricant Storage Area (Tank Farm) - jet fuel spills in 1966, 1974 and 1985 (NYSDEC spill number 85-2966)

- Suffolk County Airport Fire Training Area (NYSDEC 152122, USEPA NYD9866432)

- Suffolk County Airport Canine Kennel site (NYSDEC 152079)

- Suffolk County Airport C & D site (NYSDEC 152078, USEPA NYD 981186943)

- New York Air National Guard Base (USEPA NYD2527284248)

- Quiogue Landfill (NYSDEC 152061,USEPA NYD980762462)

- Baumann Bus Site (NYSDEC 85-2503)

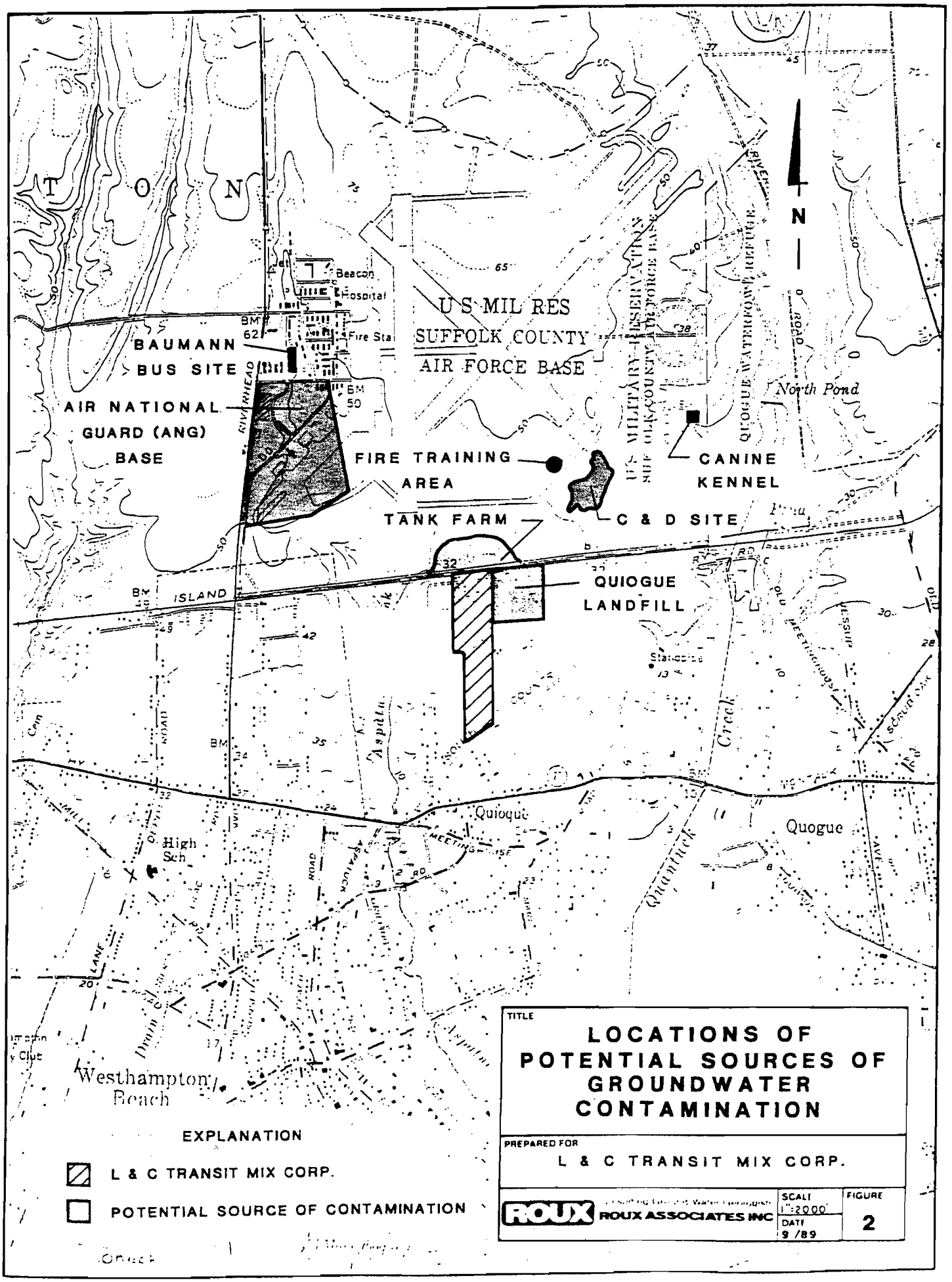
The locations of these areas are shown on Figure 2. A detailed description of each of these sites is provided in the following sections.

3.1 Suffolk County Airport Petroleum, Oil and Lubricant Storage Area

Suffolk County Airport jet fuel and oil storage area is located approximately 500 feet north of the Site. At least three fuel spills have occurred at the tank farm. In 1966, approximately 84,000 gallons of JP-4 jet fuel were released from the storage tanks, and in 1974 approximately 10,700 gallons of JP-4 were spilled. The most recent spill was reported to the NYSDEC in November 1985. The quantity or the source of fuel released are not known. The 1985 spill appears to be the result of long term continuous leaks at the tank farm, and may be related with the earlier spills.

The 1966 and 1974 fuel spills were investigated by the Suffolk County and New York State Department of Transportation in the 1970's. New York State Department of Law continued investigations in 1983 and 1984 through its consultant, Raviv Associates, West Orange, New Jersey. The November 1985 spill was investigated by the NYSDEC in 1986 and 1987. A recovery system was installed by Fenley and Nicol during 1986. Approximately 700 gallons of fuel were recovered, but due to low measured product thickness, the recovery system is no longer in operation. The diminished product thicknesses are apparently the result of the recovery operations as well as increases in the water table altitude in the area. Measured product thicknesses from 1987 through 1989 have all been less than one foot (NYSDEC, 1989).

The most recent investigations of the fuel spills have been conducted jointly by the SCDHS


BAUMANN
BUS SITE
AIR NATIONAL
GUARD (ANG)
BASE
U S MIL RES
SUFFOLK COUNTY
AIR FORCE BASE
FIRE TRAINING
AREA
TANK FARM
C & D SITE
CANINE
KENNEL
QUIOGUE
LANDFILL
North Pond
Beacon
Hospital
Fire Sta
ISLAND
Quioque
Quogue
Westhampton
Beach
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N
EXPLANATION
L & C TRANSIT MIX CORP.
POTENTIAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
TITLE
LOCATIONS OF
POTENTIAL SOURCES OF
GROUNDWATER
CONTAMINATION
PREPARED FOR
L & C TRANSIT MIX CORP.
ROUX
ROUX ASSOCIATES INC
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FIGURE
2

It is our understanding that the focus of these investigations have been to delineate the extent of the free product plume, and to determine the type(s) of fuel discharged. Based on these investigations the free product plume is approximately 700 feet long and 300 feet wide. Both Suffolk County and the ANG appear to be responsible parties, based on an SCDHS analysis of fuel types. Work currently in progress at the site includes the installation of additional monitoring wells to better define the free product plume and determine the extent of contaminated ground-water beneath the floating jet fuel. Water quality data from this project are not available.

3.2 Suffolk Airport Fire Training Area

The New York Air National Guard conducted fire fighting training drills which involved the disposal of jet fuel (JP-4) into a shallow pit, igniting the fuel and extinguishing the flames. The remaining fuel/water mixture was left in the pit to evaporate or to seep into the ground. These exercises occurred approximately once a month from 1943 to 1986 (NYSDEC, 1987). An estimated 200 to 700 gallons of jet fuel were used for each control training session. E.C. Jordan, Portland, Maine was retained by the US Department of Energy to evaluate site conditions as part of the US Air Force Installation Restoration Program. This evaluation included the collection of approximately 50 soil samples (hand auger and test borings) and the installation of seven monitoring wells. Soils and ground-water were analyzed for volatile and semivolatile chemicals. E.C. Jordan concluded in their September 1987 report titled, "Site Characterization Report, Installation Restoration Program, Fire Training Area, Volume 1 Report" that contamination of the soil and ground water beneath the site occurred.

Program, Fire Training Area, Volume 1 Report" that contamination of the soil and ground water beneath the site occurred.

The following contaminants were detected in soils underlying the site:

- lead
- benzene
- toluene
- xylene
- ethylbenzene
- chlorobenzene
- phenols
- phthalates

The following contaminants were detected in ground water:

- 2-butanone
- acetone
- benzene
- chloroform
- toluene
- xylene
- 1,1 dichloroethane
- bis (2-ethylhexl) phthalate

E.C Jordan concluded and summarized in their September 1987 report that:

- the horizontal and vertical extent of soil contamination is attributable to the repeated application and burning of fuels and solvents;

- since only low concentrations of contaminants were detected in ground water (less than 100 parts per billion) with the exception of 2-butanone (maximum

concentration 56,000 parts per billion), there appears to be little or no impact of residual soil contamination on ground-water quality; and

- o the potential does exist for the transport of contaminants through the groundwater.

It is our understanding that E.C. Jordan is currently investigating the extent of 2-butanone contamination associated with the site. The site is listed on both the USEPA and NYSDEC Superfund lists.

3.3 Suffolk County Airport Canine Kennel Landfill

As reported in the EA Science and Technology "Phase 1 Report" (EA Science & Technology 1987), the half-acre canine kennel landfill site was a disposal area for inert material and unknown debris during the deactivation of the US Air Force Base during 1969. Allegedly, the waste consisted of metal and wood products (scrap metal, office furniture, office equipment and appliances) as well as household garbage.

During an inspection by the NYSDEC in 1984, a number of crushed and broken transformers and small capacitors were observed at the site. Soil samples were collected by the NYSDEC and analyzed. The soil contained approximately 54 to 1700 ppm of polychlorinated biphenol (PCB)-1254. It is our understanding that the EA Science and Technology report was reviewed by the NYSDEC and determined to be inadequate to evaluate site conditions. The current status of the investigation at the site is not known.

1987).

The SCDHS installed monitoring wells during 1982 immediately downgradient of the site. The following compounds were detected in ground water from these monitoring wells:

- o 2-butanone
- o carbon disulfide
- o 3-methylpentane
- o 2,4 dimethyl-3-pentaone
- o methylcyclopentaone
- o hexane and 2-methyl-3-pentaone

The SCDHS did not install any upgradient wells from the site.

The site is listed on both the USEPA and NYSDEC Superfund lists. The NYSDEC, Albany, New York could not provide any indication as to when a Phase II investigation for the site would be implemented.

3.5 New York State Air National Guard Base

A Phase 1 report by the Hazardous Materials Technical Center (HMTC) during 1987 identified five potential source areas for contamination at the Air National Guard (ANG) Base. These sites are summarized below.

Site 1 - A 5,000 gallon aviation fuel spill occurred in this area approximately 20 years ago. Fuel flowed into a storm drainage ditch and was not recovered.

Site 2 - This site is allegedly a former hazardous waste storage area which did not have any

containment structures. Wastes stored are believed to include recovered fuels and oils. No spills were reported at the site.

Site 3 - This area consisted of a dilapitated and open building (Number 282) which formerly contained 55-gallon drums stored upright. Discolored soil was reported adjacent to the building.

Site 4 - The aircraft refueling apron apparently was the location of spilled jet fuel and hydraulic oil, and 1,1,1-trichloroethylene.

Site 5 - The storm drainage ditch was apparently an area where storm water from the base emptied into ditch before flowing towards a tributary of Aspatuck Creek. It was reported that during occasional episodes of heavy precipitation, oil was observed in the ditch and distressed vegetation was present. Site 5 is currently listed on the USEPA Superfund list.

3.6 Quiogue Landfill

The 12-acre Quiogue Landfill site, located directly east of the L & C Transit Mix property, was operated by the Town of Southampton from 1968 to 1978. Apparently household garbage and septage wastes were disposed of at the site during the 10 years of operation. In addition, industrial wastes, including chemicals and waste oils, pesticides (DDT) and transformers may also have been disposed of at the landfill. No records of waste quantities were maintained. A four feet thick cap of loam was applied to the top of the site during closure.

was operated by the Town of Southampton from 1968 to 1978. Apparently household garbage and septage wastes were disposed of at the site during the 10 years of operation. In addition, industrial wastes, including chemicals and waste oils, pesticides (DDT) and transformers may also have been disposed of at the landfill. No records of waste quantities were maintained. A four feet thick cap of loam was applied to the top of the site during closure.

There are four monitoring wells on the site. These wells were apparently installed as part of the fuel spill investigations. During the March 1982 sampling of NYSDOT monitoring well number 19, located along the southern border of the landfill, only 16 ppb of chlorobenzene was detected (E.A. Science and Technology, 1987). In addition, an unknown well located along the southern border of the site was reported by E.A. Science and Technology to contain a strong odor of petroleum.

The site is currently listed on both the USEPA and NYSDEC Superfund lists. NYSDEC in Albany had no indication when a Phase II investigation was planned for the site.

3.7 Baumann Bus Site

According to NYSDEC files, a gasoline spill was discovered in November 1985 at the Baumann Bus site located within the Suffolk County Airport area. The spill was apparently discovered during the testing of a gasoline tank for leaks. The tank was subsequently removed. Currently there are 73 monitoring wells and a 2-sump recovery system located at the site to recover floating product on the water table. To date, no free product has

been recovered.

In addition, an air stripper treatment system has been installed to remove ground-water contaminated by the volatile components of fuel oil. The discharge from the treatment system is sampled routinely and results submitted to the State. Analyses of untreated ground-water were not available.

The site is not listed either on the NYSDEC or USEPA Superfund lists.

4.0 HYDROGEOLOGY

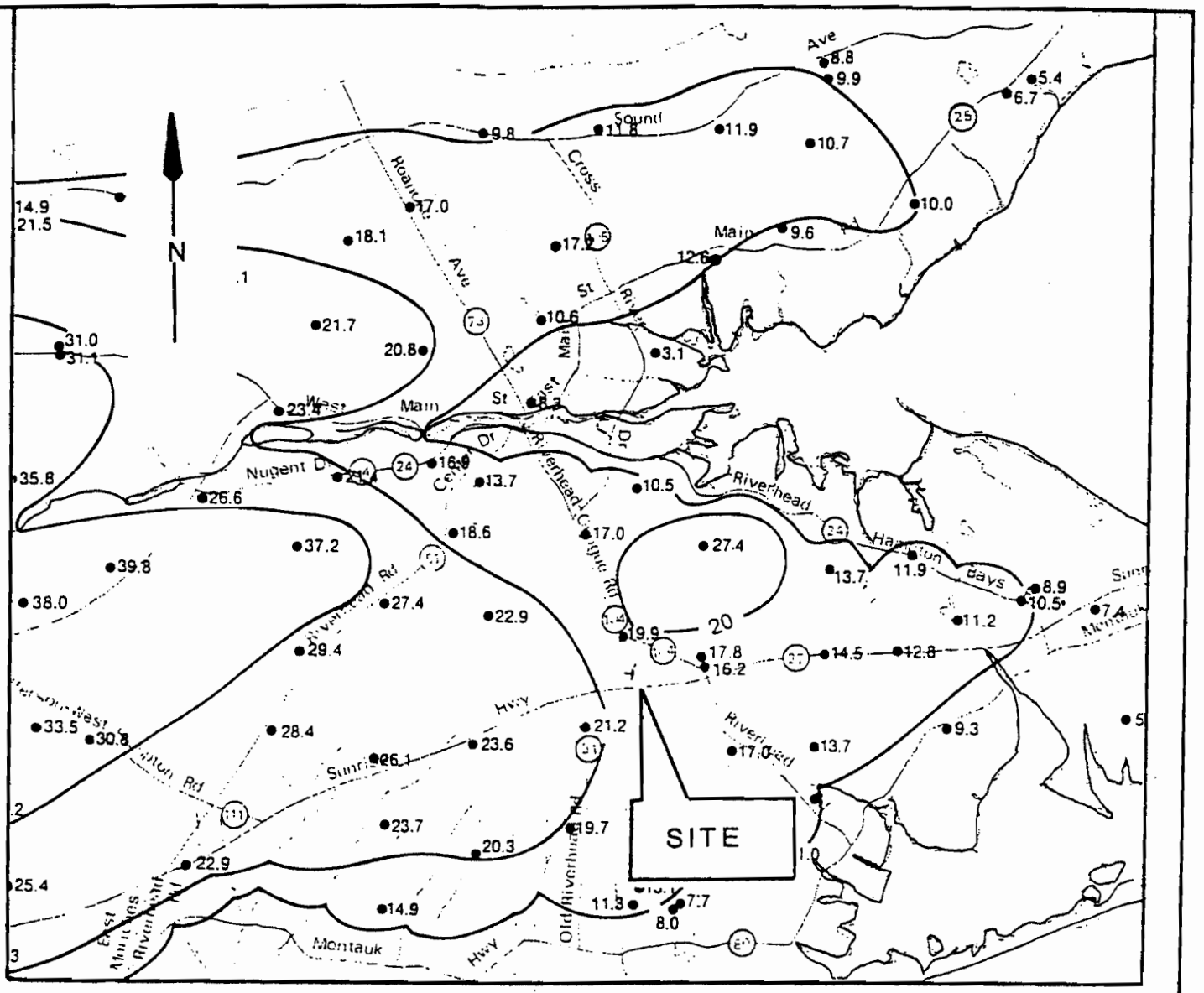
The following information regarding regional and site specific hydrogeology was developed from information obtained from a review of county, state and federal files along with published information from the United States Geological Survey.

4.1 Regional

Ground water occurs in unconsolidated Pleistocene glacial deposits consisting of unsorted sands and gravels. The upper glacial aquifer is present to a depth of approximately 100 feet below sea level within the vicinity of the site (Jensen, Soren 1971). The Magothy Formation of Cretaceous age unconformably overlies the Pleistocene deposits. The Magothy aquifer consists of sands, gravels, silts and clays. It is reported to be approximately 800 to 1200 feet thick within the study area (Warren et al, 1968). The upper glacial aquifer and Magothy aquifer are designated Sole Source Aquifers within the study area. Section 1424(E) of the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Act provides that a Sole Source Aquifer is an area "which is the sole or principal drinking water source for an area in which if contaminated would create a significant hazard to public health".

Regional ground-water flow within the study area is towards the southwest and southeast (Figure 3).

Ground-water flow in the area is primarily horizontal. It is classified as a shallow flow regime, with discharge to the Great South Bay (LIRPB, 1978). Approximately one mile



EXPLANATION

—5 SURFACE-WATER ALTITUDE--Altitude of water surface in stream or river, in feet above NGVD of 1929.

●4.0 OBSERVATION WELL AND WATER-SURFACE ALTITUDE--Altitude of water level, in feet above or below (-) NGVD of 1929. (Well numbers are shown in plate 2.)

——10—— WATER-TABLE CONTOUR--Shows altitude of water table. Solid where approximately known; dashed where inferred. Contour interval 10 feet. Hachures indicate depression.

SOURCE: DORISKI, 1987

0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES

0 1 2 3 4 5 KILOMETERS

TITLE

REGIONAL WATER TABLE CONFIGURATION MARCH-APRIL, 1984

PREPARED FOR

L&C TRANSIT MIX CORP.

ROUX Consulting Ground-Water Geologists
ROUX ASSOCIATES INC

SCALE SHOWN	FIGURE
DATE 9/89	3

north of the site the vertical component of ground-water flow is primarily downward. Because of this, the undeveloped Pine Barrens north of the site are classified by the NYSDEC as a "Special Ground-water/Protection Area" (LIRPB, 1986).

The uppermost aquifer in the study area is the upper glacial aquifer. Transmissivity of the upper glacial aquifer ranges from approximately 45,000 to 75,000 gallons per day per foot (gpd/ft) (USGS 1977). Horizontal conductivity is approximately 350 feet per day and the saturated thickness of the aquifer of approximately 50 feet (USGS 1977).

4.2 Site Specific

Ground water occurs in the upper glacial aquifer at approximately 20 to 35 feet below land surface just north of the site at the Suffolk County Airport (USGS, 1987). Information from monitoring wells installed at the Suffolk County Airport indicated that the glacial material is composed of fine to coarse sand with some silt and gravel.

The horizontal component of ground-water flow in the area is generally similar to regional ground-water flow which is towards the south-southeast (SCDHS, 1989). Ground-water flow appears to be influenced by discharge along Aspatuck and Quantuck Creeks located to the west and east of the site, respectively. Actual ground-water flow patterns at the L & C Transit Mix site have not been determined due to the absence of monitoring wells in the southern portion of the site. The vertical component of ground-water flow at the site has not been determined.

5.0 GROUND-WATER QUALITY

Information regarding ground-water quality on both a regional and Site specific basis was obtained from published information and from SCDHS and NYSDEC publications and records. A listing of all wells within a one mile radius of the L&C Transit Mix Site and all available water quality data for these wells were reviewed (Table 3 and Figure 4).

5.1 Regional

Shallow ground water (less than 100 feet deep) in the area is classified by the SCDHS as "good" for both nitrates and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) (SCDHS et al, 1987). This indicates that ground water contains approximately 1 to 6 parts per million nitrates and less than 60 percent of the New York State Drinking Guidelines for VOCs. Areas exceeding these guidelines for both constituents exist to the north of the site.

5.2 Site Specific

The summary of ground-water quality data was developed from the investigations discussed in Section 3.0. In general, data collection and analysis methods have not been documented. In addition, the data quality needs for these investigations were focused on fuel spill-related contaminants. In addition, the construction of the monitoring wells are generally not consistent with NYSDEC and USEPA guidelines. Construction details for on-site wells are provided in Table 2.

Table 2. Construction Details of Wells Located at the L&C Transit Mix Site, Southampton, New York

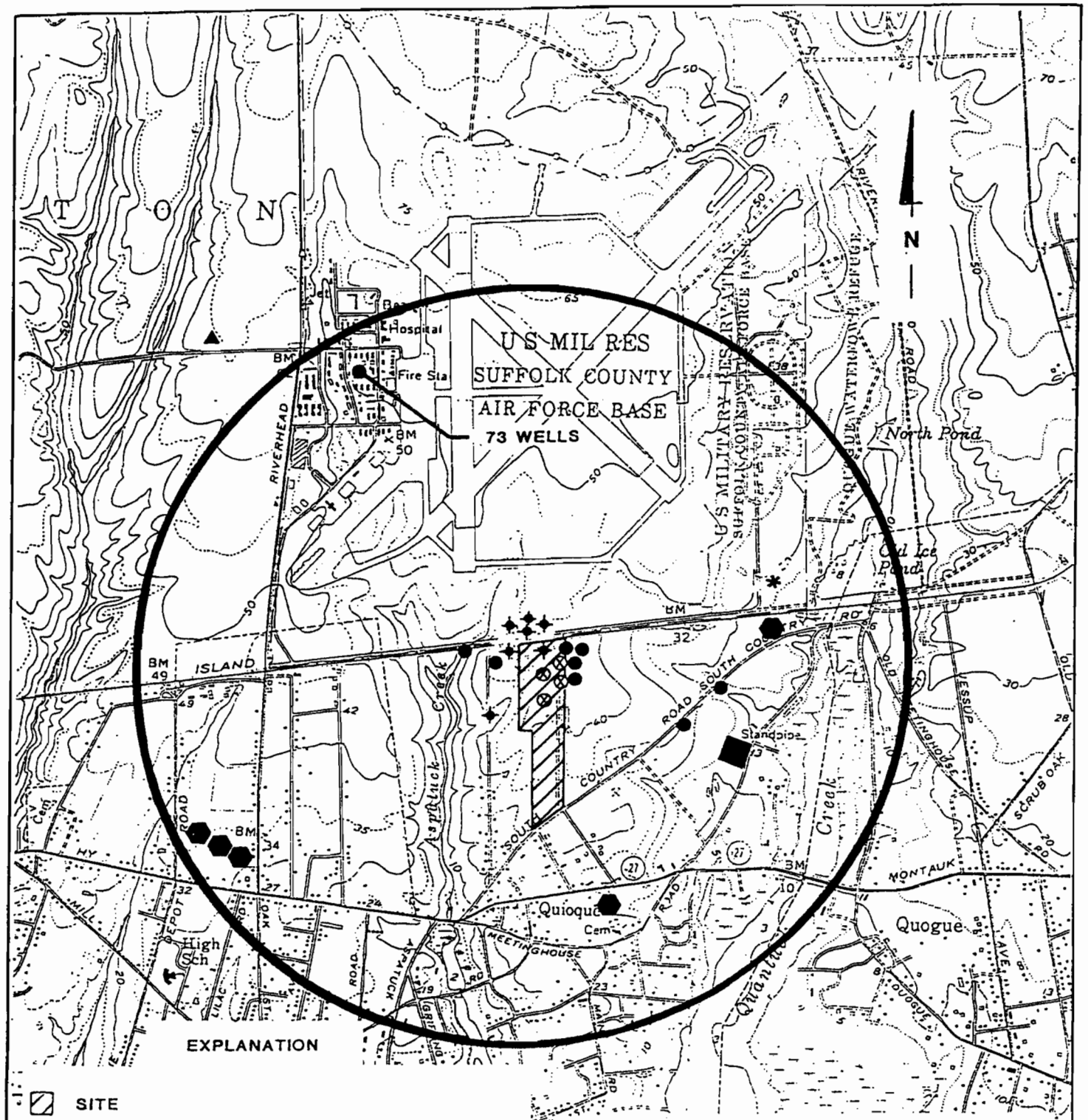
Well Designation	Owner	Diameter (inches)	Construction Material	Comments
W 23 28-38	ANG	3	PVC	Depth 38 ft/screen zone
WTF 15	SCDHS	2	PVC	Backfilled (not grouted)
WTF 16	SCDHS	2	PVC	well seal/bentonite over screen
WTF 17	SCDHS	2	PVC	zone
DEC 10	NYSDEC	4	PVC	All NYSDEC wells have 20 ft
DEC 13	NYSDEC	4	PVC	screens, no gravel pack, no
DEC 14	NYSDEC	4	PVC	grout
DEC 15	NYSDEC	4	PVC	
DEC 16	NYSDEC	4	PVC	
DEC 17	NYSDEC	4	PVC	
DEC 18	NYSDEC	4	PVC	
None	Unknown	2	PVC	Unknown construction details
None	Unknown	2	PVC	

Notes:

ANG = Air National Guard
SCDHS = Suffolk County Department of Health Services
NYSDEC = New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Table 3. Available Groundwater Quality Data in the Vicinity of the L&C Transit Mix Site, Southampton, New York

Area	Data Type/Source	Comments
Tank Farm	Private wells NYSDOT wells NYSDEC wells SCDHS wells ANG wells	Data up to 1984 is summarized by Raviv (1984). NYSDEC 1987 data are available. Data from new wells installed in 1988 has not been released. Wells appear to have been sampled in January 1989.
Fire Training Area	ANG wells	Wells installed by E.C. Jordan in 1986. Data are available.
Canine Kennel Landfill	No ground water data	Soil samples taken by the NYSDEC contained up to 1700 ppm of PCB-1254.
Airport C&D Landfil	SCDHS installed wells in 1982	Data summarized in E.A. Science & Technology June 1987 report.
ANG Base	No soil or ground water data	Materials thought to be released include jet fuel, hydraulic oils and trichloro-ethylene.
Quiogue Landfill	Four on site wells apparently installed as part of the fuel spill investigations	Do not have original data. E.A. Science & Technology (June 1987) found chlorobenzene as the only quantified VOCs at 16 ppb.
Baumann Bus Site	73 monitoring wells (installed by responsible party?)	Only data on file with NYSDEC is treated ground water from air stripper system.



TITLE

APPROXIMATE LOCATIONS OF WELLS WITHIN A ONE MILE RADIUS OF L&C TRANSIT MIX SITE

PREPARED FOR

L & C TRANSIT MIX CORP.

ROUX Consulting Ground-Water Geologists
ROUX ASSOCIATES INC

SCALE	FIGURE
1"=2000'	4
DATE 7/89	

Although ground-water quality data are currently not available for the Site, information is available for the USEPA and NYSDEC Superfund sites to the north of the site (Table 3).

Contaminants detected in the ground-water greater than 1,000 ppb include 2-butanone (56,000 ppb), xylenes (1,414 ppb) and dichlorobenzene (1,462 ppb). Contaminants detected greater than 500 ppb in ground-water include benzene (640 ppb), toluene (916 ppb) and ethylbenzene (771 ppb). All of these contaminants are directly related to the disposal of jet fuel (Table 4).

It is reasonable to assume that ground-water beneath the Site has been affected by the hydrocarbon spills and leaks to the north based on the proximity of these spills and leaks and volume of product spilled. Roux Associates, Inc. observed an oil sheen and strong petroleum odor in ground-water excavated in the pit area at the Site on March 16, 1989. Other chemicals that have apparently been disposed of at the upgradient sites include PCBs, pesticides and industrial solvents. Analyses for these parameters has not routinely occurred because the available analytical data has focused on fuel oil spill contaminants. No ground-water samples from the area have been analyzed for all substances on the Target Compound List. In addition, determination of indicator parameters (such as pH, specific conductance, chloride, sulfides, alkalinity etc.) has not been performed.

Based on this information, the existing water quality data are not adequate to address ambient water quality conditions. The on-site wells are not constructed according to NYSDEC monitoring well construction methods, and therefore may not be suitable for the collection of comprehensive water quality data.

Table 4. List of Dissolved Compounds and Maximum Concentrations Detected in Ground-Water During Investigations of Sites Adjacent to the L & C Transit Mix Site, Southampton, New York.

Compound	Maximum Concentration (ppb) Suffolk Airport Tank Farm(1)	Suffolk C & D Site(2)	Fire Training Area(3)
2-butanone	NA	x	56,000
acetone	NA	-	26
benzene	640	-	13
toluene	916	-	36
xylene(s)	1414	-	34
1,1 dichloroethane	14.2	-	5.8
chloroform	ND	-	16
bis (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	NA	-	34
dichlorobenzene	1462	-	52
ethylbenzene	771	-	ND
carbon tetrachloride	68.7	-	ND
1,1,1 trichloroethane	3	-	ND
1,3,5 trimethylbenzene	130	-	-
1,2,4 trimethylbenzene	270	-	-
p-diethylbenzene	14	-	-
1,1,2 trichloroethylene	0.7	-	-
2,4-dimethyl-3 pentanone	NA	x	-
carbon disulfide	NA	x	-
methylcyclopentane	NA	x	-
3-methylpentane	NA	x	-
hexane	NA	x	-
2-methyl-3-pentanone	NA	x	-

NA - Not Analyzed
ND - Not Detected
x - Detected downgradient
- indicates either not detected or not analyzed.

(1) NYSDEC Analytical Data Collected July 21, 1987.
(2) EA Science and Technology, June 1987. Phase 1 Report.
(3) E.C. Jordan, October 1987. Site Characterization Report.

6.0 FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The following findings and conclusions were developed from a review of all existing available data for the Site and adjacent areas.

- Several areas upgradient of the Site have been impacted by spills and leaks of hydrocarbons, specifically commercial and military jet fuels. The approximate extent of separate phase product to the north of the Site has not been determined or, if it has been determined, these data are currently not available for review.

- Specific contaminants of concern in the ground-water are 2-butanone, xylenes, dichlorobenzene, benzene, ethylbenzene and toluene. Suspected contaminants include pesticides (DDT), PCBs, and 1,1,1-trichloroethene.

- It is reasonable to conclude that these contaminants are present beneath the Site due to the observation of an oil sheen and strong petroleum odor in ground-water excavated in the pit area. However, actual ground-water quality data are not available.

- In general, shallow ground-water flow is to south-southeast and southwest towards Quantuck and Aspatuck Creeks. Ground-water flow beneath the Site and the adjacent Quiogue Landfill site have not been determined.

- Hydrogeologic conditions including the stratigraphy and hydraulic conductivity of

the material underlying L & C Transit Mix site have not been determined.

- There are 13 monitoring wells at the Site. All wells were installed as part of the fuel oil investigations, and as a result are lacking bentonite seals, gravel screen packs, cement-bentonite grout and locking caps.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to satisfy the permit requirements for a construction and demolition debris landfill, the following monitoring program is recommended. Approximately six monitoring wells will be installed on the site; one of the wells will be located in the area of suspected ground-water contamination, and five wells along the downgradient portions of the site (Plate 1). One well location will contain a shallow/deep monitoring well cluster so that the site geology and hydrology can be determined, with particular reference to the critical stratigraphic section for the site and the vertical and horizontal components of ground-water flow.

The monitoring wells will be analyzed for the Target Compound List (TCL) to assist in selecting appropriate baseline ground-water quality parameters. These data will be used as part of the monitoring program required by the NYSDEC. In addition to the monitoring wells, the monitoring program may incorporate the use of suction lysimeters beneath the site (locations to be determined) in order to eliminate any influence by the apparent ground-water contamination beneath the site from upgradient sources.

need more info on this

In addition, a site investigation plan must be prepared prior to the implementation of the monitoring program. This plan must define the methods to be used in investigating the hydrogeologic conditions at the site, including geologic sampling, in situ hydraulic conductivity testing and water quality sampling and analysis.

Respectfully Submitted,

ROUX ASSOCIATES, INC.

Ellen Beacon
Staff Hydrogeologist

Tess Byler
Senior Hydrogeologist

William Sarni
Senior Hydrogeologist

8.0 REFERENCES

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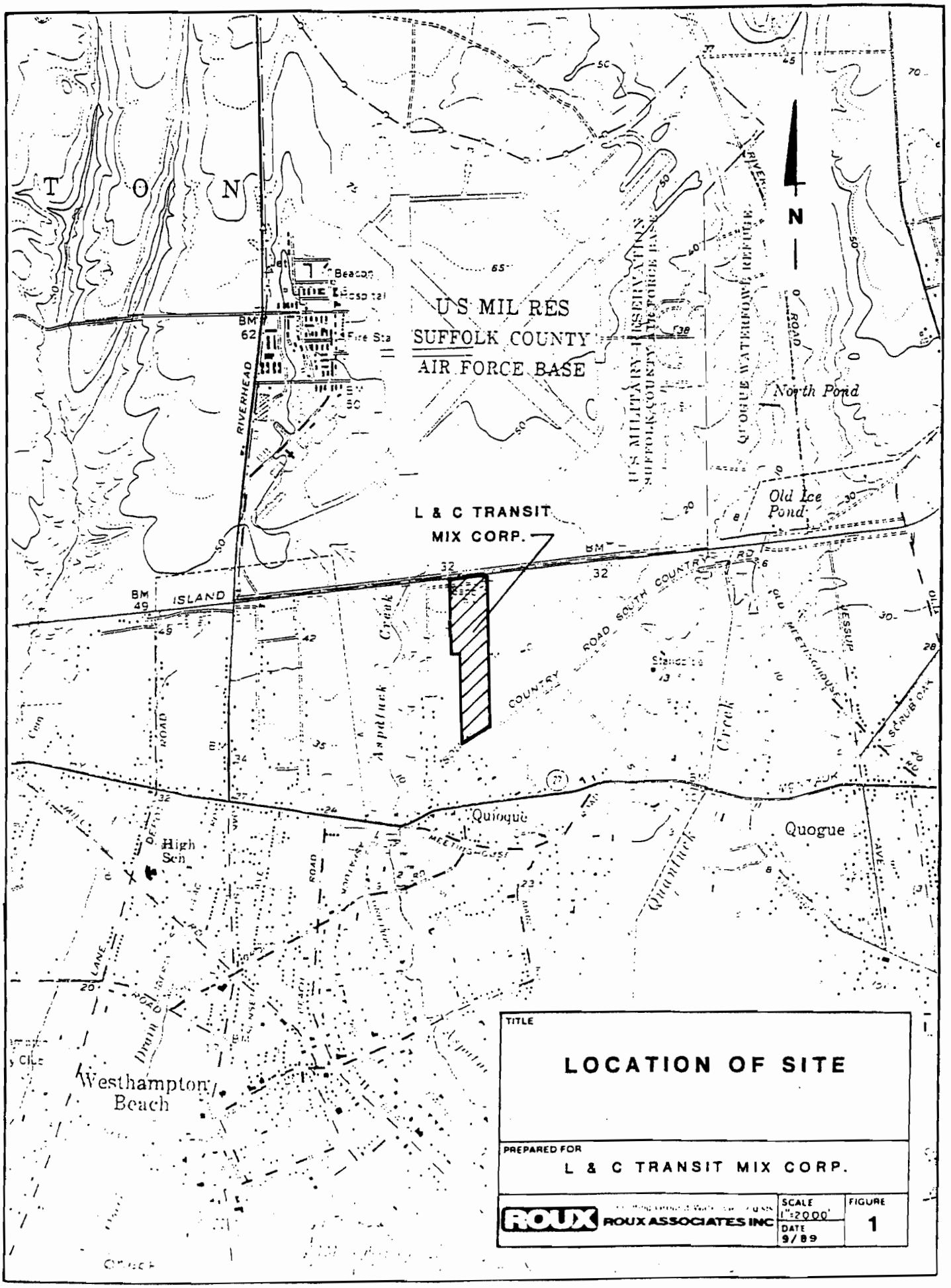
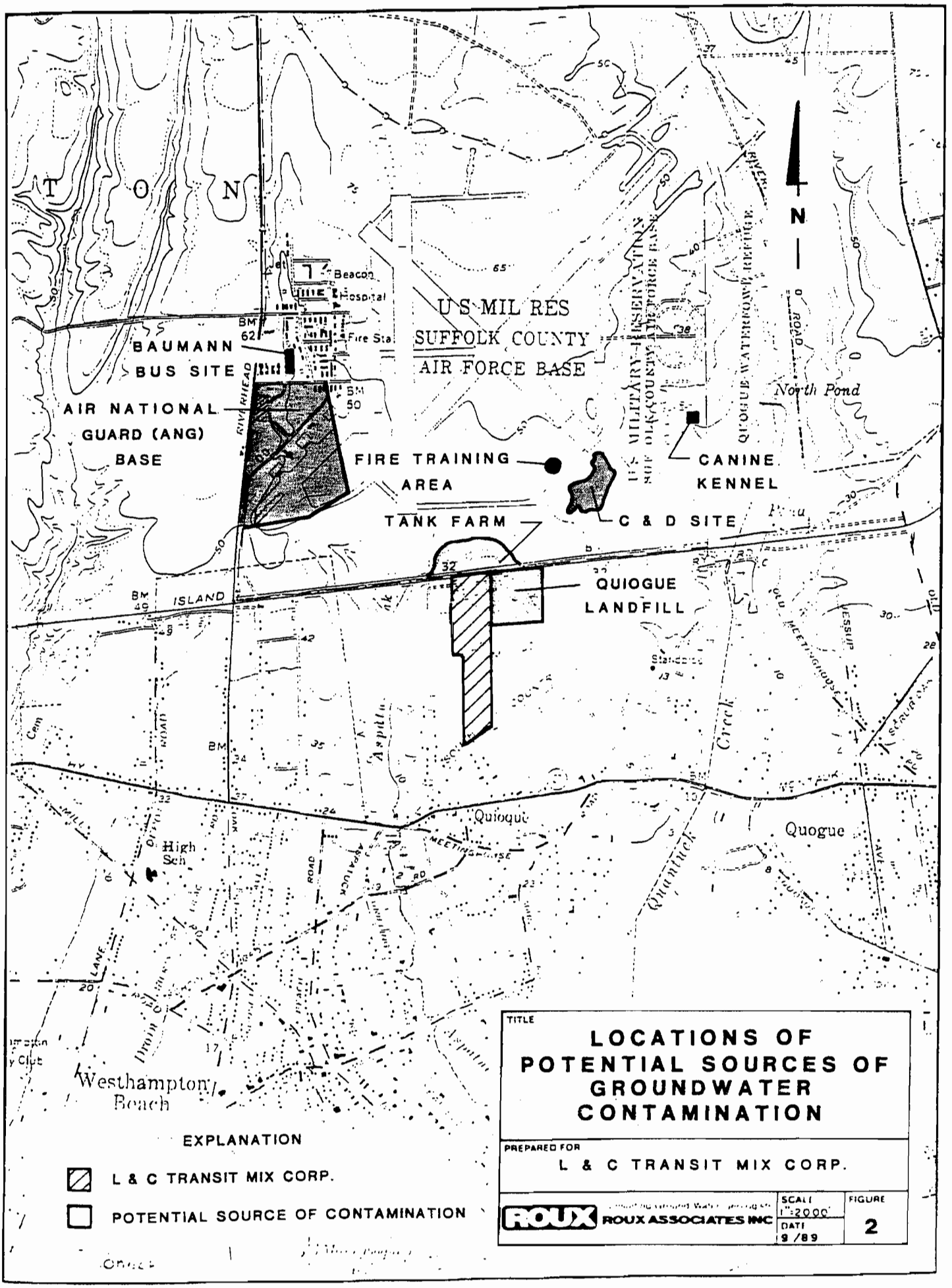

T O N
N
US MIL RES
SUFFOLK COUNTY
AIR FORCE BASE
L & C TRANSIT
MIX CORP.
North Pond
Old Ice
Pond
RIVERHEAD
ISLAND
ROAD
COUNTRY ROAD
SOUTH COUNTRY RD
Quioque
Quogue
Westhampton
Beach
Aspatuck Creek
Quantuck Creek
BM 62
BM 49
High Sch
Beacon
Hospital
Fire Sta
TITLE
LOCATION OF SITE
PREPARED FOR
L & C TRANSIT MIX CORP.
ROUX
ROUX ASSOCIATES INC
SCALE
1"=2000'
DATE
9/89
FIGURE
1


T O N
N
U S MIL RES
SUFFOLK COUNTY
AIR FORCE BASE
BAUMANN
BUS SITE
AIR NATIONAL
GUARD (ANG)
BASE
FIRE TRAINING
AREA
TANK FARM
C & D SITE
CANINE
KENNEL
QUIOGUE
LANDFILL
North Pond
ISLAND
Beacon
Hospital
Fire Sta
BM
62
50
49
32
Quioque
Quogue
Westhampton
Beach
High
Sch
Creek
EXPLANATION
L & C TRANSIT MIX CORP.
POTENTIAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
TITLE
LOCATIONS OF
POTENTIAL SOURCES OF
GROUNDWATER
CONTAMINATION
PREPARED FOR
L & C TRANSIT MIX CORP.
ROUX
ROUX ASSOCIATES INC
SCALE
1"=2000'
DATE
9/89
FIGURE
2

Reference 6

Joseph Menafra / L and C Concrete Site Summary and Locations of Potential Sources of Groundwater Contamination.

CODE: 152087

LOCATION: WESTHAMPTON BEACH, SUFFOLK COUNTY

INTRODUCTION

Joseph Menafra / L & C Concrete is a 33.1 acre former sandmining and landfilling facility located in Westhampton Beach, Suffolk County, New York (Fig 1).

A spill of jet fuel in the 1970's on the former Westhampton Air Force Base grounds, located north of the northern property boundary (Long Island Railroad tracks), resulted in local water quality problems. In order to evaluate the effect of the spill on the groundwater, both the NYSDEC and the Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS) installed several on-site and nearby wells. There are apparently 13 on-site wells, however, these lack bentonite seals, gravel packs and cement-bentonite grout. Well #A47 on the eastern property had 84 ppb of trichloroethylene in one sampling event. Other chemicals, including PCBs, pesticides and industrial solvents, have apparently been disposed at upgradient sites. Figure 1 shows the location of several sites in the vicinity which have undergone investigations. A Phase I Investigation was completed for this property in 1989. At the same time, a report entitled "Evaluation of Hydrogeologic and Water Quality Data to Support the Permitting of a Construction and Demolition Debris Landfill" was drafted.

At the NYSDEC preliminary site survey on June 17, 1992, rusted and abandoned drums, tanks, vehicles, equipment and scrap metal were noted. Based on the inspection, a sketch showing the proposed borings, wells and sample locations was prepared. Many of the wells shown on Figure 2 could not be located at the time of the survey. One tank near the proper boundary, west of the sand pit, registered a reading of 200 ppm on the PID. To date, there is no confirmation of hazardous waste deposition at this site.

ANTICIPATED LEVEL OF PERSONAL PROTECTION: Level D with Level C Backup.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

TYPE: Magnetometer Survey:
+ The proposed survey will cover all proposed Monitoring Well Locations.
+ The purpose of the survey: Drilling Hazard Identification.

SOIL GAS SURVEY

TYPE: Active .....:
+ Soil gas samples will be collected over the wood chip piles/former landfilling area on a grid as recommended by the consultant.
+ The purpose of the survey is to help determine the best locations for the test pits, and to adjust, if necessary, the proposed monitoring well locations.

MONITORING WELLS

NUMBER: 2 Total (Single Wells) (Designated MW-1 and MW-2).
TARGET: Water table for each well.

PROPOSED SAMPLING INTERVALS: + Samples will be collected at 5' intervals in all wells.

PROPOSED DRILLING METHOD: Hollow Stem Auger System (4.25").

		MW-1	MW-2	WTF9	A47	A51
PROJECTED FOOTAGE:	+ Overburden	50'	50'	existing SCDHS wells		
	+ Bedrock	0'	0'			
	+ Total Depth ...	50'	50'			

... OVERBURDEN TOTAL: 100 Linear Feet.
... BEDROCK TOTAL: 0 Linear Feet.

PROPOSED SCREEN LENGTH: 10' for each well.

WELL CONSTRUCTION: + #10 Slot Schedule 40 PVC Screen.
+ Threaded/Flush Joint Schedule 40 PVC Riser.

TEST PITS

NUMBER: 2 Total (Designated PIT-1 and PIT-2).
DIMENSIONS: + Depth limited to 10 vertical feet.
ABANDONMENT: + The proposed test pits will be closed using the excavated materials and clean fill (if necessary).

SAMPLING SUMMARY

GROUNDWATER SAMPLES: 6 Total.....

+ One sample from each of the proposed monitoring wells MW-1 and MW-2.
+ One sample from each of the existing SCHDS wells noted above.
+ One duplicate sample.

SUBSURFACE SOIL SAMPLES (BOREHOLE SAMPLES) (OPTIONAL): 2 Total.....

+ One sample from each of the proposed monitoring wells MW-1 and MW-2, if contamination is obvious.

WASTE SAMPLES (TEST PIT SAMPLES) 2 Total.....

+ One discreet sample from each of the proposed test pits PIT-1 and PIT-2.

DRILL WATER SAMPLE: 1 Total. .....

+ One sample of water used in drilling and/or well construction.

GEOLOGIC SETTING

Beneath the site lie two unconsolidated formations: first, the Upper Glacial aquifer; then, the Magothy aquifer, consisting of sands, gravels, silts and clays. Groundwater is estimated to occur at 20 to 35 feet below grade. Regional groundwater flow north of the site is generally southwest and southeast. In the more immediate area, it is believed to flow south-southeastward, however the actual groundwater flow pattern at Joseph Menafra has not been determined.

The property is approximately 3/4 mile west of Quantuck Creek, which flows into Quantuck Bay. Also flowing into this bay is Aspatuck Creek, located about 1/4 mile west of the site.

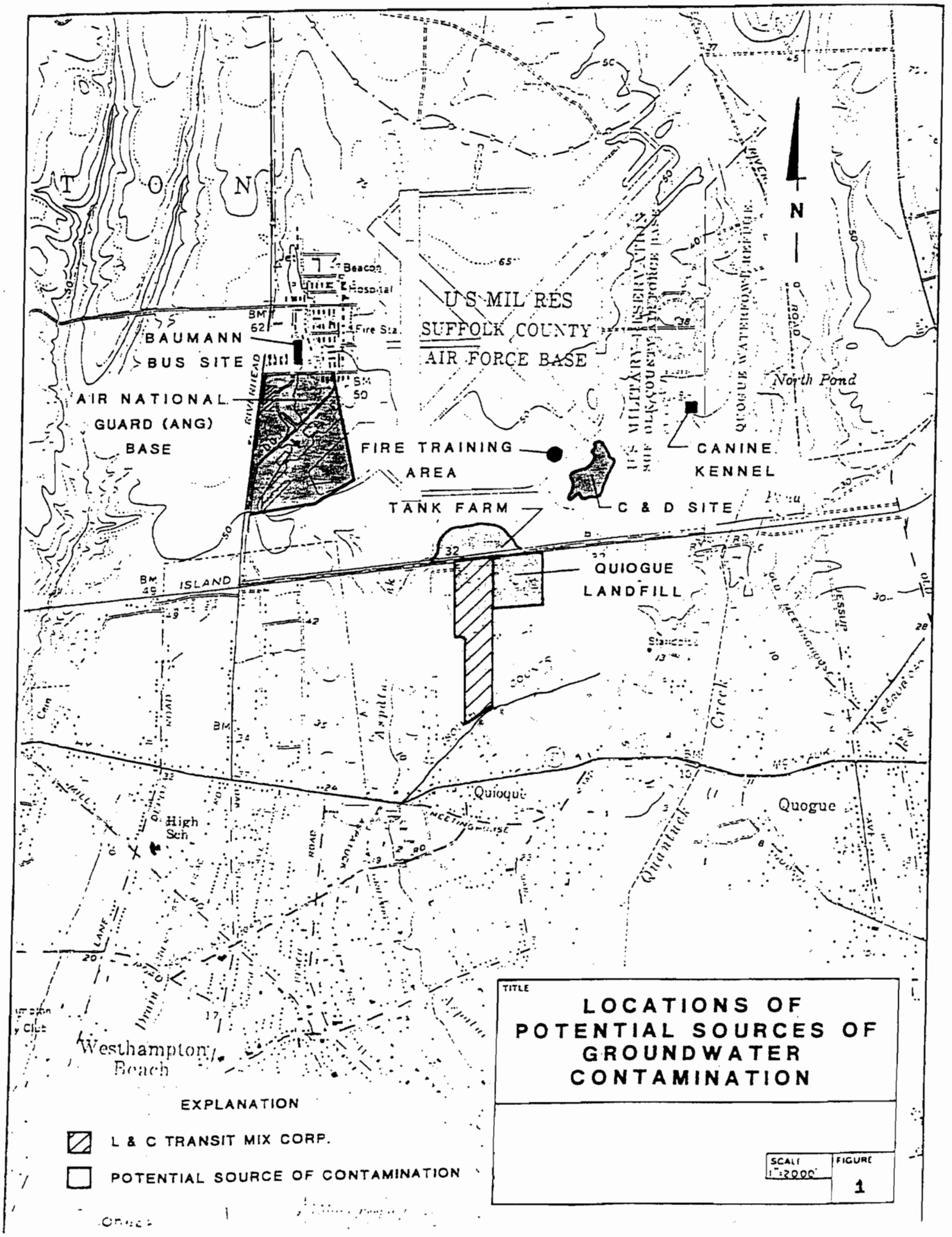
ANALYTICAL PARAMETERS

	Full TCL	EP Toxicity	Hazardous Waste Characteristics
GROUNDWATER			
MW-1	x	.	.
MW-2	x	.	.
A47	x	.	.
A51	x	.	.
WTF9	x	.	.
SUBSURFACE SOILS (BOREHOLES) (OPTIONAL)			
SOIL-MW-1	x	.	.
SOIL-MW-2	x	.	.
WASTES (TEST PIT).....			
PIT-1-WASTE-1	x	x	x
PIT-2-WASTE-2	x	x	x
DRILL WATER			
DRILL-1	x	.	.

Notes:

* All analyses will be performed using the Analytical Services Protocols (ASP) as prepared by the NYSDEC in December 1991.

* Full TCL represents the Target Compound List for Metals, Volatiles, Semi-Volatiles, PCB/Pesticides and appropriate spiked sample and duplicate sample analysis.


T O N
U.S. MIL RES
SUFFOLK COUNTY
AIR FORCE BASE
BAUMANN
BUS SITE
AIR NATIONAL
GUARD (ANG)
BASE
FIRE TRAINING
AREA
TANK FARM
C & D SITE
CANINE
KENNEL
QUIOGUE
LANDFILL
North Pond
ISLAND
Beacon
Hospital
Fire Sta.
BM 62
BM 50
BM 49
ROAD
Quioque
Quogue
Westhampton
Beach
High
Sch
Creek
N
EXPLANATION
L & C TRANSIT MIX CORP.
POTENTIAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
TITLE
LOCATIONS OF
POTENTIAL SOURCES OF
GROUNDWATER
CONTAMINATION
SCALE
1"=2000'
FIGURE
1

Reference 7

Correspondence

From: George A. Tyers
Charles A. Rich
Of: CA Rich Consultants, Inc.

To: E. Gail Suchman, Esq.
Of: Assistant Attorney General

Note: Site Map Included

CA RICH CONSULTANTS, INC.
CERTIFIED GROUND-WATER AND
ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALISTS

January 11, 1995

New York State Department of Law
Bureau of Environmental Protection
120 Broadway
New York, New York 10271

Attention: E. Gail Suchman, Esq.,
Assistant Attorney General

Re: **Soil Gas Survey Work Plan**
L & C Transit Mix Corp. Property - Westhampton, New York

Dear Mr. Shea:

The following Draft Work Plan has been prepared to outline the procedures to be employed in the performance of a requisite soil gas survey sampling program at the L & C Transit Mix Corporation Property in Westhampton, New York. In accordance with the Attorney General's transmittal form, the survey will be performed in the area of the wood chip piles/former landfill area along the eastern border of the property and the area containing rusted and abandoned drums, tanks, vehicles, equipment, and scrap metal.

BACKGROUND

The L & C site is a 33 acre former sandmining and landfilling facility located in Westhampton, New York that was used to landfill construction and demolition material. The site is currently listed as a Class 2a Inactive Hazardous Waste Site on the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), Division of Hazardous Waste Regulation Registry.

There are several sites in the surrounding area on which hazardous chemicals are known to have been disposed. A spill of jet fuel (JP4) from a tank farm is known to have occurred on the adjacent property on the north side of the railroad tracks (LIRR) on the Suffolk County Airport property. Petroleum related contaminants are known to be flowing beneath the site from this spill.

NYSDEC and the Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS) have conducted investigations on the L & C site and surrounding areas. NYSDEC has reported rusted and abandoned drums, tanks, vehicles, equipment, and scrap metal on a portion of the site and wood chip piles and former landfilling area on the eastern part of the property (Figure 1). Trichloroethylene (TCE) has been detected at 84 ppb in groundwater sampled from SCDHS Well A-47.

It has been recommended that a soil gas survey be conducted over these areas to determine if further investigation is necessary.

SCOPE OF WORK

1) Soil Gas Survey Probes - Soil gas probe locations are to be determined by utilizing an unbiased sampling grid over the survey areas. An initial survey area with 50-foot grid spacings (approximately 10 probe locations) will be used to cover each of the two survey areas. It is anticipated that a soil gas sample will be collected from each probe location at a depth of approximately 5 and 30 feet. The depth to water is approximately 35 feet below grade.

Optional soil gas sample locations may be located adjacent to initial survey points with positive soil gas detections to define the extent of soil gas contamination.

2) Advance Geoprobe(TM) Soil Gas Probes - Geoprobe soil boring will follow the procedures outlined below.

- A clean drive point adapter and new expendable point will be driven to the appropriate depth. The drive point adapters and stainless steel tubing connectors will be cleaned with Alconox and double rinsed between each use. The expendable drive point will be sacrificed at each soil gas sampling location and a new point provided.

- After the drive point has reached the desired depth, the probe rod will be retracted approximately 3-4 inches to create a void which will allow the migration of soil gas sample into the bottom of the drive point adapter.

- A clean, unused piece of 1/2-inch poly tubing will then be attached to the stainless steel adapter. The tubing will be inserted into the probe rod and extended to the bottom of the probe rod. Using a counter clockwise circular motion, the tubing is threaded to the drive point adapter and tightened to compress the "O" ring seal.

- After connecting the poly tubing to the "down-hole" drive point adapter, the line is purged by drawing a measured volume of soil gas/vapor through the tubing using the vacuum/volume system mounted in the geoprobe system vehicle.

- An in-line sampling syringe will be inserted in the tubing before the vacuum system and used to collect a sample of the soil gas.

3) On-Site Soil Gas Analysis

On-Site soil gas analysis will be performed by Commonwealth Analytical (formerly Tetra-K Testing) mobile laboratories. The project will require the on-site analysis of approximately 10 to 12 samples per day by EPA Method 8010/8020; a Purge & Trap Gas Chromatography (GC) method for chlorinated and aromatic VOC's. Collected soil gas samples from the Geoprobe rods shall be analyzed in the mobile laboratory on a laboratory-grade Hewlett Packard (HP) Model 5890II Gas Chromatograph (GC) with Photoionization (PID) and Electrolytic Conductivity Detectors (ELCD). The signal from the GC is processed on a Dell 486DX/50 Personal Computer (PC) running HP Chemstation software. The PC is also used to generate in-field data reports.

In terms of Quality Control (QC), the list below describes the QC samples to be included in the analyses in addition to the real time field samples.

- Initial Calibration - 3 point calibration curve with all compounds having a correlation coefficient of 0.990 or greater.

- PE Standard - standard from second source (other than calibration standards) is analyzed daily. Percent recovery (%R) values for analytes present should be 75-125%.

- Calibration Check Standard - a mid-point calibration standard is analyzed after every 10 samples. %R values should be 75-125%.

- Duplicate - a duplicate aliquot of a sample is analyzed after every 20 samples. Relative Percent Difference (RPD) values are calculated for detected analytes. RPD should be less than 30%.

- Equipment Blank - an ambient air sample is drawn through the soil gas sampling probes and vacuum system and collected for analyses. All analytes should be less than the MDL.

4) Report Preparation - Upon receipt of the laboratory results for the soil gas samples, a letter/report will be prepared and submitted to the New York State Department of Law, Bureau of Environmental Protection. The letter/report shall include the following:

- A brief description of the work performed

- A sample location map

- The soil gas survey data results and conclusions

Schedule

We are prepared to perform this work within two weeks of notice-to-proceed. It is our estimation that this work will require approximately two to three days to complete. The written report will be completed approximately three weeks following receipt of confirmed laboratory results.

CA RICH is pleased to perform these services in cooperation with the New York State Attorney General and/or New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

If there are any questions regarding this Work Plan, please contact either undersigned.

Sincerely,

CA RICH CONSULTANTS, INC.

George A. Tyers
Project Geologist

Charles A. Rich
President

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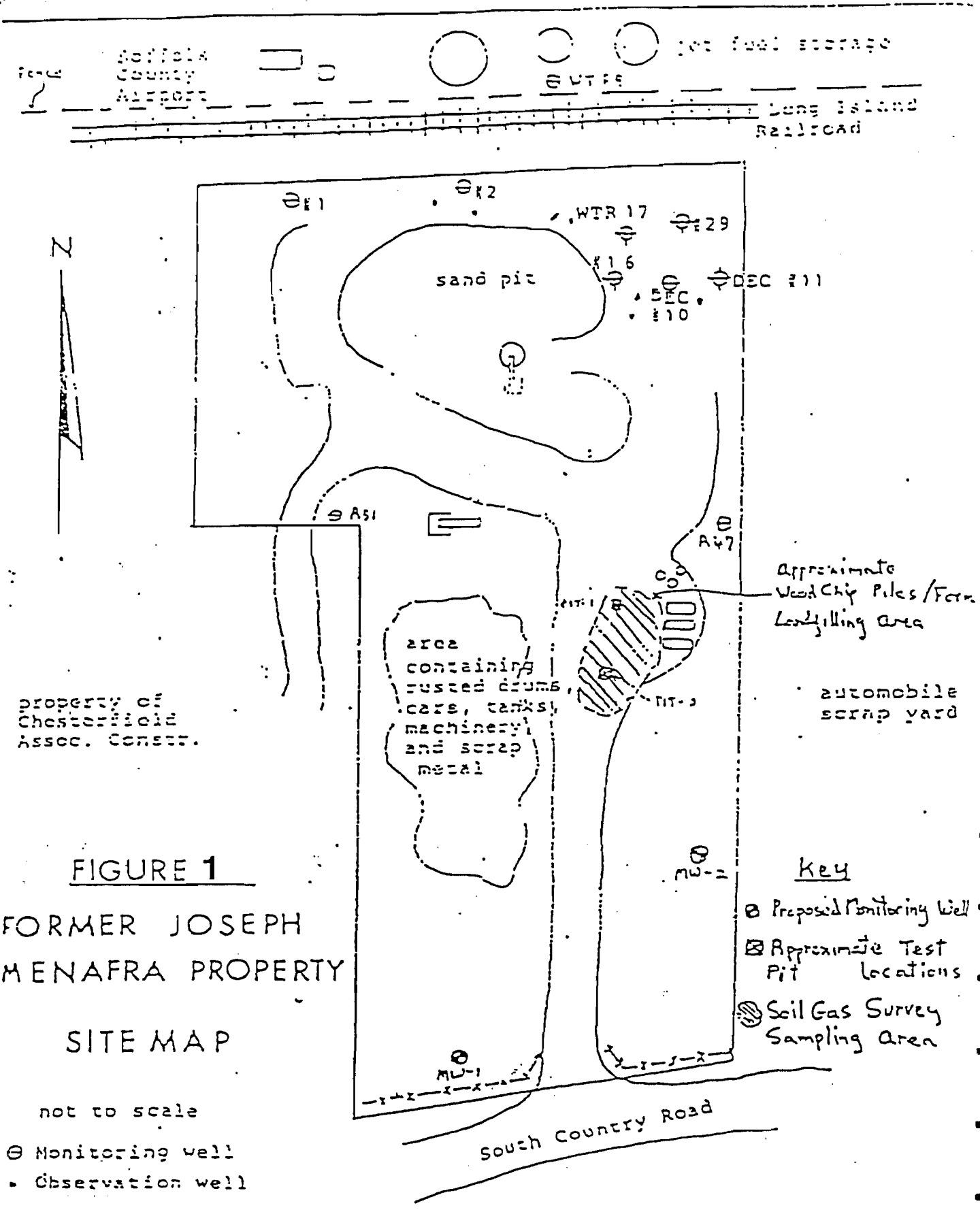


FIGURE 1

FORMER JOSEPH MENAFRA PROPERTY

SITE MAP

Reference 8

Joseph Menafra (L and C Concrete) Site Photos.

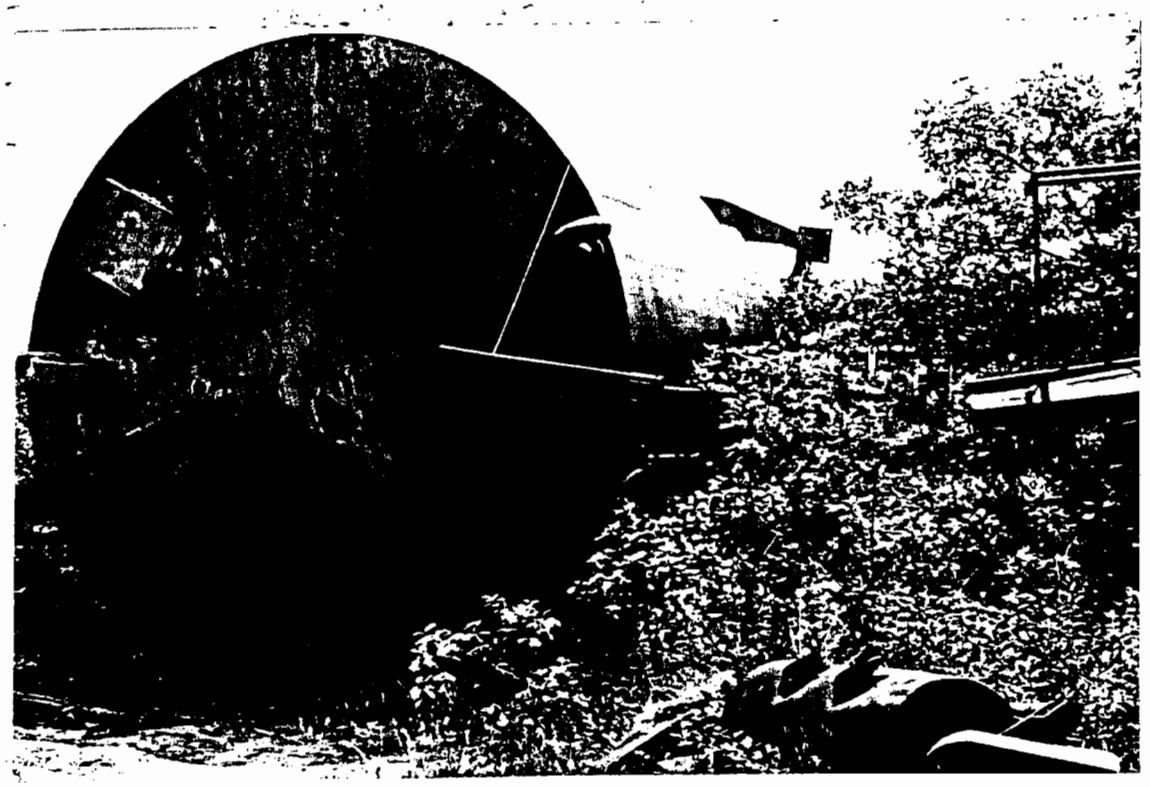
JOSEPH MENAFRA (L+C CONCRETE) #152087

ABANDONED TRUCK AND OTHER MACHINERY

FACING WEST – TWO CONCRETE MIXERS AND OTHER ABANDONED MACHINERY.

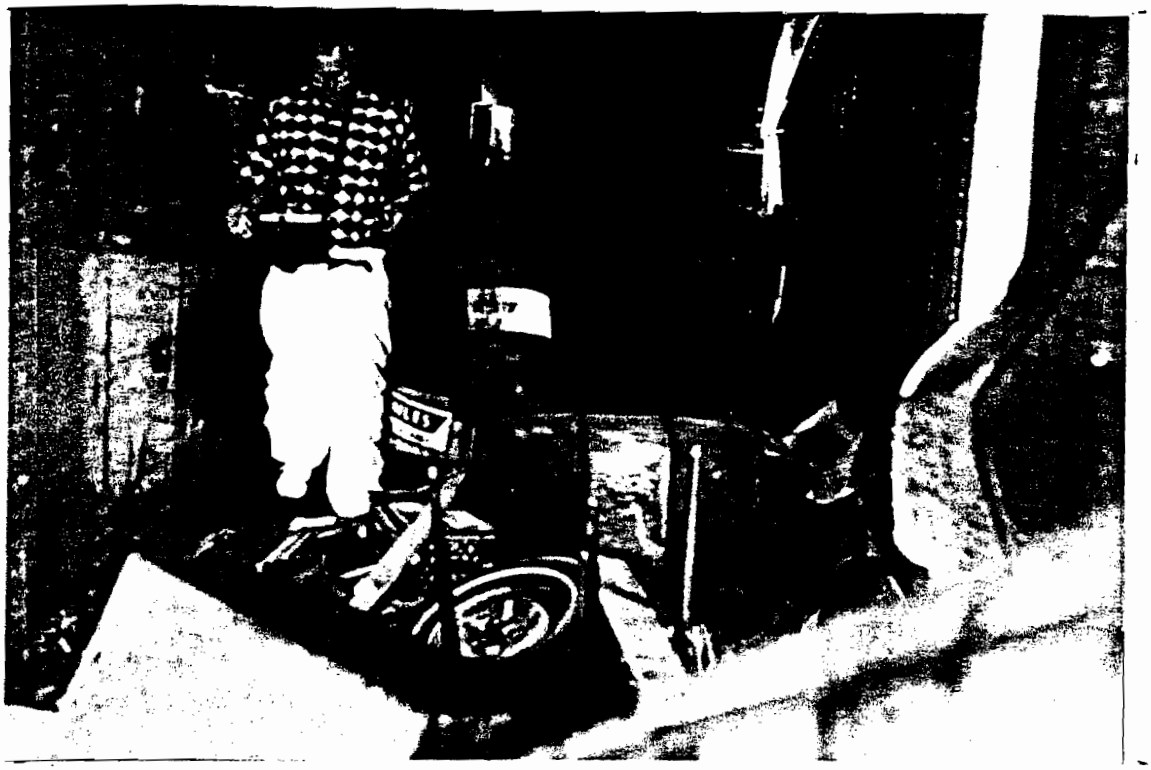
JOSEPH MENAFRA (L&C CONCRETE) #152087

RUSTED TANKS, MACHINERY AND SCRAP METAL



RUSTED TANK, MACHINERY AND SCRAP METAL

JOSEPH MENAFRA (L+C CONCRETE) #152087



EASTERN SIDE OF SITE - INSIDE ABANDONED TRAILER

STANDING NEAR SOUTHERN EDGE OF SANDPIT FACING NORTH. RUSTED AND HOLE RIDDEN DRUM IN PIT. JET FUEL STORAGE TANKS IN ANOTHER PROPERTY NORTH OF RAILROAD + ELECTRIC LINES.

FACING EAST, NEAR EASTERN EDGE OF SITE.
RUSTED TANK

NEAR A SUFFOLK CO. DEPT. OF HEALTH SERVICES WELL
WITH RUSTED MACHINERY, TANKS, ETC. IN BACKGROUND

Reference 9

Long Island East End Newspaper Article.

Sand-Mining Work on Hold

NY fears exposure to tainted groundwater, seeks $1M in fines

By Mitchell Freedman

State environmental officials have obtained a temporary restraining order in State Supreme Court in Hauppauge to stop the work of a Westhampton Beach sand-mining firm, and are seeking more than $1 million in civil penalties against the company for exposing people and animals to potentially dangerous underground pollution.

The firm, L & C Transit Mix Corp., has been charged with sand mining without a permit on South Country Road in Quiogue next to the old Quiogue landfill, and with filling the empty sand pits illegally with construction and demolition debris.

James Hulme, the attorney for L & C, said he had just become aware of the action by the state Attorney General's Office, and declined to comment yesterday. Neither landfill operator Loreto Carnavale nor other company officials could be reached for comment yesterday.

The State Department of Environmental Conservation is seeking to force the firm to remove the construction and demolition debris from its property and an adjacent Long Island Rail Road right-of-way and to restore the property to the condition that existed before the sand mining began. It is also seeking fines and civil penalties totaling $3,500 a day since Jan. 12 for operating a landfill without a permit, an additional fine of $5,000 a day for operating a facility for construction and demolition debris without a permit since Feb. 17, and additional penalties of $1,500 a day for operating a sand mine without a permit since Jan. 12.

The DEC also wants the company to prepare a study on the effects its operation may have had on releasing any underground contamination, and to correct any problems it finds.

State environmental officials say they are particularly concerned about the operation because a plume of contaminated groundwater — polluted by jet fuel spilled at the Suffolk County Airport — flows directly beneath the L & C property. "There is indication that the sand-mining operation may be digging into and exposing to the atmosphere and potential human and/or animal contact the contaminated groundwater plume," the court papers charge.

The DEC says the digging may also be exposing people and animals to "layers of garbage and other contaminated materials" from the old Quiogue landfill.

State environmental officials say L & C applied for a permit to operate a disposal site for construction and demolition debris in early June, 1986, and was told about two months later that more information would be needed on its application.

DEC officials met with the firm last Nov. 3 to go over the application for a permit, but no further information was ever provided, according to court papers submitted by the DEC.

The DEC said that, beginning around Feb. 17, L & C began bringing pulverized debris onto its site for disposal, allegedly [illegible] operating an unpermitted landfill on the Long Island Rail Road right-of-way. Tickets were issued by the state to the firm six times between March 2 and April 12 for operating a construction and demolition debris landfill without a permit.

The firm also applied for a state permit to mine sand at the site on July 10, 1986, seeking to remove more than 1,000 tons of sand within 12 months. That application is being reviewed by Southampton Town, which was designated the lead agency for an environmental review, state officials said. Southampton officials could provide no information yesterday on the permit review. Southampton Supervisor Mardythe DiPirro could not be reached for comment.

The DEC has charged that L & C has been mining sand at the site since late 1988, and said four additional tickets were issued for illegal sand mining between Jan. 12 and March 23.

The state Attorney General's Office obtained a temporary restraining order from State Supreme Court Justice John G. McCarthy Aug. 29 in Hauppauge to stop all sand-mining work at the site until a hearing on the DEC lawsuit can take place on Sept. 21 in State Supreme Court in Riverhead.

District to Vote Anew on Buses, Sports

[illegible] provide busing for more than 6,000 students — elementary school children who live closer than two miles from [illegible] bus transportation and started circulating petitions requesting a revote on the busing and sports.

[illegible] had said last

Reference 10

NYSDEC Memorandum Concerning L + C Concrete Site.

file

L+C Concrete
152087

A preliminary injunction was granted to stop all activities on this site. The AG's office has the lead. They were trying to get a summary injunction on this site in the spring. Robert Osar was handling the site. He is no longer with the AG's office.

A jet fuel spill on the Suffolk County Airport site north of L+C Concrete has resulted in numerous wells being drilled in the area. Well # A-47 on the eastern property border of L+C Concrete detected 84 ppb of trichloroethylene. According to the regional groundwater flow, this well is downgradient of L+C Concrete.

12087

[redacted]

P.1

JAN 16 '91 08:34 N.S ENV.CONS.

FAX

FAST

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL
COVER SHEET

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
MEMORANDUM

OUR MACHINE IS A RICHO RAPICOM 120.

IF THERE ARE ANY PROBLEMS RECEING TRANSMISSION,
PLEASE CALL (516) 751-7900

Eastern Investigation Section, Site Control, Albany		DATE 1/16/91
ATTENTION Mr. John Swartwout, Chief		PAGE 1 OF 3
FROM Anthony Candela, Region 1	FAX NO (516) 751-3639	PHONE NO 516-751-2617
SUBJECT Class "2a" sites in Code 6		

MESSAGE:

2

[redacted]

Memorandum

To: John Swartwout, Chief, Eastern Investigation Section
From: Anthony Candela and Robert Stewart, DHWR, Region 1
Subject: Status of Class 2a Sites in Code 6 Category
Date: January 16, 1991

In your memorandum dated December 18,1990, you requested our assistance on four sites that are classified 2a with a status code of 6 ("other"). The status of these four sites is as follows:

1. Hazeltine Corporation (#152005)

William Spitz of the water unit in region 1 has the lead on this site. A Draft Field Investigation Report was received in August 1990 which was designed to evaluate soil and groundwater quality in the vicinity of the facility's SPDES permitted wastewater discharges.

The report was reviewed by our unit and comments sent to Mr. Spitz. The report was not approved by Mr. Spitz. Additional wells may be drilled during the expanded investigation to determine the groundwater flow direction. The work plan for the additional work is due at the end of January 1991.

From the draft report, the leak of approximately 2,500 gallons which occurred in April 1979 was from Hazeltine's hazardous waste storage tank for spent plating baths. Also contained in this tank were the concentrated wastes from a wastewater treatment unit which was used to treat the rinsewaters generated from their plating operations.

Since the groundwater investigation has not been completed at this site, it is suggested that we wait until the report has been approved by the water unit before making a decision on this site.

2. Joseph Menafra (#152087)

The Attorney General's office has the lead on this site. Robert Usan and Gail Suchman are the managers on this site. Jeff Bailey, Region 1 Legal Affairs, is kept up to date on the

The court has granted a preliminary injunction to stop all activities on the site. The next step is to seek a permanent injunction and access fines and penalties. This can be done by a trial or a summary injunction. Since a trial could take [illegible] years, the Attorney General's office is trying for a summary injunction.

The AG's office knows of no hazardous waste that has been disposed of on this site. No sampling for hazardous waste has

been done on the site. No hazardous waste was reported in the state-funded Phase I Investigation, September 1989.

Since there is no evidence of hazardous waste on this site, it is recommended that the site be referred to the Solid Waste Division for a Part 360 Investigation.

3. 110 Sand Company (#152100)

Stanley Parkas of the solid waste unit in region 1 has the lead on this site. A combined Part 360/Phase II Investigation is underway at the site. Ten wells have been installed for the initial Part 360 Investigation. Samples of these wells were taken in September 1990.

Additional wells are required for the Part 360 Investigation. The downgradient wells for the Phase II Investigation also need to be installed. Before work can be started on these wells, a negotiated consent order needs to be signed by the PRP. The legal department is expected to have this document prepared by mid-February. The work plan has already been completed.

We should await the results of the solid waste investigation before deciding on any further action.

4. Louis Sorrentino Property (#152111)

An Order on Consent went into effect on 10/25/90. The order calls for a Phase II Investigation at the site by the PRPs to determine whether [illegible] at the site constitute a significant threat to the public health or environment.

A delay in the preparation of the work plan has occurred due to the possible sale of the property. The prospective owners are connected to an environmental services firm on Long Island capable of remediating the site.

It is recommended that we attempt to have this site investigated using this consent order. If legal delays in the transfer of the property seriously impair progress on the planned investigation, a state-funded Phase II may be contemplated in the future.

15 (12-75)

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

MEMORANDUM

bcc: E. Barcomb
R. Marino
C. Johnson
T. Manickam
J. Swartwout
File

TO: Tony Candela, RHWRE, Region 1
FROM: John Swartwout, Chief, Eastern Investigation Section
SUBJECT: Status of Class 2a Sites in Code 6 Category

JS/ck

DATE: December 18, 1990

I have just completed a review of the fifteen Region 1 sites that presently have 2a status codes of 6 ("other") to determine why they were so categorized and what action should be taken on each. I found that 10 of the sites are municipal landfills which lack documentation of hazardous waste disposal. We are addressing these sites through our Engineering Science RTK Trackdown work assignment. We will also address the hazardous waste disposal issue at VID Industries (#152098) through that work assignment.

Your assistance is requested on the remaining four sites: Hazeltine Corp. (#152005), Joseph Menafra (#152087), 110 Sand Company (#152100), and Louis Sorrentino Property (#152111).

Hazeltine Corp. - It is my understanding that the Division of Water has been given the lead on investigating this site. Please determine the status of their investigations. Was the 2500 gallons of toxic material spilled from the holding tank in 1979 a hazardous waste? If not, we should delist this site. If it was a hazardous waste we should schedule the site for a Preliminary Site Assessment (PSA) unless the DOW has already investigated the potential groundwater impact.

Joseph Menafra - I understand that the Attorney General's Office has the lead on this site. Our recent Phase I report recommended limited soil sampling at the site to confirm that there is no hazardous waste on site. Implementation has been postponed pending completion of action by the Attorney General. Please determine the status of the AG's action and their future plans. Unless some evidence of hazardous waste disposal has surfaced, this site should be delisted.

110 Sand Company - I believe the Division of Solid Waste is overseeing a combined Phase II/Part 360 investigation on this site. Please determine the status and obtain any technical data gathered to date. If the waste moved from the Captain's Cove Condominium property (#130032) to the 110 Sand property is the same material that has been determined to be a hazardous waste at Captains Cove, we should consider that hazardous waste disposal has been confirmed at 110 Sand. If this is the case and the site investigation is underway, I will change the 2a status code from 6 to 3b.

Louis Sorrentino Property - This site was recommended for sampling during 1990 but this has not occurred to my knowledge. Since there is confirmed hazardous waste sitting in unprotected piles in an alley, I believe we should reclassify this site to Class 2 and pursue a removal action as was recommended in the Phase I report. Before we initiate this action, please check on whether the material in question is still in place in the alley.

Please provide a response on these issues by January 15, 1991.

Reference 11

EDR-Radius Map with GeoCheck. South Country Road, West Hampton Beach, NY.

The EDR-Radius Map
with GeoCheck®

South Country Road
South Country Road
West Hampton Beach, NY 11978

Inquiry Number: 509694.1s

June 21, 2000

Environmental Data Resources, Inc.
an edr company

The Source For Environmental Risk Management Data

3530 Post Road
Southport, Connecticut 06490

Nationwide Customer Service

Telephone: 1-800-352-0050
Fax: 1-800-231-6802
Internet: www.edrnet.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Thank you for your business.
Please contact EDR at 1-800-352-0050
with any questions or comments.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A search of available environmental records was conducted by Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR). The report meets the government records search requirements of ASTM Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments, E 1527-97. Search distances are per ASTM standard or custom distances requested by the user.

TARGET PROPERTY ADDRESS

SOUTH COUNTRY ROAD
WEST HAMPTON BEACH, NY 11978

TARGET PROPERTY COORDINATES

Latitude (North):	40.825300 - 40° 49' 31.1"
Longitude (West):	72.632100 - 72° 37' 55.6"
Universal Tranverse Mercator:	Zone 18
UTM X (Meters):	699682.6
UTM Y (Meters):	4521851.0

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP ASSOCIATED WITH TARGET PROPERTY

Target Property: 2440072-G6 EASTPORT, NY
Source: USGS 7.5 min quad index

TARGET PROPERTY SEARCH RESULTS

The target property was not listed in any of the databases searched by EDR.

SURROUNDING SITES: DATABASES WITH NO MAPPED SITES

No mapped sites were found in EDR's search of available ("reasonably ascertainable ") government records either on the target property or within the ASTM E 1527-97 search radius around the target property for the following Databases:

FEDERAL ASTM STANDARD

NPL: National Priority List
Delisted NPL: NPL Deletions
CERCLIS: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
CERC-NFRAP: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
CORRACTS: Corrective Action Report
RCRIS-TSD: Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System
RCRIS-LQG: Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System
RCRIS-SQG: Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System
ERNS: Emergency Response Notification System

STATE ASTM STANDARD

SHWS: State Haz. Waste
SWF/LF: Facility Register
UST: Petroleum Bulk Storage (PBS) Database
CBS UST: Chemical Bulk Storage (CBS) Database
MOSF UST: Major Oil Storage Facilities Database

FEDERAL ASTM SUPPLEMENTAL

CONSENT: CONSENT

ROD: ROD
FINDS: Facility Index System/Facility Identification Initiative Program Summary Report
HMIRS: Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System
MLTS: Material Licensing Tracking System
MINES: Mines Master Index File
NPL Lien: NPL Liens
PADS: PCB Activity Database System
RAATS: RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System
TRIS: Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

STATE OR LOCAL ASTM SUPPLEMENTAL

HSWDS: Hazardous Substance Waste Disposal Site Inventory
AST: Petroleum Bulk Storage (AST)
CBS AST: Chemical Bulk Storage (CBS) Database
MOSF AST: Major Oil Storage Facilities Database
NY Spills: NY Spills
VCP: Voluntary Cleanup Agreement

EDR PROPRIETARY DATABASES

Coal Gas: Former Manufactured gas (Coal Gas) Sites.

SURROUNDING SITES: DATABASES WITH MAPPED SITES

Unmapped (orphan) sites are not considered in the foregoing analysis.

Elevations have been determined from the USGS 1 degree Digital Elevation Model and should be evaluated on a relative (not an absolute) basis. Relative elevation information between sites of close proximity should be field verified. EDR's definition of a site with an elevation equal to the target property includes a tolerance of +/- 10 feet. Sites with an elevation equal to or higher than the target property have been differentiated below from sites with an elevation lower than the target property (by more than 10 feet). Page numbers and map identification numbers refer to the EDR Radius Map report where detailed data on individual sites can be reviewed.

Sites listed in ***bold italics*** are in multiple databases.

STATE ASTM STANDARD

LTANKS: Leaking Storage Tank Incident Reports. These records contain an inventory of reported leaking storage tank incidents reported from 4/1/86 through the most recent update. They can be either leaking underground storage tanks or leaking aboveground storage tanks. The causes of the incidents are tank test failures, tank failures or tank overfills

A review of the LTANKS list, as provided by EDR, and dated 01/01/2000 has revealed that there is 1 LTANKS site within approximately 0.5 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Dist / Dir	Map ID	Page
RAYNOR & MITCHELL	401 MONTAUK HWY	1/4 - 1/2 SSW	1	5

Due to poor or inadequate address information, the following sites were not mapped:

Site Name	Database(s)
TUTHILL MAGEE OIL	LTANKS
SUFFOLK CTY WATER AUTH	UST
OCEAN S/S	UST
STREBEL'S LAUNDRY INC	UST
RAYNOR MITCHELL MARINE	UST
WESTHAMPTON SHOP	UST
CHESTERFIELD ASSOC	UST
SOUTH SHORE BOATS	UST
WESTHAMPTON COUNTRY CLUB	UST
SUFFOLK CTY AIRPORT	UST
SOUTH SHORE BOATS	AST
WESTHAMPTON COUNTRY CLUB	AST
S S PREMISES CO SHELL OIL CO	RCRIS-SQG,FINDS
FRANCIS S GABRESKI AIRPORT	RCRIS-SQG,FINDS,NY Spills
MEDIA RESEARCH LABORATORIES IN	RCRIS-SQG,FINDS,NY Spills
SUFFOLK AIRPORT C&D SITE	HSWDS,NY Spills

OVERVIEW MAP - 509694.1s - Camp, Dresser & McKee, Inc.

★ Target Property

▲ Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property

◆ Sites at elevations lower than the target property

Coal Gasification Sites (if requested)

National Priority List Sites

Landfill Sites

Power transmission lines

Oil & Gas pipelines

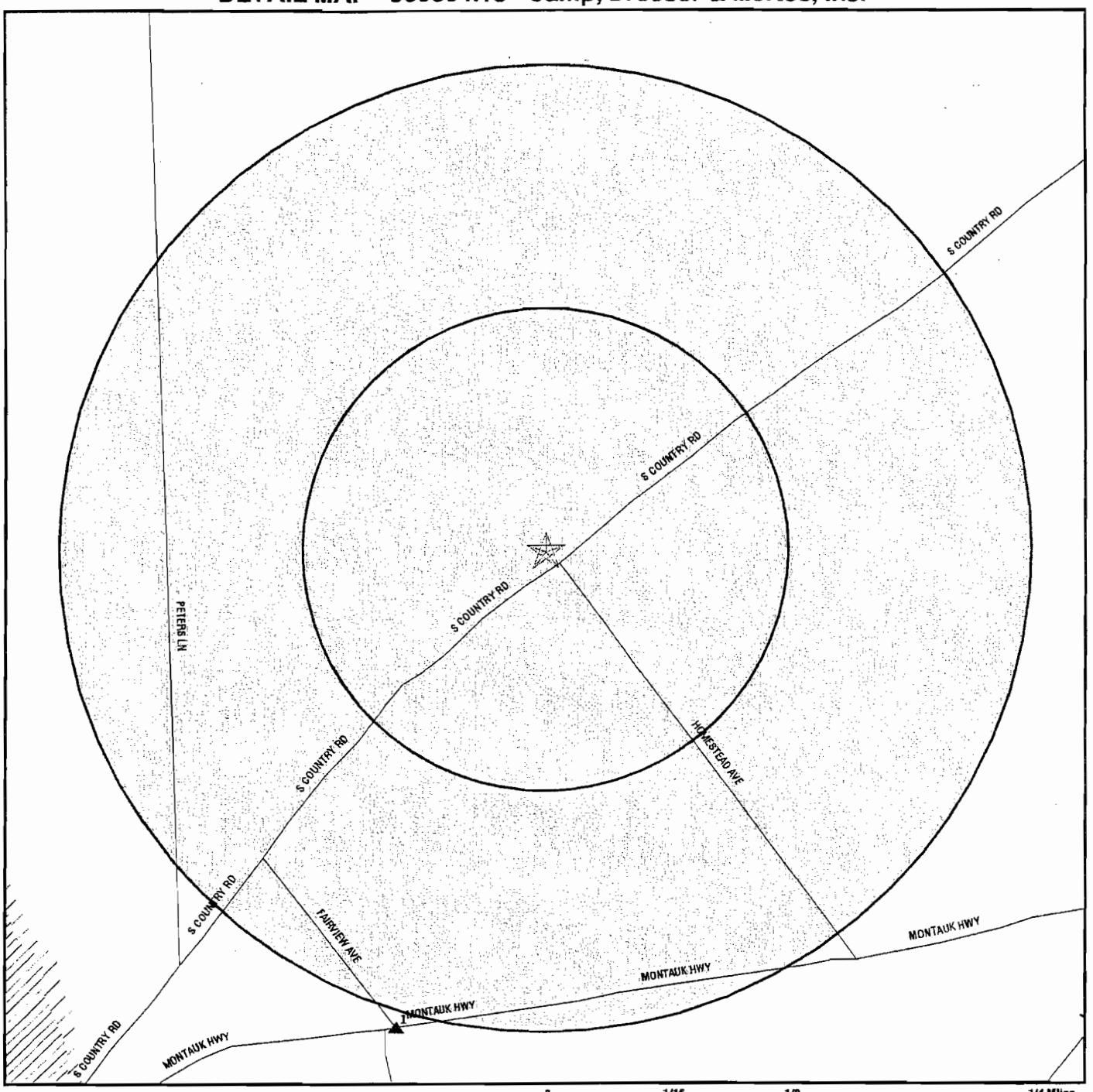
100-year flood zone

500-year flood zone

Wetlands per National Wetlands Inventory (1994)

TARGET PROPERTY:	South Country Road	CUSTOMER:	Camp, Dresser & McKee, Inc.
ADDRESS:	South Country Road	CONTACT:	Chris Korzenko
CITY/STATE/ZIP:	West Hampton Beach NY 11978	INQUIRY #:	509694.1s
LAT/LONG:	40.8253 / 72.6321	DATE:	June 21, 2000 1:38 pm

DETAIL MAP - 509694.1s - Camp, Dresser & McKee, Inc.



- ★ Target Property
- ▲ Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property
- ◆ Sites at elevations lower than the target property
- Coal Gasification Sites (if requested)
- Sensitive Receptors
- National Priority List Sites
- Landfill Sites
- Power transmission lines
- Oil & Gas pipelines
- 100-year flood zone
- 500-year flood zone
- Wetlands per National Wetlands Inventory (1994)

TARGET PROPERTY:	South Country Road	CUSTOMER:	Camp, Dresser & McKee, Inc.
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LAT/LONG:	40.8253 / 72.6321	DATE:	June 21, 2000 1:38 pm

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Target Property	Search Distance (Miles)	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
FEDERAL ASTM STANDARD								
NPL		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
Delisted NPL		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
CERCLIS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
CERC-NFRAP		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
CORRACTS		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
RCRIS-TSD		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
RCRIS Lg. Quan. Gen.		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRIS Sm. Quan. Gen.		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
ERNS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
STATE ASTM STANDARD								
State Haz. Waste		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
State Landfill		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
LTANKS		0.500	0	0	1	NR	NR	1
UST		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
CBS UST		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
MOSF UST		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
FEDERAL ASTM SUPPLEMENTAL								
CONSENT		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
ROD		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
FINDS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HMIRS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MLTS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MINES		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
NPL Liens		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PADS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RAATS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
TRIS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
TSCA		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
STATE OR LOCAL ASTM SUPPLEMENTAL								
HSWDS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
AST		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CBS AST		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
MOSF AST		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
NY Spills		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
VCP		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
EDR PROPRIETARY DATABASES								
Coal Gas		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0

AQUIFLOW - see EDR Physical Setting Source Addendum

TP = Target Property

NR = Not Requested at this Search Distance

* Sites may be listed in more than one database

Coal Gas Site Search: No site was found in a search of Real Property Scan's ENVIROHAZ database.

1
SSW
1/4-1/2
1366
Higher

RAYNOR & MITCHELL
401 MONTAUK HWY
WESTHAMPTON BEACH, NY

LTANKS **S100170952**
N/A

LTANKS:

Spill Number:	8605625	Region of Spill:	1
Facility Contact:	Not reported	Facility Tele:	Not reported
Investigator:	O'NEILL FD	SWIS:	47
Caller Name:	Not reported	Caller Agency:	Not reported
Caller Phone:	Not reported	Caller Extension:	Not reported
Notifier Name:	Not reported	Notifier Agency:	Not reported
Notifier Phone:	Not reported	Notifier Extension:	Not reported
Spiller Contact:	Not reported	Spiller Phone:	Not reported
Spiller:	RAYNOR & MITCHELL		
Spiller Address:	401 MONTAUK HIGHWAY WESTHAMPTON BEACH		
Spill Class:	Not reported		
Spill Closed Dt:	09/09/1987		
Spill Cause:	Tank Test Failure	Resource Affected:	Groundwater
Water Affected:	Not reported	Spill Source:	Other Commercial/Industrial
Spill Notifier:	Tank Tester	PBS Number:	Not reported
Spill Date:	12/04/1986 14:00	Reported to Dept:	12/04/1986 16:00
Cleanup Ceased:	09/09/1987		
Last Inspection:	Not reported		
Cleanup Meets Standard:	True		
Recommended Penalty:	No Penalty		
Spiller Cleanup Date:	Not reported		
Enforcement Date:	Not reported		
Investigation Complete:	Not reported		
UST Involvement:	True		
Spill Record Last Update:	12/27/1999		
Is Updated:	False		

Corrective Action Plan Submitted: Not reported
Date Spill Entered In Computer Data File: 12/16/1986
Date Region Sent Summary to Central Office: Not reported
DEC Remarks: / / : DEGE RETESTED AFTER OWNER DUG UP & REPLACED FILL PIPE WHICH WAS LEAKING.12/22/86 RETESTED & PASSED.DEC NOT PRESENT DURING RETEST.
Spill Cause: Not reported

ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)	Facility ID
WESTHAMPTON	U003539069	SUFFOLK CTY WATER AUTH	0 RTE 27	11978	UST	9-0102
WESTHAMPTON	U003539141	OCEAN S/S	2 RTE 27 A	11978	UST	9-0184
WESTHAMPTON	U003539056	STREBEL'S LAUNDRY INC	644 RTE 27A	11978	UST	9-0089
WESTHAMPTON	U003539105	RAYNOR MITCHELL MARINE	401 RTE 27A	11978	UST	9-0141
WESTHAMPTON	U003539065	WESTHAMPTON SHOP	0 COUNTRY RD 31	11978	UST	9-0098
WESTHAMPTON	U003539179	CHESTERFIELD ASSOC	5 SOUTH COUNTRY RD	11978	UST	9-0237
WESTHAMPTON	U003539024	SOUTH SHORE BOATS	0 LIBRARY AVE	11978	UST	9-0056
WESTHAMPTON	A100142127	SOUTH SHORE BOATS	0 LIBRARY AVE	11978	AST	9-0056
WESTHAMPTON	U003539072	WESTHAMPTON COUNTRY CLUB	35 PONTUNK LN	11978	UST	9-0107
WESTHAMPTON	A100142159	WESTHAMPTON COUNTRY CLUB	35 PONTUNK LN	11978	AST	9-0107
WESTHAMPTON	U003539277	SUFFOLK CTY AIRPORT	0 PROPOSED HWY	11978	UST	9-0367
WESTHAMPTON BEA	1000140670	S S PREMISES CO SHELL OIL CO	RTE 27 & RTE 31	11978	RCRIS-SQG, FINDS	
WESTHAMPTON BEA	1000229879	FRANCIS S GABRESKI AIRPORT	SUFFOLK COUNTY AIRPORT	11978	RCRIS-SQG, FINDS, NY Spills	8707249
WESTHAMPTON BEA	1000245267	MEDIA RESEARCH LABORATORIES IN	SUFFOLK CO AIRPORT BLDG 32	11978	RCRIS-SQG, FINDS, NY Spills	8706416
WESTHAMPTON BEACH	S100153473	TUTHILL MAGEE OIL	MONTAUK HWY	11978	LTANKS	9107173
WESTHAMPTON BEACH	S102090395	SUFFOLK AIRPORT C&D SITE	OLD RIVERHEAD ROAD	11978	HSWDS, NY Spills	9106665

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

To maintain currency of the following federal and state databases, EDR contacts the appropriate governmental agency on a monthly or quarterly basis, as required.

Elapsed ASTM days: Provides confirmation that this EDR report meets or exceeds the 90-day updating requirement of the ASTM standard.

FEDERAL ASTM STANDARD RECORDS

NPL: National Priority List
Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
National Priorities List (Superfund). The NPL is a subset of CERCLIS and identifies over 1,200 sites for priority cleanup under the Superfund Program. NPL sites may encompass relatively large areas. As such, EDR provides polygon coverage for over 1,000 NPL site boundaries produced by EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC).

Date of Government Version: 02/04/00
Date Made Active at EDR: 03/15/00
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually
Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 02/07/00
Elapsed ASTM days: 37
Date of Last EDR Contact: 05/09/00

DELISTED NPL: NPL Deletions
Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) establishes the criteria that the EPA uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425.(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate.

Date of Government Version: 11/08/99
Date Made Active at EDR: 03/15/00
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually
Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 02/07/00
Elapsed ASTM days: 37
Date of Last EDR Contact: 05/09/00

CERCLIS: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-413-0223
CERCLIS contains data on potentially hazardous waste sites that have been reported to the USEPA by states, municipalities, private companies and private persons, pursuant to Section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). CERCLIS contains sites which are either proposed to or on the National Priorities List (NPL) and sites which are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL.

Date of Government Version: 02/14/00
Date Made Active at EDR: 03/15/00
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 03/02/00
Elapsed ASTM days: 13
Date of Last EDR Contact: 02/28/00

CERCLIS-NFRAP: No Further Remedial Action Planned
Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-413-0223
As of February 1995, CERCLIS sites designated "No Further Remedial Action Planned" (NFRAP) have been removed from CERCLIS. NFRAP sites may be sites where, following an initial investigation, no contamination was found, contamination was removed quickly without the need for the site to be placed on the NPL, or the contamination was not serious enough to require Federal Superfund action or NPL consideration. EPA has removed approximately 25,000 NFRAP sites to lift the unintended barriers to the redevelopment of these properties and has archived them as historical records so EPA does not needlessly repeat the investigations in the future. This policy change is part of the EPA's Brownfields Redevelopment Program to help cities, states, private investors and affected citizens to promote economic redevelopment of unproductive urban sites.

Date of Government Version: 02/14/00
Date Made Active at EDR: 03/15/00
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 03/02/00
Elapsed ASTM days: 13
Date of Last EDR Contact: 02/28/00

CORRACTS: Corrective Action Report
Source: EPA
Telephone: 800-424-9346
CORRACTS identifies hazardous waste handlers with RCRA corrective action activity.

Date of Government Version: 09/07/99
Date Made Active at EDR: 10/28/99
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually
Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 09/13/99
Elapsed ASTM days: 45
Date of Last EDR Contact: 03/13/00

RCRIS: Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System
Source: EPA/NTIS
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System. RCRIS includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

Date of Government Version: 12/22/99
Date Made Active at EDR: 03/23/00
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually
Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 01/07/00
Elapsed ASTM days: 76
Date of Last EDR Contact: 03/01/00

ERNS: Emergency Response Notification System
Source: EPA/NTIS
Telephone: 202-260-2342
Emergency Response Notification System. ERNS records and stores information on reported releases of oil and hazardous substances.

Date of Government Version: 01/06/00
Date Made Active at EDR: 02/08/00
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 01/31/00
Elapsed ASTM days: 8
Date of Last EDR Contact: 05/05/00

FEDERAL ASTM SUPPLEMENTAL RECORDS

BRS: Biennial Reporting System
Source: EPA/NTIS
Telephone: 800-424-9346
The Biennial Reporting System is a national system administered by the EPA that collects data on the generation and management of hazardous waste. BRS captures detailed data from two groups: Large Quantity Generators (LQG) and Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/97
Database Release Frequency: Biennially
Date of Last EDR Contact: 12/20/99
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/20/00

CONSENT: Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees
Source: EPA Regional Offices
Telephone: Varies
Major legal settlements that establish responsibility and standards for cleanup at NPL (Superfund) sites. Released periodically by United States District Courts after settlement by parties to litigation matters.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Database Release Frequency: Varies
Date of Last EDR Contact: N/A
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A

ROD: Records Of Decision
Source: NTIS
Telephone: 703-416-0223
Record of Decision. ROD documents mandate a permanent remedy at an NPL (Superfund) site containing technical and health information to aid in the cleanup.

Date of Government Version: 01/31/99
Database Release Frequency: Annually
Date of Last EDR Contact: 04/10/00
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/10/00

FINDS: Facility Index System/Facility Identification Initiative Program Summary Report
Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
Facility Index System. FINDS contains both facility information and 'pointers' to other sources that contain more detail. EDR includes the following FINDS databases in this report: PCS (Permit Compliance System), AIRS (Aerometric Information Retrieval System), DOCKET (Enforcement Docket used to manage and track information on civil judicial enforcement cases for all environmental statutes), FURS (Federal Underground Injection Control), C-DOCKET (Criminal Docket System used to track criminal enforcement actions for all environmental statutes), FFIS (Federal Facilities Information System), STATE (State Environmental Laws and Statutes), and PADS (PCB Activity Data System).

Date of Government Version: 10/13/99
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Last EDR Contact: 03/29/00
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/10/00

HMIRS: Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation
Telephone: 202-366-4526
Hazardous Materials Incident Report System. HMIRS contains hazardous material spill incidents reported to DOT.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/99
Database Release Frequency: Annually
Date of Last EDR Contact: 03/15/00
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/24/00

MLTS: Material Licensing Tracking System
Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Telephone: 301-415-7169
MLTS is maintained by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and contains a list of approximately 8,100 sites which possess or use radioactive materials and which are subject to NRC licensing requirements. To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 10/29/99
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Last EDR Contact: 04/10/00
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/10/00

MINES: Mines Master Index File
Source: Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration
Telephone: 303-231-5959

Date of Government Version: 08/01/98
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually
Date of Last EDR Contact: 04/03/00
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/03/00

NPL LIENS: Federal Superfund Liens
Source: EPA
Telephone: 205-564-4267
Federal Superfund Liens. Under the authority granted the USEPA by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, the USEPA has the authority to file liens against real property in order to recover remedial action expenditures or when the property owner receives notification of potential liability. USEPA compiles a listing of filed notices of Superfund Liens.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/91
Database Release Frequency: No Update Planned
Date of Last EDR Contact: 02/24/00
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/22/00

PADS: PCB Activity Database System
Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-260-3936
PCB Activity Database. PADS Identifies generators, transporters, commercial storers and/or brokers and disposers of PCB's who are required to notify the EPA of such activities.

Date of Government Version: 10/01/99
Database Release Frequency: No Update Planned
Date of Last EDR Contact: 03/16/00
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/15/00

RAATS: RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System
Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4104
RCRA Administration Action Tracking System. RAATS contains records based on enforcement actions issued under RCRA pertaining to major violators and includes administrative and civil actions brought by the EPA. For administration actions after September 30, 1995, data entry in the RAATS database was discontinued. EPA will retain a copy of the database for historical records. It was necessary to terminate RAATS because a decrease in agency resources made it impossible to continue to update the information contained in the database.

Date of Government Version: 04/17/95
Database Release Frequency: No Update Planned
Date of Last EDR Contact: 03/13/00
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/12/00

TRIS: Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System
Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-260-1531
Toxic Release Inventory System. TRIS identifies facilities which release toxic chemicals to the air, water and land in reportable quantities under SARA Title III Section 313.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/97
Database Release Frequency: Annually
Date of Last EDR Contact: 03/27/00
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/26/00

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-260-1444
Toxic Substances Control Act. TSCA identifies manufacturers and importers of chemical substances included on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory list. It includes data on the production volume of these substances by plant site.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/94
Database Release Frequency: Every 4 Years
Date of Last EDR Contact: 04/24/00
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/24/00

STATE OF NEW YORK ASTM STANDARD RECORDS

SHWS: Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites in New York State
Source: Department of Environmental Conservation
Telephone: 518-457-0747
State Hazardous Waste Sites. State hazardous waste site records are the states' equivalent to CERCLIS. These sites may or may not already be listed on the federal CERCLIS list. Priority sites planned for cleanup using state funds (state equivalent of Superfund) are identified along with sites where cleanup will be paid for by potentially responsible parties. Available information varies by state.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/99
Date Made Active at EDR: 09/16/99
Database Release Frequency: Annually
Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 07/15/99
Elapsed ASTM days: 63
Date of Last EDR Contact: 02/28/00

LF: Facility Register
Source: Department of Environmental Conservation
Telephone: 518-457-2051
Solid Waste Facilities/Landfill Sites. SWF/LF type records typically contain an inventory of solid waste disposal facilities or landfills in a particular state. Depending on the state, these may be active or inactive facilities or open dumps that failed to meet RCRA Subtitle D Section 4004 criteria for solid waste landfills or disposal sites.

Date of Government Version: 02/04/00
Date Made Active at EDR: 04/24/00
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually
Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 03/01/00
Elapsed ASTM days: 54
Date of Last EDR Contact: 05/08/00

LTANKS: Spills Information Database
Source: Department of Environmental Conservation
Telephone: 518-457-2462
Leaking Storage Tank Incident Reports. These records contain an inventory of reported leaking storage tank incidents reported from 4/1/86 through the most recent update. They can be either leaking underground storage tanks or leaking aboveground storage tanks. The causes of the incidents are tank test failures, tank failures or tank overfills.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/00
Date Made Active at EDR: 03/17/00
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 02/22/00
Elapsed ASTM days: 24
Date of Last EDR Contact: 05/02/00

UST: Petroleum Bulk Storage (PBS) Database
Source: Department of Environmental Conservation
Telephone: 518-457-4351
Facilities that have petroleum storage capacities in excess of 1,100 gallons and less than 400,000 gallons.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/00
Date Made Active at EDR: 06/14/00
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 05/18/00
Elapsed ASTM days: 27
Date of Last EDR Contact: 05/02/00

CBS UST: Chemical Bulk Storage Database
Source: NYSDEC
Telephone: 518-457-4351
Facilities that store regulated hazardous substances in underground tanks of any size

Date of Government Version: 01/01/00
Date Made Active at EDR: 04/03/00
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 02/22/00
Elapsed ASTM days: 41
Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/31/00

MOSF UST: Major Oil Storage Facilities Database
Source: NYSDEC
Telephone: 518-457-4351
Facilities that may be onshore facilities or vessels, with petroleum storage capacities of 400,000 gallons or greater.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/00
Date Made Active at EDR: 04/03/00
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 02/22/00
Elapsed ASTM days: 41
Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/31/00

STATE OF NEW YORK ASTM SUPPLEMENTAL RECORDS

HSWDS: Hazardous Substance Waste Disposal Site Inventory
Source: Department of Environmental Conservation
Telephone: 518-457-0639
The list includes any known or suspected hazardous substance waste disposal sites. Also included are sites delisted from the Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Diposal Sites and non-registry sites which U.S. EPA Preliminary Assessment (PA) reports or Site Investigation (SI) reports were prepared.

Date of Government Version: 05/17/99
Database Release Frequency: Annually
Date of Last EDR Contact: 03/07/00
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/05/00

AST: Petroleum Bulk Storage (AST)
Source: Department of Environmental Conservation
Telephone: 518-457-4351
Registered Aboveground Storage Tanks.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/00
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Last EDR Contact: 05/02/00
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/31/00

CBS AST: Chemical Bulk Storage Database
Source: NYSDEC
Telephone: 518-457-4351
Facilities that store regulated hazardous substances in aboveground tanks with capacities of 185 gallons or greater, and/or in underground tanks of any size.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/00
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/31/00
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/01/00

MOSF AST: Major Oil Storage Facilities Database
Source: NYSDEC
Telephone: 518-457-4351
Facilities that may be onshore facilities or vessels, with petroleum storage capacities of 400,000 gallons or greater.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/00
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Last EDR Contact: 01/31/00
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/01/00

SPILLS: Spills Information Database
Source: Department of Environmental Conservation
Telephone: 518-457-2462
Data collected on spills reported to NYSDEC as required by one or more of the following: Article 12 of the Navigation Law, 6 NYCRR Section 613.8 (from PBS regs), or 6 NYCRR Section 595.2 (from CBS regs). It includes spills active as of April 1, 1986, as well as spills occurring since this date.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/00
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Last EDR Contact: 05/02/00
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/31/00

VCP: Voluntary Cleanup Agreements
Source: Department of Environmental Conservation
Telephone: 518-457-7894
The voluntary remedial program uses private monies to get contaminated sites r emediated to levels allowing for the sites' productive use. The program covers virtually any kind of site and contamination.

Date of Government Version: 03/28/00
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually
Date of Last EDR Contact: 03/23/00
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/19/00

LOCAL RECORDS

CORTLAND COUNTY:

Cortland County UST Listing (UST)
Source: Cortland County Health Department
Telephone: 607-753-5035

Date of Government Version: 03/29/00
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Last EDR Contact: 03/06/00
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/05/00

Cortland County UST Listing (AST)
Source: Cortland County Health Department
Telephone: 607-753-5035

Date of Government Version: 03/29/00
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Last EDR Contact: 03/06/00
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/05/00

NASSAU COUNTY:

Registered Tank Database
Source: Nassau County Health Department
Telephone: 516-571-3314

Date of Government Version: 03/06/00
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Last EDR Contact: 05/09/00
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/07/00

Registered Tank Database
Source: Nassau County Health Department
Telephone: 516-571-3314

Date of Government Version: 03/06/00
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Last EDR Contact: 05/09/00
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/07/00

ROCKLAND COUNTY:

Petroleum Bulk Storage Database (UST)
Source: Rockland County Health Department
Telephone: 914-364-2605

Date of Government Version: 05/02/00
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Last EDR Contact: 04/10/00
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/10/00

Petroleum Bulk Storage Database (AST)
Source: Rockland County Health Department
Telephone: 914-364-2605

Date of Government Version: 01/27/00
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly
Date of Last EDR Contact: 04/10/00
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/10/00

SUFFOLK COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tank Database (UST)
Source: Suffolk County Department of Health Services
Telephone: 631-854-2521

Date of Government Version: 03/01/99
Database Release Frequency: Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 03/27/00
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/05/00

Underground Storage Tank Database (AST)
Source: Suffolk County Department of Health Services
Telephone: 631-854-2521

Date of Government Version: 03/01/99
Database Release Frequency: Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 03/27/00
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/05/00

WESTCHESTER COUNTY:

Petroleum Bulk Storage Database
Source: Dept. of Environmental Conservation
Telephone: 914-637-4895

Date of Government Version: N/A
Database Release Frequency: N/A

Date of Last EDR Contact: N/A
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A

Petroleum Bulk Storage Database
Source: Dept. of Environmental Conservation
Telephone: 914-637-4895

Date of Government Version: N/A
Database Release Frequency: N/A

Date of Last EDR Contact: N/A
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A

EDR PROPRIETARY DATABASES

Former Manufactured Gas (Coal Gas) Sites: The existence and location of Coal Gas sites is provided exclusively to EDR by Real Property Scan, Inc. For a technical description of the types of hazards which may be found at such sites, contact your EDR customer service representative.

Disclaimer Provided by Real Property Scan, Inc.

The information contained in this report has predominantly been obtained from publicly available sources produced by entities other than Real Property Scan. While reasonable steps have been taken to insure the accuracy of this report, Real Property Scan does not guarantee the accuracy of this report. Any liability on the part of Real Property Scan is strictly limited to a refund of the amount paid. No claim is made for the actual existence of toxins at any site. This report does not constitute a legal opinion.

HISTORICAL AND OTHER DATABASE(S)

Depending on the geographic area covered by this report, the data provided in these specialty databases may or may not be complete. For example, the existence of wetlands information data in a specific report does not mean that all wetlands in the area covered by the report are included. Moreover, the absence of any reported wetlands information does not necessarily mean that wetlands do not exist in the area covered by the report.

Oil/Gas Pipelines/Electrical Transmission Lines: This data was obtained by EDR from the USGS in 1994. It is referred to by USGS as GeoData Digital Line Graphs from 1:100,000-Scale Maps. It was extracted from the transportation category including some oil, but primarily gas pipelines and electrical transmission lines.

Sensitive Receptors: There are individuals deemed sensitive receptors due to their fragile immune systems and special sensitivity to environmental discharges. These sensitive receptors typically include the elderly, the sick, and children. While the location of all sensitive receptors cannot be determined, EDR indicates those buildings and facilities - schools, daycares, hospitals, medical centers, and nursing homes - where individuals who are sensitive receptors are likely to be located.

Flood Zone Data: This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 1999 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Data depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA.

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in March 1997 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

New York Facilty and Manifest Data
Source: NYSDEC
Telephone: 518-457-6585
Facility and manifest data. Manifest is a document that lists and tracks hazardous waste from the generator through transporters to a tsd facility.

GEOCHECK®- PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE ADDENDUM

TARGET PROPERTY ADDRESS

SOUTH COUNTRY ROAD
SOUTH COUNTRY ROAD
WEST HAMPTON BEACH, NY 11978

TARGET PROPERTY COORDINATES

Latitude (North):	40.825298 - 40° 49' 31.1"
Longitude (West):	72.632103 - 72° 37' 55.6"
Universal Tranverse Mercator:	Zone 18
UTM X (Meters):	699682.6
UTM Y (Meters):	4521851.0

EDR's GeoCheck Physical Setting Source Addendum has been developed to assist the environmental professional with the collection of physical setting source information in accordance with ASTM 1527-97, Section 7.2.3. Section 7.2.3 requires that a current USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map (or equivalent, such as the USGS Digital Elevation Model) be reviewed. It also requires that one or more additional physical setting sources be sought when (1) conditions have been identified in which hazardous substances or petroleum products are likely to migrate to or from the property, and (2) more information than is provided in the current USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map (or equivalent) is generally obtained, pursuant to local good commercial or customary practice, to assess the impact of migration of recognized environmental conditions in connection with the property. Such additional physical setting sources generally include information about the topographic, hydrologic, hydrogeologic, and geologic characteristics of a site, and wells in the area.

Assessment of the impact of contaminant migration generally has two principle investigative components:

1. Groundwater flow direction, and
2. Groundwater flow velocity.

Groundwater flow direction may be impacted by surface topography, hydrology, hydrogeology, characteristics of the soil, and nearby wells. Groundwater flow velocity is generally impacted by the nature of the geologic strata. EDR's GeoCheck Physical Setting Source Addendum is provided to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of potential contaminant migration.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION INFORMATION

Groundwater flow direction for a particular site is best determined by a qualified environmental professional using site-specific well data. If such data is not reasonably ascertainable, it may be necessary to rely on other sources of information, such as surface topographic information, hydrologic information, hydrogeologic data collected on nearby properties, and regional groundwater flow information (from deep aquifers).

TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Surface topography may be indicative of the direction of surficial groundwater flow. This information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP ASSOCIATED WITH THIS SITE

Target Property: 2440072-G6 EASTPORT, NY
Source: USGS 7.5 min quad index

GENERAL TOPOGRAPHIC GRADIENT AT TARGET PROPERTY

Target Property: General SSW

Source: General Topographic Gradient has been determined from the USGS 1 Degree Digital Elevation Model and should be evaluated on a relative (not an absolute) basis. Relative elevation information between sites of close proximity should be field verified.

HYDROLOGIC INFORMATION

Surface water can act as a hydrologic barrier to groundwater flow. Such hydrologic information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

Refer to the Physical Setting Source Map following this summary for hydrologic information (major waterways and bodies of water).

FEMA FLOOD ZONE

Target Property County	FEMA Q3 Flood Data Electronic Coverage
SUFFOLK, NY	YES

Flood Plain Panel at Target Property:	36103C0759G / CWPP
Additional Panels in search area:	36103C0778G / CWPP
	36103C0786G / CWPP
	36103C0767G / CWPP

NATIONAL WETLAND INVENTORY

NWI Quad at Target Property	NWI Electronic Coverage
EASTPORT	YES

HYDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION

Hydrogeologic information obtained by installation of wells on a specific site can often be an indicator of groundwater flow direction in the immediate area. Such hydrogeologic information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

Site-Specific Hydrogeological Data*:

Search Radius:	2.0 miles
Status:	Not found

AQUIFLOW™

Search Radius: 2.000 Miles.

EDR has developed the AQUIFLOW Information System to provide data on the general direction of groundwater flow at specific points. EDR has reviewed reports submitted by environmental professionals to regulatory authorities at select sites and has extracted the date of the report, groundwater flow direction as determined hydrogeologically, and the depth to water table.

MAP ID	LOCATION FROM TP	GENERAL DIRECTION GROUNDWATER FLOW
Not Reported		

GROUNDWATER FLOW VELOCITY INFORMATION

Groundwater flow velocity information for a particular site is best determined by a qualified environmental professional using site specific geologic and soil strata data. If such data are not reasonably ascertainable, it may be necessary to rely on other sources of information, including geologic age identification, rock stratigraphic unit and soil characteristics data collected on nearby properties and regional soil information. In general, contaminant plumes move more quickly through sandy-gravelly types of soils than silty-clayey types of soils.

GEOLOGIC INFORMATION IN GENERAL AREA OF TARGET PROPERTY

Geologic information can be used by the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the relative speed at which contaminant migration may be occurring.

ROCK STRATIGRAPHIC UNIT

Geologic Code:	Qp
Era:	Cenozoic
System:	Quaternary
Series:	Pleistocene

GEOLOGIC AGE IDENTIFICATION

Category: Stratifed Sequence

Geologic Age and Rock Stratigraphic Unit Source: P.G. Schruben, R.E. Arndt and W.J. Bawiec, Geology of the Conterminous U.S. at 1:2,500,000 Scale - a digital representation of the 1974 P.B. King and H.M. Beikman Map, USGS Digital Data Series DDS - 11 (1994).

DOMINANT SOIL COMPOSITION IN GENERAL AREA OF TARGET PROPERTY

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Soil Conservation Service (SCS) leads the National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) and is responsible for collecting, storing, maintaining and distributing soil survey information for privately owned lands in the United States. A soil map in a soil survey is a representation of soil patterns in a landscape. Soil maps for STATSGO are compiled by generalizing more detailed (SSURGO) soil survey maps. The following information is based on Soil Conservation Service STATSGO data.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

Soil Surface Texture: loamy sand

Hydrologic Group: Class A - High infiltration rates. Soils are deep, well drained to excessively drained sands and gravels.

Soil Drainage Class: Excessively. Soils have very high and high hydraulic conductivity and low water holding capacity. Depth to water table is more than 6 feet.

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: LOW

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 60 inches

Depth to Bedrock Max: > 60 inches

Soil Layer Information

	Boundary			Classification		
Layer	**Upper**	**Lower**	**Soil Texture Class**	**AASHTO Group**	**Unified Soil**	**Permeability Rate (in/hr)**
1	0 inches	4 inches	loamy sand	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Stone Fragments, Gravel and Sand.	COURSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 20.00 Min: 6.00
2	4 inches	27 inches	loamy sand	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Stone Fragments, Gravel and Sand.	COURSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 20.00 Min: 6.00
3	27 inches	65 inches	gravelly - coarse sand	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Stone Fragments, Gravel and Sand.	COURSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Clean Sands, Well-graded sand.	Max: 20.00 Min: 20.00

OTHER SOIL TYPES IN AREA

Based on Soil Conservation Service STATSGO data, the following additional subordinant soil types may appear within the general area of target property.

Soil Surface Textures: sandy loam

Surficial Soil Types: sandy loam

Shallow Soil Types: No Other Soil Types

Deeper Soil Types: coarse sand
stratified

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD SOURCES

According to ASTM E 1527-97, Section 7.2.2, "one or more additional state or local sources of environmental records may be checked, in the discretion of the environmental professional, to enhance and supplement federal and state sources... Factors to consider in determining which local or additional state records, if any, should be checked include (1) whether they are reasonably ascertainable, (2) whether they are sufficiently useful, accurate, and complete in light of the objective of the records review (see 7.1.1), and (3) whether they are obtained, pursuant to local, good commercial or customary practice." One of the record sources listed in Section 7.2.2 is water well information. Water well information can be used to assist the environmental professional in assessing sources that may impact groundwater flow direction, and in forming an opinion about the impact of contaminant migration on nearby drinking water wells.

WELL SEARCH DISTANCE INFORMATION

DATABASE	SEARCH DISTANCE (miles)
Federal USGS	1.000
Federal FRDS PWS	Nearest PWS within 1 mile
State Database	1.000

FEDERAL USGS WELL INFORMATION

MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP
No Wells Found		

FEDERAL FRDS PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM INFORMATION

MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP
No PWS System Found		

Note: PWS System location is not always the same as well location.

STATE DATABASE WELL INFORMATION

MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP
1	4655	1/2 - 1 Mile ENE

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP - 509694.1s

0 1/2 1 2 Miles

- Major Roads
- Contour Lines
- Airports
- Water Wells
- Public Water Supply Wells
- Groundwater Flow Direction
- GI Indeterminate Groundwater Flow at Location
- GV Groundwater Flow Varies at Location
- Cluster of Multiple Icons
- Earthquake epicenter, Richter 5 or greater
- HD Closest Hydrogeological Data

TARGET PROPERTY:	South Country Road	CUSTOMER:	Camp, Dresser & McKee, Inc.
ADDRESS:	South Country Road	CONTACT:	Chris Korzenko
CITY/STATE/ZIP:	West Hampton Beach NY 11978	INQUIRY #:	509694.1s
LAT/LONG:	40.8253 / 72.6321	DATE:	June 21, 2000 1:38 pm

GEOCHECK®- PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Map ID Direction Distance Elevation		Database	EDR ID Number
1 **ENE** **1/2 - 1 Mile** **Lower**		**NY WELLS**	**4655**

Public Water Supply #:	5110526	Source ID:	340
PW Supply Name:	SUFFOLK COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY		
Source Name:	MEETING HSE RD WF S-12702,17577		
Source Description:	Groundwater		
Availability/Utilization:	Permanent Utilization	Source Type:	Source Record
Latitude:	404942	Longitude:	-723723
Source Prod Capacity:	0	Fed ID of Seller:	Not Reported
Watershed Basin:	17	Watershed Sub-basin:	01
Treatment Plant ID:	357	Date of rec Last Update:	Not Reported
Water Type:	Not Reported	Record Tag:	Existing Record

AREA RADON INFORMATION

State Radon Information for SUFFOLK County:

Number of sites tested: 338

Average (pCi/L)	Geometric Mean (pCi/L)	Geometric Std Dev.	Maximum (pCi/L)	% Homes >4 pCi/L	% Homes >20 pCi/L
1.7	1.1	2.4	42.0	7.0	0.1

Federal EPA Radon Zone for SUFFOLK County: 3

Note: Zone 1 indoor average level > 4 pCi/L.
: Zone 2 indoor average level >= 2 pCi/L and <= 4 pCi/L.
: Zone 3 indoor average level < 2 pCi/L.

SUFFOLK COUNTY, NY

Number of sites tested: 183

Area	Average Activity	% <4 pCi/L	% 4-20 pCi/L	% >20 pCi/L
Living Area	0.670 pCi/L	100%	0%	0%
Basement	1.010 pCi/L	98%	2%	0%

HYDROLOGIC INFORMATION

Flood Zone Data: This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 1999 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Data depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA.

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in March 1997 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

HYDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION

AQUIFLOW™ Information System

Source: EDR proprietary database of groundwater flow information

EDR has developed the AQUIFLOW Information System (AIS) to provide data on the general direction of groundwater flow at specific points. EDR has reviewed reports submitted to regulatory authorities at select sites and has extracted the date of the report, hydrogeologically determined groundwater flow direction and depth to water table information.

GEOLOGIC INFORMATION

Geologic Age and Rock Stratigraphic Unit

Source: P.G. Schruben, R.E. Arndt and W.J. Bawiec, Geology of the Conterminous U.S. at 1:2,500,000 Scale - A digital representation of the 1974 P.B. King and H.M. Beikman Map, USGS Digital Data Series DDS - 11 (1994).

STATSGO: State Soil Geographic Database

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Soil Conservation Service (SCS) leads the national Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) and is responsible for collecting, storing, maintaining and distributing soil survey information for privately owned lands in the United States. A soil map in a soil survey is a representation of soil patterns in a landscape. Soil maps for STATSGO are compiled by generalizing more detailed (SSURGO) soil survey maps.

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD SOURCES

FEDERAL WATER WELLS

PWS: Public Water Systems

Source: EPA/Office of Drinking Water

Telephone: 202-260-2805

Public Water System data from the Federal Reporting Data System. A PWS is any water system which provides water to at least 25 people for at least 60 days annually. PWSs provide water from wells, rivers and other sources.

PWS ENF: Public Water Systems Violation and Enforcement Data

Source: EPA/Office of Drinking Water

Telephone: 202-260-2805

Violation and Enforcement data for Public Water Systems from the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) after August 1995. Prior to August 1995, the data came from the Federal Reporting Data System (FRDS).

USGS Water Wells: In November 1971 the United States Geological Survey (USGS) implemented a national water resource information tracking system. This database contains descriptive information on sites where the USGS collects or has collected data on surface water and/or groundwater. The groundwater data includes information on more than 900,000 wells, springs, and other sources of groundwater.

STATE RECORDS

New York Public Water Wells
Source: New York Department of Health
Telephone: 518-458-6731

New York Radon Basement Screening Results
Source: New York Department of Health
Telephone: 518-458-6731

New York Facility and Manifest Data
Source: NYSDEC
Telephone: 518-457-6585
Facility and manifest data. Manifest is a document that lists and tracks hazardous waste from the generator through transporters to a tsd facility.

RADON

Area Radon Information: The National Radon Database has been developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and is a compilation of the EPA/State Residential Radon Survey and the National Residential Radon Survey. The study covers the years 1986 - 1992. Where necessary data has been supplemented by information collected at private sources such as universities and research institutions.

EPA Radon Zones: Sections 307 & 309 of IRAA directed EPA to list and identify areas of U.S. with the potential for elevated indoor radon levels.

OTHER

Epicenters: World earthquake epicenters, Richter 5 or greater
Source: Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Reference 12

Correspondence

From: Joseph P. Crua
Of: Bureau of Environmental Exposure
State of New York Department of Health

To: John Swartwout
Of: Bureau of Hazardous Site Control
NYSDEC

Note: NYSDEC Memorandum Included

00-00-103 (6/78)

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
MEMORANDUM

TO: FILE
FROM: MIKE K.
SUBJECT: Joseph Menafra # 152087 – PHONE CONVERSATION W/ Toni Candela STATUS?
DATE: 10-18-89

– He did not attend meeting w/ Dan Morgellie and site owner(s) Reps.

Talked w/ Dan – R-1 S.W.

– Illegally backfilled site – AG office has requested they remove the material – owners are refusing
In AG's court to file suit.
ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION ON HOLD

00-00-103 (6/78)

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
MEMORANDUM

TO: John
FROM: Mike
SUBJECT: Joseph Menafra #152087
DATE: 9-15-89

Dan Morgellie – DEC / SW – Region 1 – geologist would like either input and/or attendance of a DHWR representative at meeting on Tuesday 1:00 P.M. Reg 1 office. Attorney General's office lawyers will be present, owners lawyers & tech representative, and Dan. Need general scope of DHWR Phase II. (see attachments.

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Corning Tower The Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller Empire State Plaza Albany, New York 12237

David Axelrod, M D
Commissioner

July 13, 1989

Mr. John Swartwout
Bureau of Hazardous Site Control
Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation
NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation
Albany, New York 12233-7010

RE: Joseph Menafra, ID #152087
Westhampton Beach, Suffolk Co.

Dear Mr. Swartwout:

In review of the Phase I Investigation for the Joseph Menafra site I have the following comments:

- In respect to further characterization of this site, I agree with the recommendations made by YEC, INC. with the understanding that the existing on-site groundwater contamination resulting from an off-site jet fuel spill may complicate investigative measures. I also agree that it is necessary to determine the magnitude and distribution of the contaminant (jet fuel) plume, even though the source of contamination originated on Suffolk County Airport property.

- It is reported that private wells in the vicinity of the site (Peters Lane) were contaminated with jet fuel, and that these residences have since been connected to a public water supply. Given this information, it may be necessary to inventory and sample any remaining private wells in the vicinity of the plume.

Should have any questions please feel free to contact me at (518) 458-6310.

Sincerely,

Joseph P. Crua
Program Research Specialist I
Bureau of Environmental Exposure
Investigation

jpc:91920243

cc: Mr. Tramontano
Mr. Bates/Mr. Mann
Mr. Barcomb - DEC
Mr. Pim - SCHD
Mr. Candella - DEC Reg. I
Ms. Watkins - NYCHD

HB

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Corning Tower The Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller Empire State Plaza Albany, New York 12237

David Axelrod, M.D.
Commissioner

July 13, 1989

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Should have any questions please feel free to contact me at (518) 458-6310.

Sincerely,

Joseph P. Crua
Program Research Specialist I
Bureau of Environmental Exposure
Investigation

jpc:91920243

Reference 13

NYSDEC Memorandum Dated November 3, 1992. Joseph Menafra / L and C Concrete Draft and Site Maps Included.

15 (12-75)

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

File #152087

MEMORANDUM

TO: Earl
FROM: John
SUBJECT: Joseph Menafra/L&C Concrete, ID #152087, Proposed Site Clean up for the Division of Solid Waste (DSW)
DATE: November 3, 1992

A Preliminary Site Assessment was initiated for this site on February 19, 1992 and a work plan was prepared by the Eastern Investigation Section this past summer. Subsequently, DHWR Region 1 staff indicated that a potential new owner would like to work with the DSW to clean up the site, and what our thoughts were considering we had started the PSA.

We informed our regional staff that we felt that the site was appropriate for clean up under Solid Waste Regulations, providing we are allowed to review and comment on the work plan. Our previous involvement on this site would facilitate such a review. Bob Stewart's attached memo adequately addresses our position on the Registry issues relating to this site.

If the investigation fails to address our concerns, we will seek to reinitiate the PSA.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Building 40—SUNY, Stony Brook, New York 11790-2356

Thomas C. Jorling
Commissioner

MEMORANDUM

To: Gail Buchman, NYSAG's Office
From: Robert Stewart, DHWR, Region 1
Subject: L&C Concrete, Site ID #152087; Proposed Site Clean-Up for the Division of Solid Waste (DSW)
Date: October 14, 1992

Joint
Have Thanks

The potential new owner for the subject property has been negotiating with the Attorney General's Office and DSW to clean up the illegally landfilled C&D material. This material would be excavated and sent to an approved C&D landfill if analysis proves that the wastes are non-hazardous. DSW would assume the lead on the site for this project.

As you know, the Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation (DHWR) has listed this site as an Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site, site ID #152087. The purpose of this letter is to state DHWR's position in regard to the proposed clean-up and potential delisting after the site has been fully remediated to the satisfaction of DSW.

A summary of the environmental concerns based on the Phase I Report, a Suffolk County Health Department groundwater study of the area, and a recent Site Inspection by DHWR on 6/17/92 follows:

1. A plume of petroleum related contaminants is flowing beneath the site due to spills at the tank farm on the adjacent Suffolk County Air Base.

2. A landfilled area with surface deposits of ground up C&D material exists towards the center of the site. This area reportedly operated as an illegal landfill without the proper permits from DSW. Since this landfilling was not regulated, it is unknown whether any of the accepted materials were hazardous.

3. An older landfilled area under heavy vegetation exists along the eastern property border and north of the landfill mentioned above.

   The L&C Concrete site was originally owned by the Town of Southampton and may have originally been used as a dump. Information on the former uses of the subject property is limited. It is known that the adjacent property to the east of this older landfill is the former location for the Quiogue Landfill which was operated by the Town of Southampton as a sanitary landfill from 1938 to 1978. It is suspected that industrial wastes were received by this

landfill from the neighboring Suffolk County Air Force Base. Quiogue Landfill is listed as an Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site, site ID #152061.

At the present, it is unknown whether this older landfill on the L&C Concrete property is related to the landfilling conducted by the Town of Southampton in the adjacent Quiogue Landfill.

4. Well #47 constructed and sampled by the Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS) which is directly downgradient of the older landfill detected 84 ppb of trichloroethylene (TCE). The groundwater standard for TCE in class GA waters is 5 ppb.

5. An active shallow public supply well which is southeast of this site may be downgradient of the landfilled areas on this site. The cone of influence from this well field may alter the normal groundwater flow directions sufficiently that potential contaminants disposed of on the northeastern side of this site could possibly reach these drinking water wells. This may be an important factor for the potential new owner to consider if he plans to apply for a C&D permit in the future.

6. Rusted and abandoned drums and tanks were visible during the 6/17/92 Site Inspection. One open tank near the property border, west of the sand pit, registered a reading of 200 ppm on an HNu meter. Drums and tanks were also reported during the Site Inspection for the Phase I Investigation.

Since the environmental concerns are not limited to the illegally landfilled area in the center of the site, the excavation of these areas and sampling of the underlying soils will not completely investigate this site. The following areas should also be investigated:

1. The old landfill area along the eastern border.

2. The areas north and west of the landfill in the center of the property where rusted and abandoned drums, tanks, vehicles, equipment, and scrap metal were noted.

It is recommended that a soil-gas survey be conducted over these areas to identify any area that may require further investigation. Since the vapors from the floating petroleum products may be detected in soil-gas probes, the soil gases should be analyzed to identify the contaminants. If this survey establishes any areas that cannot be attributed to the floating petroleum products, further investigation of these areas will be necessary by soil borings, test pits, and/or groundwater monitoring.

It is recommended that an extensive soil-gas survey be conducted over the areas planned for excavation. This information would help determine whether the planned excavation will release contaminants to the air.

DHWR requests the opportunity to review any draft work plan prepared for this site. Our comments would be given to the DSW project manager who would then transmit our joint comments to the property owner's consultants. It is recommended that the State and County Health Departments also be given the opportunity to review these work plans due to possible health impacts caused by the release of vapors or contaminated dust particles during excavation.

The work plan for the excavation of the landfilled area must establish whether the excavated materials are hazardous wastes. If contaminants are detected during the sampling of the excavated material, groundwater monitoring wells may be required to see if the groundwater has been impacted.

It is understood that the new owner is looking for assurances from the Department that the site will be delisted after they complete the remediation of the site to the satisfaction of the Solid Waste Unit. Since the delisting of a registry site is a joint decision by the NYSDEC and NYS Health Department, it is impossible for the Regional Office to make such a promise.

If the new owner does completely remediate the site according to a work plan which has been approved by DHWR and if this investigation doesn't identify any areas of concern, the Regional Office will recommend that the site be delisted from the Registry. This recommendation is not binding on the Inter Office groups in our Central Office or on the Health Department who would be reviewing the recommendation.

Even though the potential new owner is apparently opposed to the sampling of the groundwater due to the upgradient source of contamination, I have enclose the draft work plan that would have been used if the state conducted a Preliminary Site Assessment. Since this is only a draft work plan, revisions may have been made to this document after different groups within the Department were given a chance to comment on it. However, it is felt that the potential new owner would better understand DHWR's concerns if he were given this draft copy.

If you have any questions, feel free to call Anthony Candela or Robert Stewart at 516-751-4078.

cc: E. Barcomb
R. Mitrey
A. Candela

J. Swartwout
P. Daniel

SITE: JOSEPH MENAFRA / L AND C CONCRETE

CODE: 152087

LOCATION: WESTHAMPTON BEACH, SUFFOLK COUNTY

DRAFT

INTRODUCTION

Joseph Menafra / L & C Concrete is a 33.1 acre former sandmining and landfilling facility located in Westhampton Beach, Suffolk County, New York (Fig 1).

A spill of jet fuel in the 1970's on the former Westhampton Air Force Base grounds, located north of the northern property boundary (Long Island Railroad tracks), resulted in local water quality problems. In order to evaluate the effect of the spill on the groundwater, both the NYSDEC and the Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS) installed several on-site and nearby wells. There are apparently 13 on-site wells, however, these lack bentonite seals, gravel packs and cement-bentonite grout. Well #A47 on the eastern property had 84 ppb of trichloroethylene in one sampling event. Other chemicals, including PCBs, pesticides and industrial solvents, have apparently been disposed at adjacent sites. Figure 1 shows the location of several sites in the vicinity which have undergone investigations. A Phase I Investigation was completed for this property in 1989. At the same time, a report entitled "Evaluation of Hydrogeologic and Water Quality Data to Support the Permitting of a Construction and Demolition Debris Landfill" was drafted.

At the NYSDEC preliminary site survey on June 17, 1992, rusted and abandoned drums, tanks, vehicles, equipment and scrap metal were noted. Based on the inspection, a sketch showing the proposed borings, wells and sample locations was prepared. Many of the wells shown on Figure 2 could not be located at the time of the survey. One tank near the property boundary, west of the sand pit, registered a reading of 200 ppm on the PID. To date, there is no confirmation of hazardous waste deposition at this site.

ANTICIPATED LEVEL OF PERSONAL PROTECTION: Level D with Level C Backup.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

TYPE: Magnetometer Survey:
+ The proposed survey will cover all proposed Monitoring Well Locations.
+ The purpose of the survey: Drilling Hazard Identification.

SOIL GAS SURVEY

TYPE: Active .....:
+ Soil gas samples will be collected over the wood chip piles/former landfilling area on a grid as recommended by the consultant.
+ The purpose of the survey is to help determine the best locations for the test pits, and to adjust, if necessary, the proposed monitoring well locations.

MONITORING WELLS

NUMBER: 2 Total (Single Wells) (Designated MW-1 and MW-2).
TARGET: Water table for each well.

PROPOSED SAMPLING INTERVALS: + Samples will be collected at 5' intervals in all wells.

PROPOSED DRILLING METHOD: Hollow Stem Auger System (4.25").

		MW-1	MW-2	WTF9	A47	A51
PROJECTED FOOTAGE:	+ Overburden	50'	50'	existing SCDHS wells		
	+ Bedrock	0'	0'			
	+ Total Depth ...	50'	50'			

... OVERBURDEN TOTAL: 100 Linear Feet.
... BEDROCK TOTAL: 0 Linear Feet.

PROPOSED SCREEN LENGTH: 10' for each well.

WELL CONSTRUCTION:
+ #10 Slot Schedule 40 PVC Screen.
+ Threaded/Flush Joint Schedule 40 PVC Riser.

TEST PITS

NUMBER: 2 Total (Designated PIT-1 and PIT-2).
DIMENSIONS: + Depth limited to 10 vertical feet.
ABANDONMENT: + The proposed test pits will be closed using the excavated materials and clean fill (if necessary).

SAMPLING SUMMARY

GROUNDWATER SAMPLES: 6 Total.....

+ One sample from each of the proposed monitoring wells MW-1 and MW-2.
+ One sample from each of the existing SCHDS wells noted above.
+ One duplicate sample.

SUBSURFACE SOIL SAMPLES (BOREHOLE SAMPLES) (OPTIONAL): 2 Total.....

+ One sample from each of the proposed monitoring wells MW-1 and MW-2, if contamination is obvious.

WASTE SAMPLES (TEST PIT SAMPLES) 2 Total.....

+ One discreet sample from each of the proposed test pits PIT-1 and PIT-2.

DRILL WATER SAMPLE: 1 Total. .....

+ One sample of water used in drilling and/or well construction.

GEOLOGIC SETTING

Beneath the site lie two unconsolidated formations: first, the Upper Glacial aquifer; then, the Magothy aquifer, consisting of sands, gravels, silts and clays. Groundwater is estimated to occur at 20 to 35 feet below grade. Regional groundwater flow north of the site is generally southwest and southeast. In the more immediate area, it is believed to flow south-southeastward, however the actual groundwater flow pattern at Joseph Menafra has not been determined.

The property is approximately 3/4 mile west of Quantuck Creek, which flows into Quantuck Bay. Also flowing into this bay is Aspatuck Creek, located about 1/4 mile west of the site.

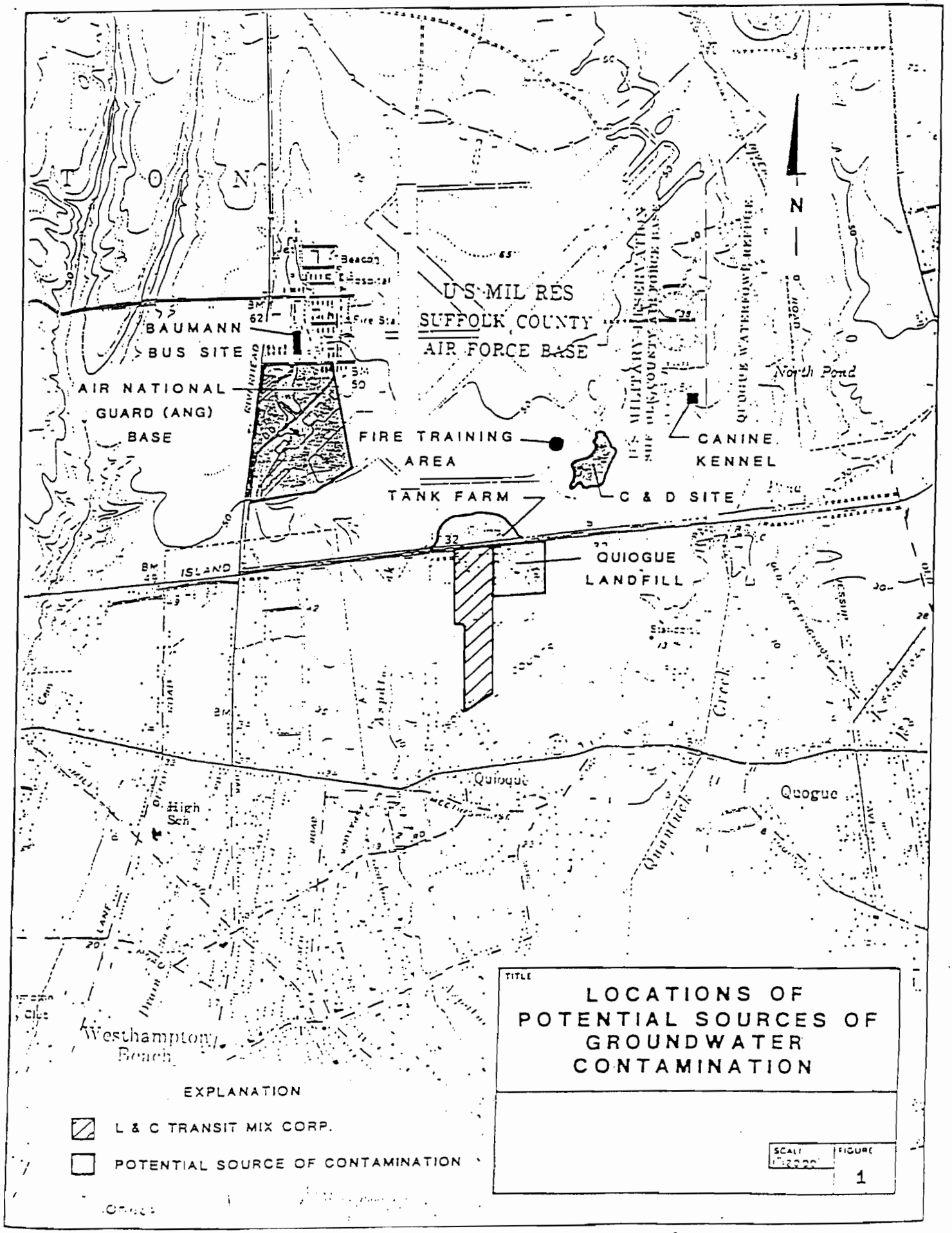
ANALYTICAL PARAMETERS

	Full TCL	EP Toxicity	Hazardous Waste Characteristics
GROUNDWATER			
MW-1	x	.	.
MW-2	x	.	.
A47	x	.	.
A51	x	.	.
WTF9	x	.	.
SUBSURFACE SOILS (BOREHOLES) (OPTIONAL)			
SOIL-MW-1	x	.	.
SOIL-MW-2	x	.	.
WASTES (TEST PIT).....			
PIT-1-WASTE-1	x	x	x
PIT-2-WASTE-2	x	x	x
DRILL WATER			
DRILL-1	x	.	.

Notes:

* All analyses will be performed using the Analytical Services Protocols (ASP) as prepared by the NYSDEC in December 1991.

* Full TCL represents the Target Compound List for Metals, Volatiles, Semi-Volatiles, PCB/Pesticides and appropriate spiked sample and duplicate sample analysis.


U.S. MIL RES
SUFFOLK COUNTY
AIR FORCE BASE
BAUMANN
BUS SITE
AIR NATIONAL
GUARD (ANG)
BASE
FIRE TRAINING
AREA
TANK FARM
C & D SITE
CANINE
KENNEL
QUIOGUE
LANDFILL
ISLAND
North Pond
Quioque
Quogue
Westhampton
Beach
N
EXPLANATION
L & C TRANSIT MIX CORP.
POTENTIAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
TITLE
LOCATIONS OF
POTENTIAL SOURCES OF
GROUNDWATER
CONTAMINATION
SCALE
FIGURE
1

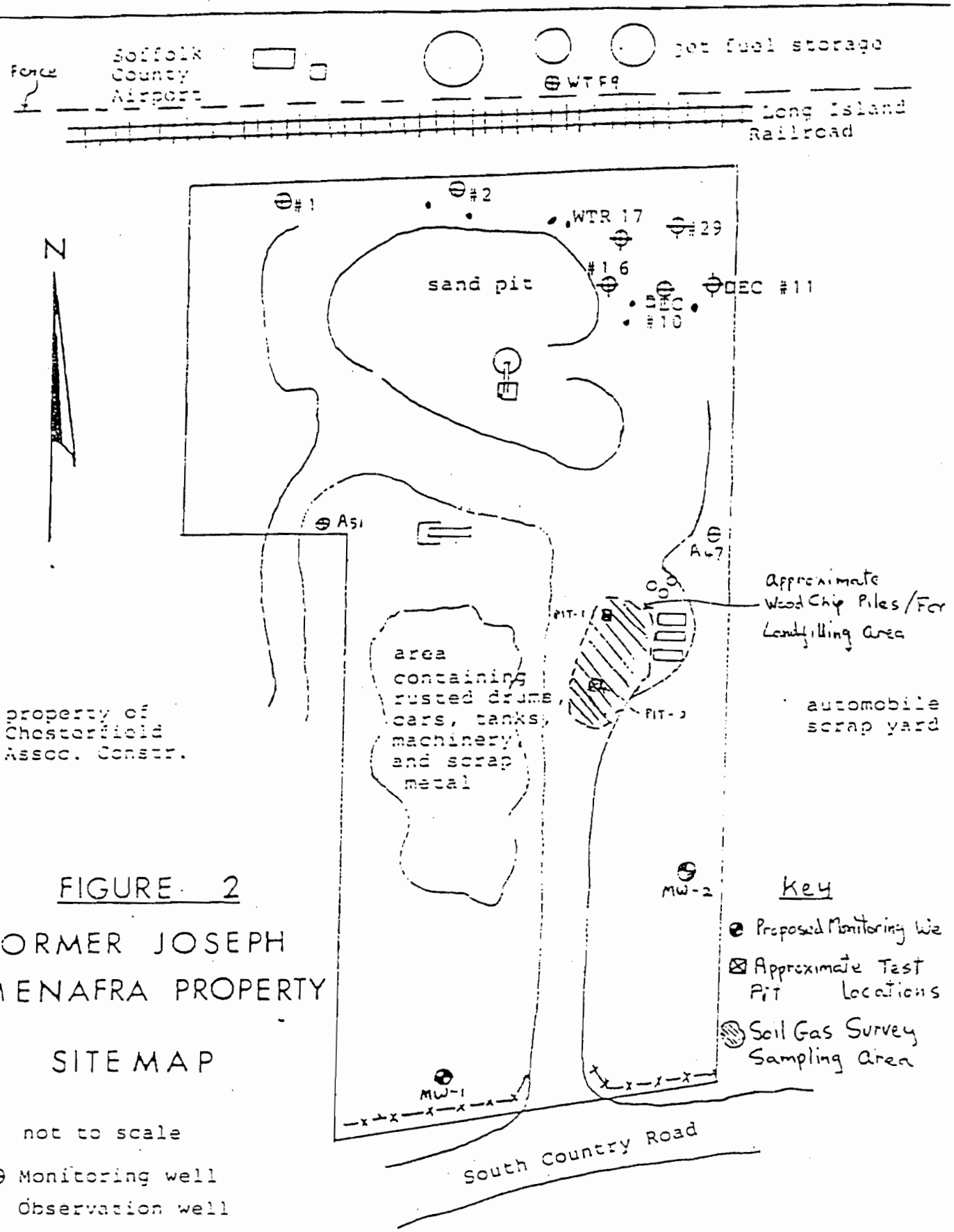


FIGURE 2

FORMER JOSEPH MENAFRA PROPERTY

SITE MAP

not to scale

⊖ Monitoring well

• Observation well

Reference 14

Correspondence

From: E. Gail Suchman
Of: State of New York Department of Law

To: Joseph Benedetto
Of: Benedetto Waste Management, Inc.

Note: Joseph Menafra / L and C Concrete Draft Included

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LAW
120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, NY 10271

ROBERT ABRAMS
Attorney General

JAMES A. SEVINSKY
Assistant Attorney General in Charge
Environmental Protection Bureau

(212) 416-8458

February 16, 1993

Joseph Benedetto
Benedetto Waste Management, Inc.
5 Victor Place
Centereach, New York 11720

Re: L&C Transit Mix

Dear Mr. Benedetto:

Please forgive my tardiness in responding to your January 28 letter. I have been ill since late December and, consequently, it has been difficult to keep up with all of my cases. I would like to update you with respect to my communications with the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) regarding the L&C site and your client's interest in purchasing the property.

First, DEC's Division of Solid Waste has informed me that if Claude Evangelista purchases the L&C property, it will entertain a proposal for removal of what we hope to be construction and demolition debris (C&D) from the site and adjacent properties (particularly LIRR property) for consolidation on an agreed upon portion of the L&C site and for storage pending consideration by the DEC of a permit to operate a solid waste facility in the sand pit. The C&D material must be stored on an appropriate liner and with an appropriate cover. Moreover, posting of a bond will be required to cover any eventual costs of proper off-site disposal should a landfill permit not be issued. It must be emphasized that no cleanup plan may be approved without a proper testing program to evaluate the composition and the volume of material and to demonstrate that it is indeed C&D material. The testing program is outlined in the draft Stipulation and Order which we attempted to negotiate with the current owner of the L&C site, Mr. Carnevale. I believe that you already have a copy of the draft order. The penalty for past violations of solid waste regulations must also be satisfied before an agreement is reached

B

between the DEC and your client.

There is one area of concern discussed previously which relates to the listing of the site on the State hazardous waste site registry. The DEC's Division of Hazardous Waste Regulation (DHWR) has indicated that the site may not be considered for delisting without the investigation of the following areas on the site not containing C&D material:

1. The old landfill area along the eastern border.

2. The areas north and west of C&D material in the center of the property where rusted and abandoned drums, tanks, vehicles, equipment, and scrap metal were noted.

It is recommended that a soil-gas survey be conducted over these areas to identify any area that may require further investigation. As you know, a plume of petroleum related contaminants is flowing beneath the site due to spills at the tank farm on the adjacent Suffolk County Air Base. Since the vapors from the floating petroleum products may be detected in soil-gas probes, the soil gases should be analyzed to identify the contaminants. If this survey establishes any areas that cannot be attributed to the floating petroleum products, further investigation of these areas will be necessary by soil borings, test pits, and/or groundwater monitoring.

The above described investigation is justified in view of the fact that Well #47 constructed and sampled by the Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS) directly downgradient of the older landfill detected 84 ppb of trichloroethylene (TCE). The groundwater standard for TCE in class GA waters is 5 ppb. Further, an active shallow public supply well which is southeast of this site may be downgradient of the landfilled areas on this site. The cone of influence from this well field may alter the normal groundwater flow directions sufficiently that potential contaminants disposed of on the northeastern side of this site could possibly reach these drinking water wells. This may be an important factor for any potential new owner to consider if he plans to apply for a C&D permit in the future.

In order to better understand DHWR's concerns with respect to contamination at the site, I have enclosed for your review DEC's draft work plan which will be used if the State has to conduct a Preliminary Site Assessment. It will give you an idea of what is generally required in order to determine the extent of contamination which may be attributed to a site.

After you have considered the contents of this letter, please let me know if you wish to meet to discuss the details of your client's obligations should he still wish to purchase the L&C property. I am hopeful that a deal can be worked out. I will be out of town until March 1 and I look forward to hearing from you thereafter.

Sincerely,

E. Gail Suchman

E. GAIL SUCHMAN
Assistant Attorney General

Enclosure

cc: Bob Mitrey
Anthony Candela
Robert Stewart
Roberta Bender, LIRR

le:d\L&C.ltr

ENCLOSURE -

SITE: JOSEPH MENAFRA / L AND C CONCRETE

CODE: 152087

DRAFT

LOCATION: WESTHAMPTON BEACH, SUFFOLK COUNTY

INTRODUCTION

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TARGET: Water table for each well.

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PROJECTED FOOTAGE:	+ Overburden	50'	50'	existing SCDHS wells		
	+ Bedrock	0'	0'			
	+ Total Depth ...	50'	50'			

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... BEDROCK TOTAL: 0 Linear Feet.

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+ Threaded/Flush Joint Schedule 40 PVC Riser.

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DIMENSIONS: + Depth limited to 10 vertical feet.
ABANDONMENT: + The proposed test pits will be closed using the excavated materials and clean fill (if necessary).

Printed on 08.25.92

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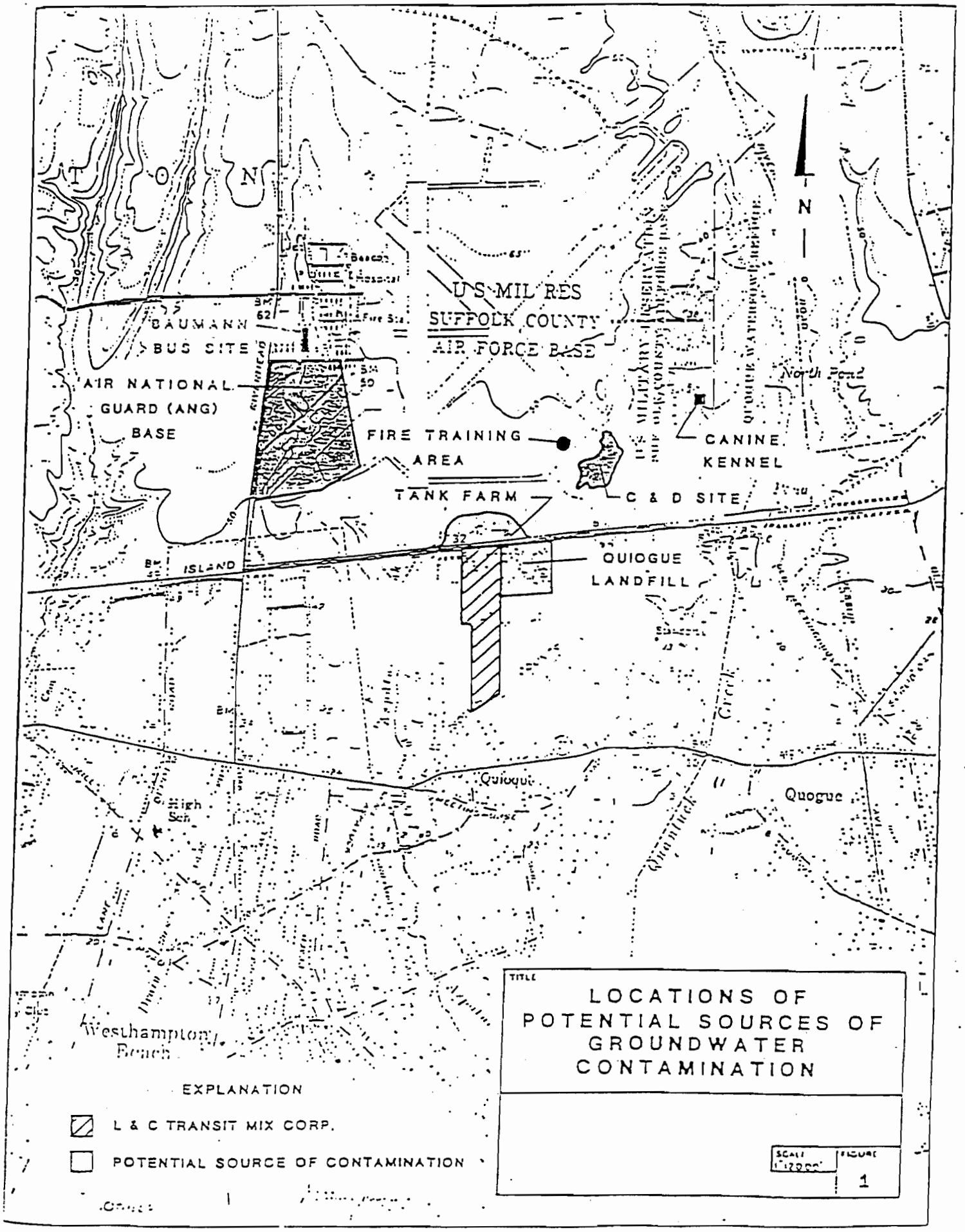
SOIL-MW-1	x	.	.
SOIL-MW-2	x	.	.
WASTES (TEST PIT).....			
PIT-1-WASTE-1	x	x	x
PIT-2-WASTE-2	x	x	x
DRILL WATER			
DRILL-1	x	.	.

Notes:

* All analyses will be performed using the Analytical Services Protocols (ASP) as prepared by the NYSDEC in December 1991.

* Full TCL represents the Target Compound List for Metals, Volatiles, Semi-Volatiles, PCB/Pesticides and appropriate spiked sample and duplicate sample analysis.

Printed on 08.25.92


U.S. MIL RES
SUFFOLK COUNTY
AIR FORCE BASE
BAUMANN
BUS SITE
AIR NATIONAL
GUARD (ANG)
BASE
FIRE TRAINING
AREA
TANK FARM
C & D SITE
CANINE
KENNEL
QUIOGUE
LANDFILL
ISLAND
Quioque
Quogue
Westhampton
Beach
N
EXPLANATION
L & C TRANSIT MIX CORP.
POTENTIAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
TITLE
LOCATIONS OF
POTENTIAL SOURCES OF
GROUNDWATER
CONTAMINATION
SCALE
FIGURE
1

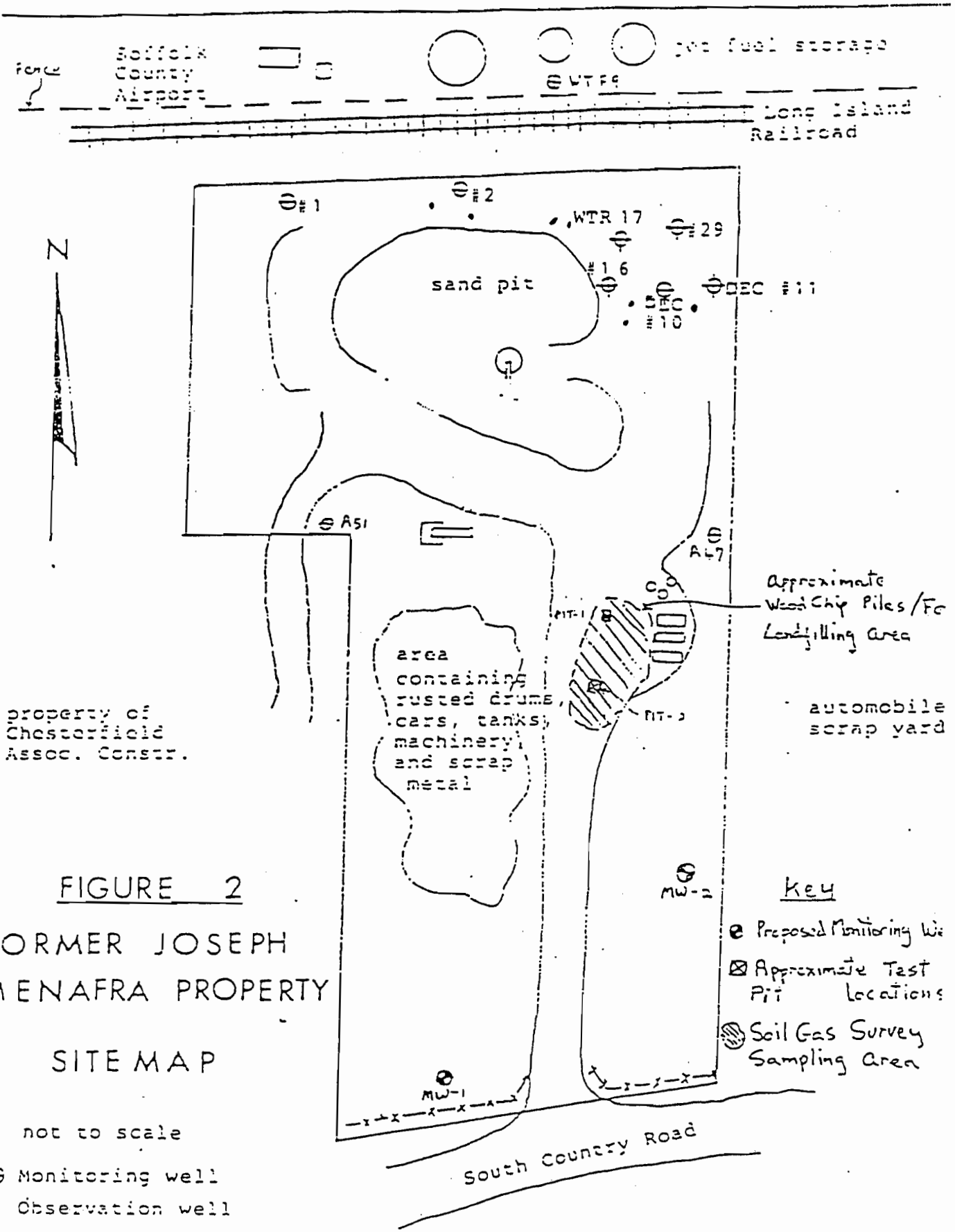


FIGURE 2

FORMER JOSEPH MENAFRA PROPERTY

SITE MAP

not to scale

⊖ Monitoring well

• Observation well

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Building 40 - SUNY, Stony Brook, New York 11790-2356
Telephone: (516) 444-0240
Facsimile: (516) 444-0373

Van

Langdon Marsh
Commissioner

MEMORANDUM

TO: John Swartwout, Chief, Eastern Investigation Section
FROM: Robert Stewart, Region 1
SUBJECT: Referral for a State Funded PSA
L&C Concrete Corp; Site ID #152087

DATE: October 25, 1994

More than two months have transpired since I attended a meeting with a potential new owner for the L&C Concrete site and representatives from the NYS Attorney General's Office and Region 1 Solid Waste unit. On 10/11/94, I talked to Mr. Hulme who represents the current owner, Mr. Carnevale. The property still has not been transferred to the potential new buyer, Mr. Harry Abrams.

Although efforts to acquire the property are reportedly still continuing on the part of the potential new owner, there are no assurances that the transfer will occur in the near future. The potential new owner holds the first mortgage on the property and is trying to claim the property on this basis. However, there is another interested party who holds a second mortgage. Of course, this further complicates the possible transfer of the property.

I am therefore referring this site for a state funded PSA. Please contact the owner's attorney, Mr. James N. Hulme, Esq. from the law firm known as Kelly & Hulme prior to commencing the state funded investigation to ensure that no recent changes have occurred that could result in a PRP funded investigation. Mr. Hulme's telephone number is (516) 288-2876.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (516) 444-0244.

cc: A. Shah

Reference 15

Correspondence

From: Robert Stewart
Of: NYSDEC Region 1

To: John Swartwout
Of: Eastern Investigation Section
NYSDEC

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Building 40—SUNY, Stony Brook, New York 11790-2356

Hazardous Waste Remediation
Telephone: (516) 444-0240
Facsimile: (516) 444-0373

Thomas C. Jorling
Commissioner

MEMORANDUM

TO: John Swartwout, Chief, Eastern Investigation Section
FROM: Robert Stewart, Region 1
SUBJECT: PSA Investigation
L&C Concrete; #152087

DATE: June 1, 1994

Based on an April, 1993 meeting with the property owner, a potential buyer, the AG's office and the Region 1 Solid Waste Unit, it was planned for the PRP or a potential buyer to perform a PSA for the L&C Concrete site.

No Consent Order has been signed with the Solid Waste Unit or with DHWR. A Draft Work Plan was received, however, this plan could not be reviewed since no Consent Order had been signed. At any rate, the draft work plan was totally inadequate.

I spoke to the PRP's lawyer, Mr. James Hulme, on 4/12/94 about his client possibly signing a Consent Order for a PSA with DHWR. He never got back to me as he promised. I left a message for Mr. Hulme to call me on 5/12/94. He didn't call.

Gail Suchman from the AG's office said that there is a new potential buyer. I have been following this possibility, however, it does not appear to me that anything will come of it.

Since a work plan for a PSA has already been prepared by the Department, it is now the Region's conclusion that we should try to proceed with the state-funded investigation. If the PRP is faced with a state-funded investigation, he may be prompted into signing a Consent Order with the Department.

The following people have been involved with this site:

1. James N. Hulme, Esq., from Kelly & Hulme, telephone number 516-288-2876.

2. Larry Carnevale, from L&C Transit Mix, telephone number 516-288-6929.

3. E. Gail Suchman, Assistant Attorney General, NYSDOL, telephone number 212-416-8458, at NYS Attorney General's Office, 120 Broadway, 26th Floor, NY, NY 10271

4. Pappachan Daniel, NYSDEC, Region 1, DSW, telephone number 516-444-0385.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at 516-444-0244.

cc: A. Shah

Reference 16

Correspondence

From: John F. Shea, III
Of: Twomey, Latham, Shea & Kelley

To: E. Gail Suchman, Esq.
Of: Environmental Protection Bureau
NYS Department of Law

TWOMEY, LATHAM, SHEA & KELLEY
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
33 WEST SECOND STREET
P.O. BOX 398
RIVERHEAD, NEW YORK 11901

516-727-2180
TELEFAX: 516-727-1767 (MAIN)
516-727-1775 (ANNEX)

20 MAIN STREET
EAST HAMPTON, N.Y. 11937
516 - 324 - 1200

400 TOWNLINE ROAD
HAUPPAUGE, N.Y. 11788 - 2830
516 - 265 - 1414

THOMAS A.TWOMEY, JR.
STEPHEN B. LATHAM
JOHN F. SHEA, III
CHRISTOPHER D. KELLEY
LAWRENCE M. STORM*
MAUREEN T. LICCIONE
DAVID M. DUBIN◊
P.EDWARD REALE
PETER M. MOTT†
JOAN C. HATFIELD□

MARY C. CRONIN
J. LEE SNEAD°
SUZANNE V. SHANE

AMY B. TURNER
OF COUNSEL

*NY, CT & FL BARS
◊NY & LA BARS
†NY & MD BARS
□NY & CT BARS
°NY & VA BARS

January 13, 1995

Via Federal Express
E. Gail Suchman, Esq.
N.Y.S. Department of Law
Environmental Protection Bureau
120 Broadway
New York, NY 10271

Re: L&C Transit Mix Corp. Property -- Soil and Gas Survey

Dear Gail:

As you and I have discussed, our client, Mr. Harry Abrams, is interested in determining whether or not he should proceed any further regarding an acquisition of the L&C Transit Mix Corp. site. Based on our prior discussions, we asked a Long Island engineering company, CA Rich Consultants, Inc., to prepare a soil gas survey workplan responding to the concerns of the Department of Law as expressed in prior correspondence. A copy of the CA Rich workplan is enclosed.

We would like to obtain State approval of the workplan as quickly as possible, so that CA Rich can proceed with this work before we have an extended period of frost. I hope this will be possible.

C

I look forward to hearing from you.

Very truly yours,

John F. Shea, III

JFS:hf
Enclosure

cc: Mr. Harry Abrams.

Reference 17

Correspondence

From: Elaine Zuk
Of: Central Office, NYSDEC

To: Bob Stewart
Of: Region 1, NYSDEC

15 (12-75)

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

MEMORANDUM

TO: Bob Stewart, Region 1
FROM: Elaine Zuk, Central Office
SUBJECT: L&C Transit Mix, Site #152087

DATE: February 10, 1995

As we discussed on the phone, I have reviewed the Soil Gas Survey Work Plan, prepared by CA Rich for the referenced site. I find the work plan to be sufficient in terms of methodology. However, I offer the following comments:

- While the Geoprobe and mobile lab are out at the site, I recommend that soil/waste samples be collected in areas where soil gas samples indicate high volatile levels, and in at least one "background" area.

- I also recommend that groundwater samples be obtained in areas downgradient of soil gas highs, and in at least one "background" area.

- The work plan should include a better map indicating where the soil gas grid(s) will be located.

While the soil gas survey may provide enough information regarding site contamination for a potential buyer, it is unlikely that the soil gas survey alone will provide enough information for us to make a Registry classification decision. Please call me at (518) 457-0639 if you have any questions.

bcc: A. Shah
J. Swartwout to
E. Zuk
File

Reference 18

Correspondence

From: E. Gail Suchman
Of: Environmental Protection Bureau

To: Jeanne Compitello, Esq.

Reference 19

Correspondence

From: Robert R. Stewart
Of: NYSDEC

To: John F. Shea, III, Esq.
Of: Twomey, Latham, Shea & Kelley

152087

MEMORANDUM

TO: JEANNE COMPITELLO, ESQ.

FROM: E. GAIL SUCHMAN
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION BUREAU

RE: L&C TRANSIT MIX

DATE: January 23, 1995

Attached is a submittal from Twomey, Latham, Shea & Kelley on behalf on Mr. Harry Abrams regarding the L&C Transit Mix site in Suffolk County. As you know, the matter concerns a C&D site and illegal sandmine for which we obtained a preliminary injunction several years ago. The current owner of the site, Lorretto Carnavale, claims he has no money to clean up the site (a cursory investigation seems to confirm this) and Mr. Abrams who owns the first mortgage on the property wishes to buy the property clean up the C&D material and continue to mine sand.

A complication exists in that the site is listed in the Hazardous Waste Site Registry. Bob Stewart in October 1992 recommended, inter alia, that C&D wastes be sampled and a soil-gas survey be conducted in certain areas of concern. (Attachment A). With this information, the DEC could consider delisting the site if the results are favorable. I communicated this information to another prospective buyer in February 1993. (Attachment B) Mr. Abrams through his attorney has hired a consultant to prepare a work plan for the soil gas survey based upon my letter. (Attachment C). This work plan appears limited and does not contain a plan for sampling the waste itself. I will contact Mr. Abram's attorney to see if that is forthcoming.

In the meantime, it is imperative that someone from Hazardous Waste be assigned to review the attached plan and work on this case. Bob Stewart has explained to me that ordinarily he is not authorized to review a plan without a consent order. In this case, no innocent party will touch this property and sign an order without first investigating preliminarily in order to assess the extent of potential liability. I believe Mr. Abrams is a viable purchaser and with him we may actually get this site

cleaned up. I hope you will be able to assist in pushing this matter forward.

Thank you for all your help. I look forward to hearing from you.

Attachments

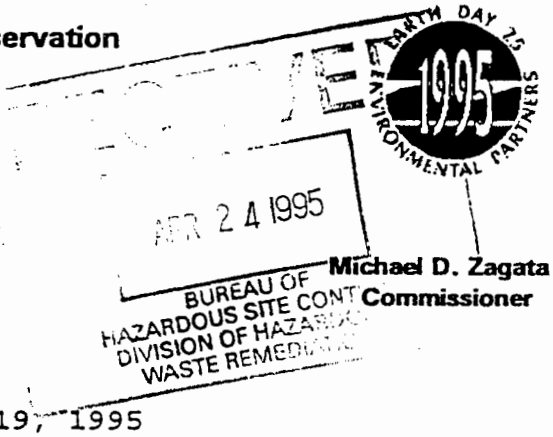
cc: Papachan Daniel
Bob Stewart

GS:ds\L&C.MEM

While the Geoprobe is out there and the lab is out there they should take soil/vapor samples esp. in soil gas hot spots.

EZ Feb 1

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Building 40 - SUNY, Stony Brook, New York 11790-2356
Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation
Telephone: (516) 444-0240
Facsimile: (516) 444-0373



Michael D. Zagata
Commissioner

Certified Mail/R.R.R.

April 19, 1995

John F. Shea, III, Esq.
Twomey, Latham, Shea & Kelley
33 West Second Street
P.O. Box 398
Riverhead, New York 11901

Re: Site Investigation Work Plan, February 23, 1995
L & C Concrete Corp; Joseph Menafra
Site ID #152087

Dear Mr. Shea:

I am a representative of the Department's Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation (DHWR). The subject site, known as L & C Concrete, is an Inactive Hazardous Waste Site. This site is currently listed as a class 2a. This means that there is insufficient data to indicate whether this site presents a significant threat.

At the present time, no Consent Order regarding the hazardous waste site has been signed between your client and the Department. Therefore, no official approval of the Site Investigation Work Plan is possible. However, as there is ongoing litigation with respect to the site and your client's actions may lead to an appropriate settlement of that litigation, the Department wishes to assist your client by the submission of written recommendations for the investigation planned by your client. The enclosed recommendations will hopefully allow you to collect data that would be useful to the Department for evaluating this site. None of the comments presented in this letter should be considered as requirements issued by the Department.

According to the Department's records, your client does not presently own this property. The planned investigation will be used by your client to evaluate the site as a possible future acquisition. At this point in time and for this particular purpose, the Department should be considered as an interested observer. In no way, do we wish to interfere with your client's

business agreements with the current owner. Of course, you must receive permission from the current owner to access his property. The Department's presence as an observer does not remove any of your obligations to obtain any local permits or approvals needed to conduct the investigation.

Health and safety issues are your responsibility. The Department does not provide comments on health and safety matters. The work should be performed according to all OSHA regulations. Health and safety considerations for the community should be discussed with the health department. There is the potential for the release of hazardous vapors or dusts as a result of the investigation.

In general, the scope of work should be sufficient for a preliminary investigation of the site. However, it is impossible to determine without first seeing the results of the investigation whether the data will be adequate to properly characterize the site.

The Department offers the following recommendations:

1) Soil Gas Points

The workplan does not provide sufficient detail to identify where the actual location of the grid points for the soil gas survey will be placed. It is therefore impossible to determine if all areas of interest have been adequately covered. It is believed that you may wish to discuss the planned locations with the DHWR observer at the site. Unless there is a scheduling conflict, I will represent DHWR during this investigation. I will be able to provide recommendations on how to best utilize the planned number of soil gas points.

2) QA/QC

By telephone, Mr. Tyers from CA Rich Consultants indicated that present plans were to use Ecotest Labs for the samples being sent to an off-site laboratory. He also said that the samples would be analyzed according to SW-846 methods. Method 8240 would be used for total volatile organic compounds (VOCs), method 8270 for total B/N/As, method 8080 would be used for total pesticides/PCBs, and a variety of different SW-846 methods for total metals. These choices are acceptable.

Mr. Tyers indicated that no quality assurance samples for the samples going to the laboratory are planned (i.e., replicated samples, trip blanks, field blanks, matrix spikes, and matrix spike duplicates). It is advisable to collect QA/QC samples for any site investigation to indicate whether any of the detections are due to sampling procedures and/or laboratory contamination. At a minimum, I recommend that a trip blank to be analyzed for

VOCs should be included with every cooler of groundwater samples that contains bottles for VOC analysis.

The deliverables for the laboratory samples were not stated. You may wish to consider using Category B deliverables. The resulting data package could be reviewed at a later date, if needed.

3) Background Soil Sample

The background soil sample should be analyzed for only total metals. Full TCL is not necessary. This sample should be collected from an off-site location with no possible point sources of contamination. If the sample is collected "near the south property border", road runoff or wind blown dust from on-site activities may be detected in this sample. We would prefer it if this sample could be collected further away from the location of former site activities.

4) Test Pit Samples

According to the workplan, two samples from the test pits will be analyzed for hazardous waste characteristics, including full TCLP compounds, and asbestos. It is recommended that total metals, total volatiles, and total semi-volatiles by SW-846 protocols also be analyzed. This would allow the Department to compare the levels detected to DHWR's clean up guidance document that utilizes total concentrations.

The workplan did not detail how the soil and groundwater samples would be collected. Therefore, it was not possible to evaluate this aspect of the investigation. If you are interested, guidance documents are available that list acceptable procedures so that representative samples will be collected.

If you have any questions concerning these comments, please do not hesitate to call me at (516) 444-0244 or Assistant Attorney General Gail Suchman at 212-416-8458. Please let me know as soon as you have scheduled the field work so that I may adjust my calendar.

Sincerely,

Robert R. Stewart

Robert R. Stewart
Environmental Engineer I

cc: A. Shah
J. Swartwout
J. Compitello
S. Farkas
G. Suchman, NYSDOL

Reference 20

Correspondence

From: Robert R. Stewart
Of: Region 1, NYSDEC

To: John Swartwout
Of: Eastern Investigation Section, NYSDEC

~~4) Elaine OK~~
~~5) Dan~~
3) file # 152087

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Building 40 - SUNY, Stony Brook, New York 11790-2356
Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation
Telephone: (516) 444-0240
Facsimile: (516) 444-0373

Michael D. Zagata
Commissioner

MEMORANDUM

TO: John Swartwout, Chief, Eastern Investigation Section
FROM: Robert Stewart, Region 1 RS
SUBJECT: Referral For a State-Funded PSA
L & C Concrete; Site ID #152087

DATE: June 21, 1996

I am referring the L & C Concrete site for a state-funded PSA Investigation.

My attempts to get a potential buyer, Mr. Harry Adams, to perform a PSA have been unsuccessful. Although a draft work plan that needed only minor revisions was submitted, various reasons have resulted in his failure to perform the investigation.

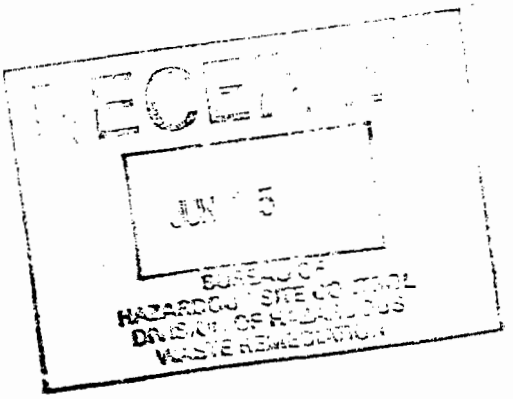
Please call the potential buyer's attorney, Mr. John F. Shea III, prior to performing the state-funded investigation to give him one final opportunity to perform the investigation. Mr. Shea's telephone number is (516) 727-2180. He is with the firm of Twomey, Latham, Shea, & Kelley located at 33 West Second Street in Riverhead, NY 11901.

whoever picks up the site in their work assignment should make this contact. John

Of course, you should also notify the property owner prior to performing a state-funded PSA. As far as I know, Mr. Carnevale is still the property owner. I have formerly contacted him through his lawyer, Mr. James Hulme of the law firm known as Kelly and Hulme at telephone number (516) 288-2876.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (516) 444-0244.

cc: R. Becherer



Reference 21

Correspondence

From: Frank T. Ricotta, P.E.
Of: Bureau of Hazardous Site Control, NYSDEC

To: Larry Carnival
Of: L and C Concrete Corp.

Note: Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Report

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233

Thomas C. Jorling
Commissioner

AUG 01 1988

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mr. Larry Carnival
L and C Concrete Corp.
P.O. Box 600
Westhampton, NY 11977

Dear Ladies/Gentlemen:

As mandated by Section 27-1305 of the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL), copy enclosed, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) must maintain a registry of all inactive disposal sites suspected or known to contain hazardous waste. The ECL also mandates that this Department notify by certified mail the owner of all or any part of each site or area included in the Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites as to changes in ownership.

Our records indicate that you are the owner or part owner of the site listed below. Therefore, this letter constitutes notification of change in the ownership of such site in the Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites in New York State.

DEC Site No.: 152087
Site Name: Joseph Menafra Manufacturer
Site Address: South Country Road, Quogue, Southhampton, New York

Enclosed is a copy of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation, inactive hazardous waste disposal site report form as it appears in the Registry and Annual Report, and an explanation of the site classifications. The law allows the owner and/or operator of a site listed in the Registry to petition the Commissioner of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation for deletion of such site, modification of site classification, or modification of any information regarding such site, by submitting a written statement setting forth the grounds of the petition. Such petition may be addressed to:

Thomas C. Jorling, Commissioner
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
50 Wolf Road
Albany, New York 12233-7010

Pursuant to Section 27-1317 of the ECL and Section 1389-d of the Public Health Law, enclosed is a copy of 6 NYCRR Part 375 Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites, which became effective on April 16, 1987. Section 375.9 of the previously referenced regulation mandates that no person may substantially change the manner in which an inactive hazardous waste disposal site listed in the Registry is used without notifying this Department and the New York State Department of Health.

For additional information, please contact Mr. Robert Olazagasti, Chief, Site Control Section, Bureau of Hazardous Site Control, at (518) 457-0747.

Sincerely,

Frank T. Ricotta

Frank T. Ricotta, P.E.
Director
Bureau of Hazardous Site Control
Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation

Enclosures

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE REMEDIATION
INACTIVE HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL REPORT

CLASSIFICATION CODE: 2a REGION: 1 SITE CODE: 152087
EPA ID:

NAME OF SITE : Joseph Menafra Man.
STREET ADDRESS: South Country Road

TOWN/CITY:	COUNTY:	ZIP:
Quogue	Suffolk	11731

SITE TYPE: Open Dump- Structure- Lagoon- Landfill-X Treatment Pond-
ESTIMATED SIZE: .25 Acres

SITE OWNER/OPERATOR INFORMATION:
CURRENT OWNER NAME....: L and C Concrete Corp.
CURRENT OWNER ADDRESS.: P.O. Box 600, Westhampton, NY
OWNER(S) DURING USE...: Joseph Menafra
OPERATOR DURING USE...: Joseph Menafra
OPERATOR ADDRESS.....: 8 Daly Road, East Northport, NY
PERIOD ASSOCIATED WITH HAZARDOUS WASTE: From To

SITE DESCRIPTION:
Site used to landfill construction and demolition material.

HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSED: Confirmed- Suspected-X

TYPE	QUANTITY (units)
Unknown.	

SITE CODE: 152087

ANALYTICAL DATA AVAILABLE:
Air- Surface Water- Groundwater- Soil- Sediment- None-X

CONTRAVENTION OF STANDARDS:
Groundwater- Drinking Water- Surface Water- Air-

LEGAL ACTION:

TYPE..: State- Federal-
STATUS: Negotiation in Progress- Order Signed-

REMEDIAL ACTION:

Proposed- Under design- In Progress- Completed-
NATURE OF ACTION:

GEOTECHNICAL INFORMATION:
SOIL TYPE: Sandy loam
GROUNDWATER DEPTH: 35 feet

ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS:

Potential for several pathways of contaminant migration.

ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH PROBLEMS:

Medium	Contaminants Available	Migration Potential	Potentially Exposed Population	Need for Investigation
Air				
Surface Soil				
Groundwater				
Surface Water				

Health Department Site Inspection Date :

MUNICIPAL WASTE ID: 52-D-08

Reference 22

Long Island Precipitation Atlas. Prepared March 1985.

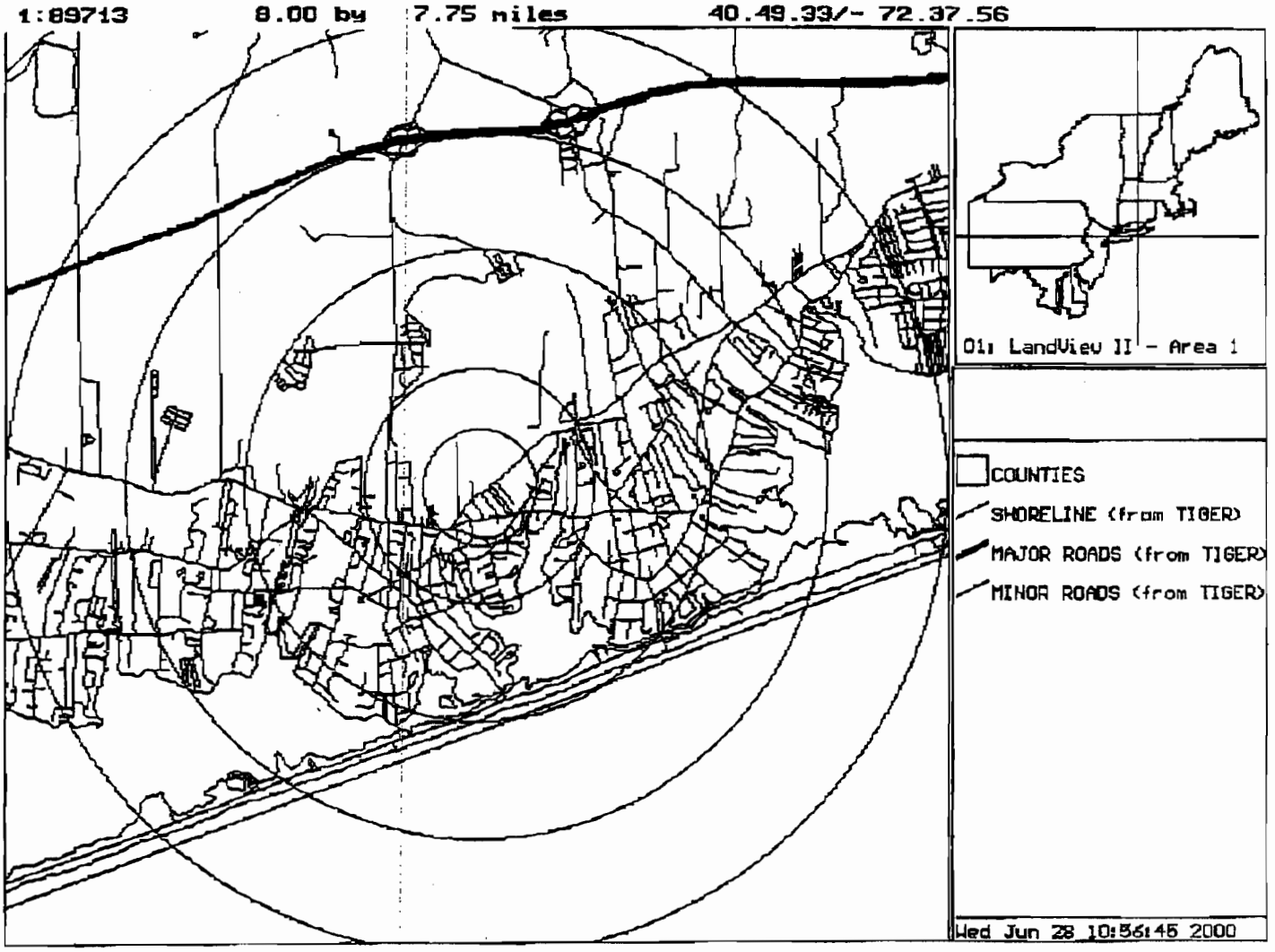
NC stations with operating gages in 1987, *

LIST OF PRECIPITATION STATIONS AND MEANS

	#	LOCATION	PRECIP. MEAN(IN)	PERIOD OF RECORD	COORDINATES LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
	1.	BABYLON	49.08	1942-1959	40 42 00	73 19 00
USGS * →	2.	BELLMORE	50.28	1974-1983	40 41 13	73 31 51
	3.	BELMONT LAKE	45.00	1975-1983	40 44 12	73 20 12
	4.	BRENTWOOD	44.28	1941-1970	40 46 38	73 15 19
	5.	BRIDGEHAMPTON	45.24	1930-1983	40 56 39	72 18 21
	6.	BROOKLYN	44.64	1948-1983	40 35 38	73 58 54
	7.	CALVERTON	44.52	1954-1983	40 54 37	72 47 34
	8.	CUTCHOGUE	44.28	1899-1979	41 01 02	72 30 24
USGS * →	9.	EISENHOWER PARK	45.72	1973-1983	40 44 36	73 35 10
	10.	FARMINGDALE	46.20	1941-1956	40 43 23	73 26 49
→	11.	FREEPORT	40.80	1946-1981	40 39 30	73 35 15
	12.	GREENPORT	44.16	1952-1983	41 06 04	72 22 21
→	13.	HEMPSTEAD-GARDEN CITY	44.76	1947-1973	40 42 51	73 38 10
→	14.	HEMPSTEAD-MALVERNE	45.96	1939-1966	40 40 32	73 40 04
→	15.	HICKSVILLE	40.44	1959-1983	40 45 53	73 31 00
	16.	HUNTINGTON STATION	44.28	1953-1969	40 49 55	73 24 10
	17.	HUNTINGTON VILLAGE	54.00	1973-1983	40 52 00	73 26 00
	18.	ISLIP	43.68	1963-1983	40 47 25	73 06 16
NWS *	19.	JFK AIRPORT	41.76	1949-1983	40 38 33	73 46 57
	20.	KINGS PARK	48.60	1966-1983	40 52 34	73 15 24
	21.	LAGUARDIA AIRPORT	42.72	1948-1983	40 46 25	73 53 10
	22.	LAKE RONKONKOMA SCWA	53.76	1976-1983	40 49 35	73 06 02
	23.	LAKE RONKONKOMA USWB	51.36	1947-1967	40 49 20	73 07 30
	24.	LAUREL HILL	46.56	1951-1983	40 43 41	73 55 36
→	25.	LEVITTOWN	43.44	1967-1976	40 42 27	73 29 46
NCDPW * →	26.	MANHASSET	41.88	1937-1983	40 47 45	73 41 56
	27.	MEDFORD	41.64	1972-1983	40 47 48	72 57 55
NCDPW * →	28.	MINEOLA	43.92	1938-1983	40 44 12	73 39 07
	29.	MONTAUK	40.44	1960-1969	41 03 43	71 52 25
	30.	NYC-BATTERY PLACE	42.57	1889-1960	40 42 00	74 01 00
	31.	NYC-CENTRAL PARK	44.05	1869-1983	40 46 48	73 58 15
	32.	NEW YORK UNIVERSITY	42.72	1940-1968	40 51 23	73 54 48
	33.	OAKDALE	42.96	1965-1983	40 44 52	73 08 19
OBSD * →	34.	OYSTER BAY	50.04	1966-1983	40 52 35	73 31 42
	35.	PATCHOGUE	46.20	1938-1983	40 45 06	73 02 28
	36.	PLUM ISLAND	38.04	1958-1979	41 11 05	72 11 21
	37.	PORT JEFFERSON	45.96	1952-1979	40 56 36	73 04 08
	38.	RIVERHEAD	44.52	1939-1983	40 57 45	72 43 03
SPPR * →	39.	SANDS POINT	46.20	1975-1983	40 51 24	73 41 36
	40.	SAYVILLE	40.92	1950-1967	40 45 28	73 05 21
→	41.	SEAFORD	40.20	1965-1983	40 40 01	73 29 06
	42.	SELDEN	48.72	1972-1983	40 52 23	73 03 29
	43.	SETAUKET	44.76	1889-1983	40 57 33	73 06 18
	44.	SUFFOLK COUNTY AFB	43.20	1951-1969	40 50 31	72 37 51
USGS * →	45.	SYOSSET	49.68	1970-1983	40 48 05	73 31 04
→	46.	UNIONDALE	43.80	1953-1977	40 42 19	73 35 11
	47.	UPTON	46.80	1943-1983	40 52 14	72 53 30
→	48.	VALLEY STREAM	42.60	1926-1983	40 38 50	73 42 35
NCDPW * →	49.	WANTAGH	43.08	1975-1983	40 39 01	73 30 14
NOAA * →	50.	WESTBURY	52.20	1975-1983	40 45 10	73 33 41
	51.	WESTERLEIGH	46.68	1951-1983	40 36 54	74 08 19
USGS * →	52.	WOODBURY	48.12	1974-1983	40 49 12	73 27 10
	53.	YAPHANK	44.76	1947-1978	40 49 19	72 55 10

Reference 23

West Hampton Beach Population Summary and Map.



Westhampton Beach

POPULATION SUMMARY

LOCATION	:	4.0 mi. radius at 40.825348, -72.632138
# BLOCK GROUPS INCLUDED	:	23
NUMBER OF PERSONS	:	8716
NUMBER OF FAMILIES	:	2413
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	:	3583
MEDIAN (EST.) HOUSEHOLD INCOME	:	45144
AGE 0 THRU 4	:	508
AGE 5 THRU 9	:	507
AGE 10 THRU 19	:	972
AGE 20 THRU 49	:	3817
AGE 50 THRU 64	:	1328
AGE 65 AND OVER	:	1584
WHITE	:	8044
BLACK	:	520
INDIAN	:	36
ASIAN	:	73
OTHER RACE	:	43
HISPANIC	:	212
OWNER OCCUPIED	:	2684
RENTER OCCUPIED	:	899
PERCENT AGE 0 THRU 4	:	5.8
PERCENT AGE 5 THRU 9	:	5.8
PERCENT AGE 10 THRU 19	:	11.2
PERCENT AGE 20 THRU 49	:	43.8
PERCENT AGE 50 THRU 64	:	15.2
PERCENT AGE 65 AND OVER	:	18.2
PERCENT WHITE	:	92.3
PERCENT BLACK	:	6.0
PERCENT INDIAN	:	0.4
PERCENT ASIAN	:	0.8
PERCENT HISPANIC	:	2.4
PERCENT OTHER RACE	:	0.5
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	:	74.9
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	:	25.1

So. Country Rd. & Homestead St. Westhampton Beach

POPULATION SUMMARY

LOCATION	:	3.0 mi. radius at 40.825960, -72.632273
# BLOCK GROUPS INCLUDED	:	19
NUMBER OF PERSONS	:	6760
NUMBER OF FAMILIES	:	1859
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	:	2805
MEDIAN (EST.) HOUSEHOLD INCOME	:	45750
AGE 0 THRU 4	:	398
AGE 5 THRU 9	:	387
AGE 10 THRU 19	:	720
AGE 20 THRU 49	:	2983
AGE 50 THRU 64	:	1069
AGE 65 AND OVER	:	1203
WHITE	:	6164
BLACK	:	466
INDIAN	:	29
ASIAN	:	63
OTHER RACE	:	38
HISPANIC	:	180
OWNER OCCUPIED	:	2061
RENTER OCCUPIED	:	744
PERCENT AGE 0 THRU 4	:	5.9
PERCENT AGE 5 THRU 9	:	5.7
PERCENT AGE 10 THRU 19	:	10.7
PERCENT AGE 20 THRU 49	:	44.1
PERCENT AGE 50 THRU 64	:	15.8
PERCENT AGE 65 AND OVER	:	17.8
PERCENT WHITE	:	91.2
PERCENT BLACK	:	6.9
PERCENT INDIAN	:	0.4
PERCENT ASIAN	:	0.9
PERCENT HISPANIC	:	2.7
PERCENT OTHER RACE	:	0.6
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	:	73.5
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	:	26.5

Westhampton Beach

POPULATION SUMMARY

LOCATION	:	2.0 mi. radius at 40.825960, -72.632273
# BLOCK GROUPS INCLUDED	:	9
NUMBER OF PERSONS	:	3187
NUMBER OF FAMILIES	:	870
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	:	1384
MEDIAN (EST.) HOUSEHOLD INCOME	:	40947
AGE 0 THRU 4	:	154
AGE 5 THRU 9	:	150
AGE 10 THRU 19	:	337
AGE 20 THRU 49	:	1348
AGE 50 THRU 64	:	560
AGE 65 AND OVER	:	638
WHITE	:	2765
BLACK	:	348
INDIAN	:	23
ASIAN	:	29
OTHER RACE	:	22
HISPANIC	:	113
OWNER OCCUPIED	:	1005
RENTER OCCUPIED	:	379
PERCENT AGE 0 THRU 4	:	4.8
PERCENT AGE 5 THRU 9	:	4.7
PERCENT AGE 10 THRU 19	:	10.6
PERCENT AGE 20 THRU 49	:	42.3
PERCENT AGE 50 THRU 64	:	17.6
PERCENT AGE 65 AND OVER	:	20.0
PERCENT WHITE	:	86.8
PERCENT BLACK	:	10.9
PERCENT INDIAN	:	0.7
PERCENT ASIAN	:	0.9
PERCENT HISPANIC	:	3.5
PERCENT OTHER RACE	:	0.7
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	:	72.6
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	:	27.4

Westhampton Beach

POPULATION SUMMARY

LOCATION	:	1.0 mi. radius at 40.825960, -72.632273
# BLOCK GROUPS INCLUDED	:	3
NUMBER OF PERSONS	:	887
NUMBER OF FAMILIES	:	237
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	:	384
MEDIAN (EST.) HOUSEHOLD INCOME	:	29964
AGE 0 THRU 4	:	37
AGE 5 THRU 9	:	45
AGE 10 THRU 19	:	105
AGE 20 THRU 49	:	338
AGE 50 THRU 64	:	182
AGE 65 AND OVER	:	180
WHITE	:	646
BLACK	:	218
INDIAN	:	8
ASIAN	:	14
OTHER RACE	:	1
HISPANIC	:	26
OWNER OCCUPIED	:	294
RENTER OCCUPIED	:	90
PERCENT AGE 0 THRU 4	:	4.2
PERCENT AGE 5 THRU 9	:	5.1
PERCENT AGE 10 THRU 19	:	11.8
PERCENT AGE 20 THRU 49	:	38.1
PERCENT AGE 50 THRU 64	:	20.5
PERCENT AGE 65 AND OVER	:	20.3
PERCENT WHITE	:	72.8
PERCENT BLACK	:	24.6
PERCENT INDIAN	:	0.9
PERCENT ASIAN	:	1.6
PERCENT HISPANIC	:	2.9
PERCENT OTHER RACE	:	0.1
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	:	76.6
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	:	23.4

Westhampton Beach

POPULATION SUMMARY

LOCATION	:	0.5 mi. radius at 40.825960, -72.632273
# BLOCK GROUPS INCLUDED	:	1
NUMBER OF PERSONS	:	398
NUMBER OF FAMILIES	:	103
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	:	179
MEDIAN (EST.) HOUSEHOLD INCOME	:	24688
AGE 0 THRU 4	:	19
AGE 5 THRU 9	:	22
AGE 10 THRU 19	:	38
AGE 20 THRU 49	:	157
AGE 50 THRU 64	:	78
AGE 65 AND OVER	:	84
WHITE	:	250
BLACK	:	141
INDIAN	:	2
ASIAN	:	5
OTHER RACE	:	0
HISPANIC	:	13
OWNER OCCUPIED	:	130
RENTER OCCUPIED	:	49
PERCENT AGE 0 THRU 4	:	4.8
PERCENT AGE 5 THRU 9	:	5.5
PERCENT AGE 10 THRU 19	:	9.5
PERCENT AGE 20 THRU 49	:	39.4
PERCENT AGE 50 THRU 64	:	19.6
PERCENT AGE 65 AND OVER	:	21.1
PERCENT WHITE	:	62.8
PERCENT BLACK	:	35.4
PERCENT INDIAN	:	0.5
PERCENT ASIAN	:	1.3
PERCENT HISPANIC	:	3.3
PERCENT OTHER RACE	:	0.0
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED	:	72.6
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED	:	27.4

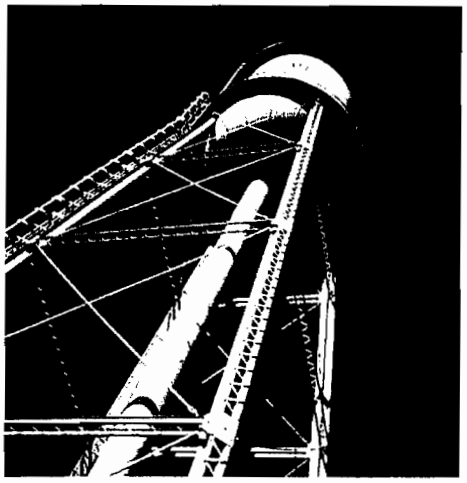
Westhampton Beach

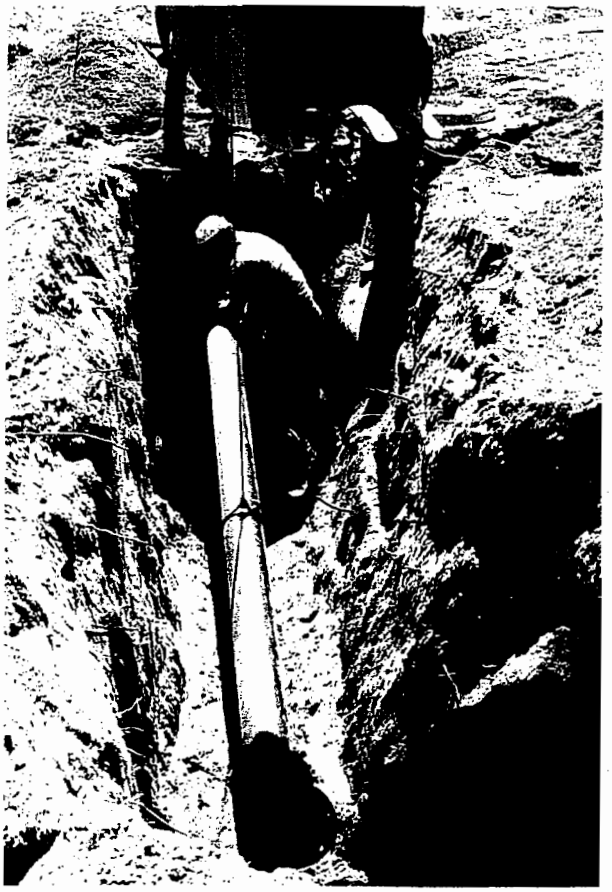
Reference 24

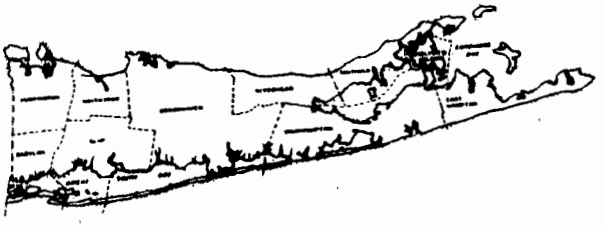
Suffolk County Comp. Plan

SUFFOLK COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN

VOLUME I







Dvirka and Bartilucci
consulting engineers

and MALCOLM PIRNIE INC.

Reference 25

NYSDEC, Telephone Interview with Mr. Spitz, 2-15-00. Contact Person was Bill Kwitnicki, YEC Inc.

TELCON MEMO : Wellhead Protection

Suffolk County HRS Sites	PROJECT ID NO: A0226, 228, 230
NTACTED: Mr. Seitz	DATE: 2-15-00
: NYS DEC	PHONE NO: 516-444-0419
	CONTACT PERSON: Bill Kwitnicki

Mr. Seitz informed me ~~that~~ since Suffolk ty NY is supplied by a ~~sole-source~~ Dr (SSA) : all of L.I. is within a ed protection area. All three HRS → : Chemical Pollution Control (A0226)
Contract Cosmetics (A0228)
Mackenzie Barn (A0230)
e in wellhead protection areas.

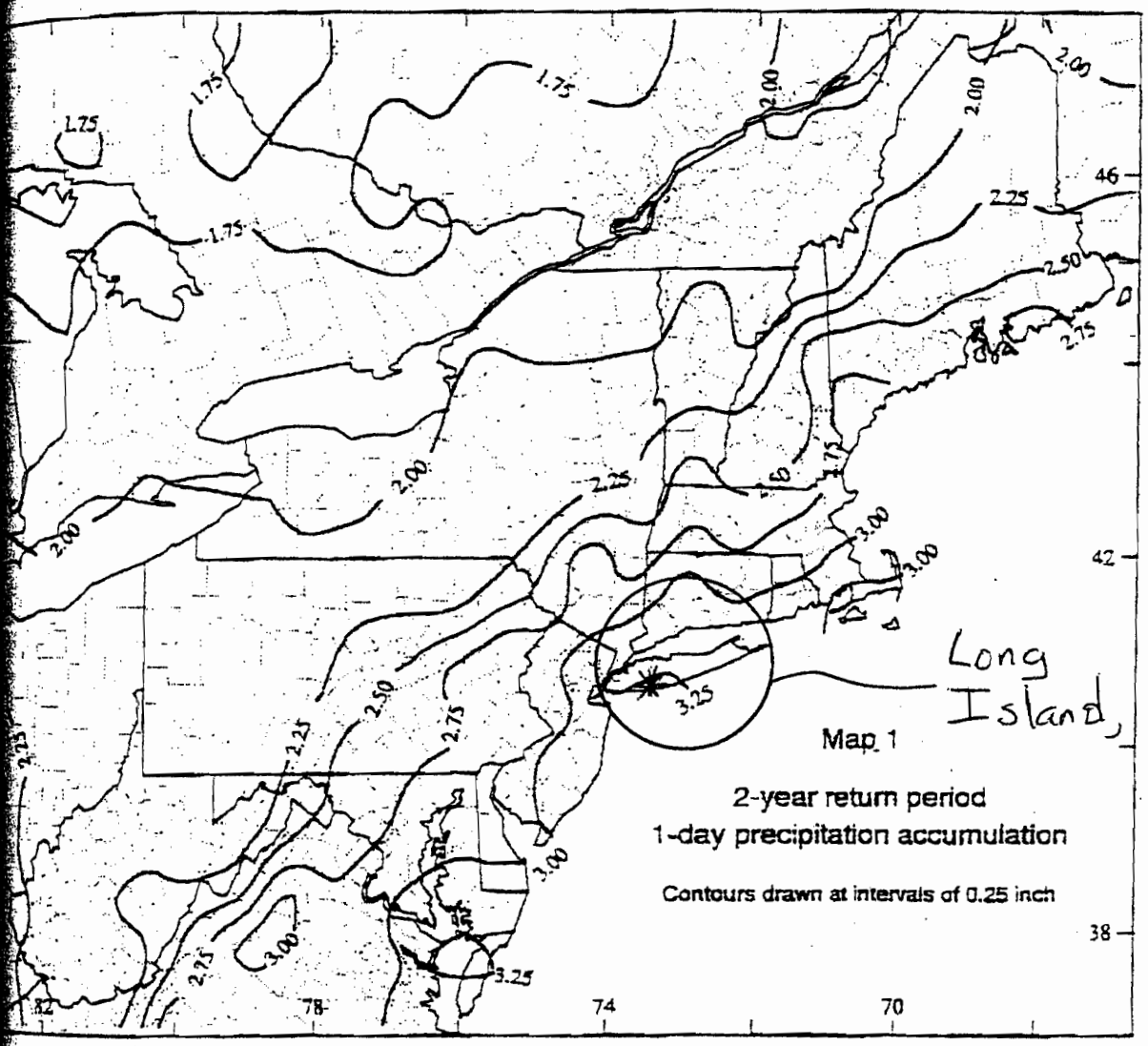
Reference 26

Northeast Regional Climate Center, Research Series, September 1993. Atlas of Precipitation Extremes for the Northeastern United States and Canada.

Atlas of Precipitation Extremes for the Northeastern United States and Southeastern Canada

Daniel S. Wilks
Richard P. Cember

Northeast Regional Climate Center
Research Series
Publication No. RR 93-5
September 1993



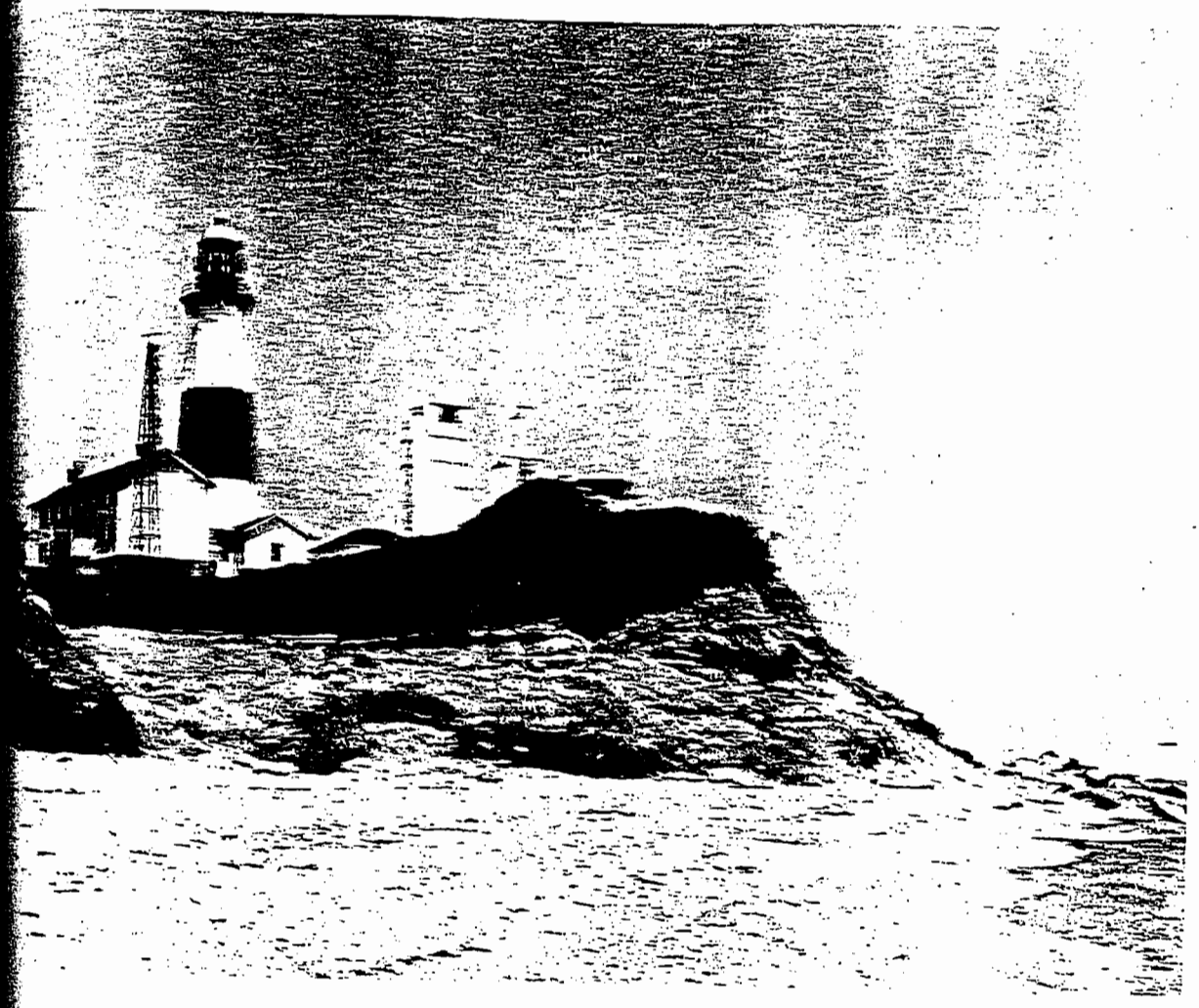
* = CPC facility

Reference 27

Soil Survey of Suffolk County, New York. United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service.

SOIL SURVEY OF

Suffolk County, New York



United States Department of Agriculture
Soil Conservation Service
In cooperation with
Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station

(Joins sheet 59)

2 355 000 FEET

US MILITARY RESERVATION
SUFFOLK COUNTY AIR FORCE BASE

Speonk

Westhampton

Westhampton Beach

Remsenburg

East

Quogue

Beaverdam Creek

Quantuck Creek

(Joins sheet 72)

(Joins sheet 82)

2 375 000 FEET

1 Mile
5 000 Feet

are used for housing developments and industrial parks. Capability unit IIs–1; woodland suitability group 3o1.

Riverhead sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes (RdB).—This soil is on moraines and outwash plains. It generally is in areas along shallow, intermittent drainageways. Slopes generally are moderately short, but large areas on moraines are undulating.

The profile of this soil is similar to the one described as representative of the series, though in cultivated areas this soil is likely to be 2 to 3 inches shallower to coarse sand and gravel, and the surface layer is likely to contain a slightly larger amount of gravel.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Bridgehampton, Haven, and Plymouth soils in a complex pattern. The texture of these soils is marginal to sandy loam. These included soils generally are on large separations. Near Bridgehampton are included areas of Riverhead soils that have gray and strong-brown silt loam layers at a depth of 26 to 30 inches. Also included are narrow strips of Haven loam, thick surface layer, along intermittent drainageways, and soils that have a surface layer of loam or fine sandy loam and a subsoil of sandy loam. Included with this soil on moraines are Montauk soils that have a very weak fragipan that formed in loose, sandy till.

The hazard of erosion is moderate to slight on this Riverhead soil. The main concerns of management are controlling runoff and erosion and providing adequate moisture.

This soil is well suited to all crops commonly grown in the county, and it is used mainly for this purpose. Most areas in the western part of the county, however, are used for housing developments and as industrial sites. Capability unit IIe–2; woodland suitability group 3o1.

Riverhead sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes (RdC).—This soil is in narrow bands on outwash plains along the side slopes of deep, intermittent drainageways. Slopes are short. On the Harbor Hill moraine and on the Ronkonkoma moraine east of the Shinnecock Canal, the areas of this soil are larger than in other places in the county and they generally are rolling.

The profile of this soil is similar to the one described as representative of the Riverhead series, but in cultivated areas this soil generally is 3 to 4 inches shallower to coarse sand and gravel, and it is as much as 15 percent gravel, by volume.

Included with this soil in mapping are eroded and gravelly areas too small to map separately. Also included in a complex pattern with this Riverhead soil are Haven and Plymouth soils that have a texture marginal to sandy loam. These soils generally are in large separations on moraines. Along the bottom of intermittent drainageways, strips of Haven loam, thick surface layer, that are too narrow to map separately are also included. Other inclusions are Montauk soils that have a very weak fragipan that formed in loose sandy till and some areas that have a sand and gravel substratum, 1 to 2 feet thick, underlain by till at a depth of more than 42 inches.

The hazard of erosion is moderately severe on this Riverhead soil. Controlling erosion is the main concern of management. This soil is limited by droughtiness and by the difficulty of applying irrigation water. The response of crops to applications of lime and fertilizer is good. Slope limits the use of large farm machines.

This soil is suited to crops commonly grown in the county; however, the hazard of erosion reduces its usefulness for farming. Most areas of this soil are in trees or brush. A few small tracts were formerly cleared and farmed along with adjoining less sloping soils, but many of these areas are now in grass or brush because the use of heavy farm equipment on these areas is impracticable. Many of the larger areas of this soil are used for housing developments where large lots are needed. These rolling areas are in the western part of the county. Capability unit IIIe–1; woodland suitability group 3o1.

Riverhead very stony sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes (ReB).—This gently sloping Riverhead soil is on Fishers Island. It is on morainic deposits, and the areas are complex and undulating, characteristic of moraines. Areas of this soil are small, and they make up a very small part of the total acreage of the county.

The profile of this soil is similar to the one described as representative of the series, except that it has many stones larger than 10 inches in diameter scattered over the surface. In addition, this soil contains more fine sand than the soil described as representative of the series.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas that have no stones or that have too few stones to be classified stony. A very small acreage of Plymouth soils that are very stony are included.

The hazard of erosion is moderate to slight on this Riverhead soil. The stones on the surface of this soil limit its use to woodland or pasture.

This soil is pooorly suited to farming. Some areas are cleared, but they are not farmed. These areas have been left idle, and most of them are reverting to woodland. Areas on Fishers Island are mainly used as sites for large estates. This soil has little value for uses other than woodland or hunting areas. Capability unit VIs–1; woodland suitability group 3o1.

Riverhead very stony sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes (ReC).—This soil is on Fishers Island. It is on morainic deposits. Many closed depressions or kettle holes are on the surface. The areas of this soil are small to medium.

The profile of this soil is similar to the one described as representative of the series, except that many stones larger than 10 inches in diameter are scattered over the surface or are imbedded in the soil. Also, this soil contains more fine sand than the soil described as representative of the series.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas that have no stones or that have too few stones to be classified stony. In addition, areas of Plymouth soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes, that are very stony make up about 10 percent of this unit.

The hazard of erosion is moderate on this Riverhead soil. The stones on the surface of this soil limit its use to woodland or to pasture.

This soil is poorly suited to crops. Some areas are cleared, but most areas have been allowed to revert to brush or trees. This soil has little value for uses other than woodland and hunting areas. Capability unit VIs–1; woodland suitability group 3o1.

Riverhead and Haven soils, graded, 0 to 8 percent slopes (RhB).—This mapping unit consists of areas of Riverhead sandy loam, of Haven loam, or of both. The

continued on page 84

areas have been altered by grading operations for housing developments, shopping centers, industrial parks, and similar nonfarm uses. In the western part of the county, the areas of this mapping unit are very large, and large acreages are used as sites for housing developments (fig. 14).

Originally, the Riverhead and Haven soils in this unit each had the profile described as representative of its respective series, but grading operations have left a man-made profile that is significantly different. In places the surface layer and the upper part of the subsoil have been removed, but in other places they have been left undisturbed. Undisturbed areas have been filled with soil material cut from adjoining high spots, but the Riverhead and Haven soils can be identified because sufficient diagnostic characteristics of the respective series remain. In some areas Riverhead and Haven soils that have not been graded make up as much as 25 percent of this unit. In places another 10 to 15 percent has been so deeply cut or filled that the upper 40 inches is sandy and contains no diagnostic horizons of the respective series.

Included with these soils in mapping are areas in which most or all diagnostic horizons have been destroyed, but these areas contain at least 12 inches of loam, silt loam, or sandy loam in the upper 40 inches. In places this 12 inches of material is in one layer, and in others it is in several thinner layers. Also included are small areas of Cut and fill land and Montauk soils, graded.

These soils are suited to most grasses and shrubs generally used for lawns and landscaping. In places very deeply cut or filled areas are slightly droughty and need supplemental irrigation. The response of plants to applications of lime and fertilizer is good. The practice generally is to build on the soils immediately after grading; therefore, the number of existing buildings on areas of the soils in this unit is the main factor in determining their future uses. Capability unit not assigned; woodland suitability group not assigned.

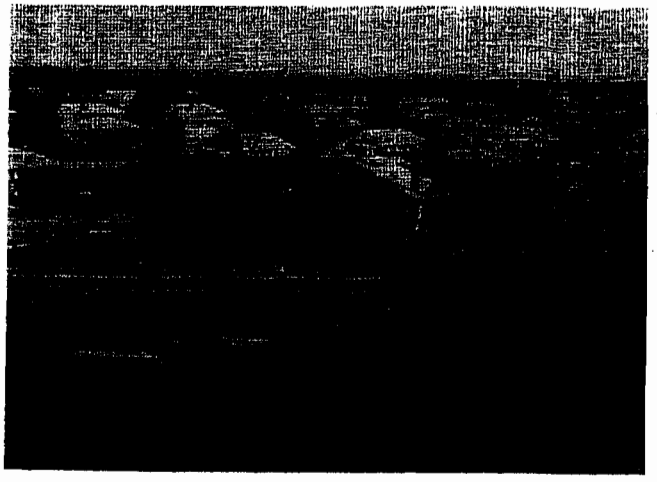


Figure 14.—**Housing development on an area of Riverhead and Haven soils, graded, 0 to 8 percent slopes. Density and pattern are typical of other developments on graded soils and on Cut and fill land, gently sloping.**

Riverhead and Haven soils, graded, 8 to 15 percent slopes (RhC).—This mapping unit consists of areas of Riverhead sandy loam, of Haven loam, or of both. These soils have been altered by grading operations for housing developments, shopping centers, industrial parks, and similar nonfarm uses. Most areas of this unit are small, and are along moderate slopes. These areas are within large areas of level Riverhead and Haven soils that are being shaped.

Originally, the Riverhead and Haven soils in this unit each had the profile described as representative of its respective series, but grading operations have left a man-made profile that is significantly different. The surface layer and most of the subsoil have been removed by cutting or these layers have been buried by fill material, but sufficient diagnostic characteristics remain, so that the Riverhead and Haven soils can be identified according to their respective series. Because of slope, more extensive cuts and fills have been made on this unit than on Riverhead and Haven soils, graded, 0 to 8 percent slopes. In places areas of Riverhead and Haven soils that have not been graded make up 25 to 30 percent of this unit. In other places 15 to 20 percent has been so deeply cut or filled that no diagnostic horizons of the respective series remain in the upper 40 inches of the soil material.

Included with these soils in mapping are soils that contain at least 12 inches of loam, silt loam, or sandy loam in the upper 40 inches, but they do not have horizons characteristic of Riverhead and Haven soils. In places this 12 inches of material is in one layer, but in other places it is in several thinner layers. Also included are small areas of Cut and fill land.

These soils are suited to most grasses and shrubs generally used for lawns and landscaping. If they are used for this purpose, however, a cover of plants is needed to protect sloping areas from erosion. Areas in which there are deep cuts and fill generally are droughty and low in natural fertility; therefore, supplemental irrigation and heavy applications of lime and fertilizer are needed. Generally, the number of buildings on a site determines the future use of these soils. Capability unit not assigned; woodland suitability group not assigned.

Riverhead and Plymouth very bouldery soils, 15 to 35 percent slopes (RpE).—These very bouldery soils are only on Fishers Island. The areas consist of Riverhead soils, of Plymouth soils, or of a combination of the two. The surface layer of these soils is sandy loam or loamy sand. These soils have either short, steep, single slopes or complex slopes that have numerous depressions or kettle holes. Most areas are medium to large in size.

Riverhead and Plymouth soils both have a profile similar to that described as representative of their respective series, except that many large boulders several feet in diameter are scattered over the surface and imbedded in the soil.

Included with these soils in mapping are small areas that are less bouldery than the areas of the soils in this unit. Also included are small areas of very bouldery soils that have slopes of less than 15 percent. These areas generally are in large areas where the topography is complex. Narrow bands of extremely bouldery soils are included along short steep breaks.

Made Land

Made land (Mc) is made up of areas that are mostly covered with pieces of concrete, bricks, trash, wire, metal, and other nonsoil material. Some areas are on the surface of the original soil, others are in large holes dug for disposal purposes, and still others are in old gravel pits converted to this use. Included with this unit in mapping are sanitary landfills that have been excavated and subsequently filled with trash and garbage. After these areas are filled, they are covered with several feet of soil material. Capability unit not assigned; woodland suitability group not assigned.

Montauk Series

The Montauk series consists of deep, well drained to moderately well drained, moderately coarse textured to medium-textured soils that formed in fine sandy loam or in a mantle of silt loam and loam. These soils have a fragipan over a compact firm glacial till. They are on terminal moraines and have the topography characteristic of this landform. Slope ranges from 0 to 15 percent, but it generally is 3 to 15 percent. In many places slopes are complex and characterized by closed depressions. Native vegetation is white oak, red oak, and scarlet oak.

In a representative profile, in wooded areas, the surface layer is brown to dark-brown fine sandy loam about 2 inches thick. In cultivated areas the surface layer is mixed with material formerly in the upper part of the subsoil, and a plow layer of brown to dark-brown fine sandy loam, about 9 inches thick, is present. The subsoil is yellowish-brown, friable to very friable fine sandy loam to a depth of about 27 inches. The lower part is a dark-brown to reddish-brown sandy loam fragipan to a depth of about 40 inches. It is firm and brittle, and the content of gravel is 5 to 10 percent. The substratum, to a depth of about 60 inches, is reddish-brown to dark-brown loamy sand that is firm and brittle.

Montauk soils have moderate to high available moisture capacity. Permeability is moderate to moderately rapid in the surface layer and in the upper part of the subsoil and moderately slow in the fragipan and underlying till. On lower slopes the seasonal water table rises to within 2 or 3 feet of the surface. Crop response is good to applications of lime and fertilizer; however, natural fertility is low. Reaction is strongly acid to very strongly acid throughout. The root zone is mainly in the upper 25 to 35 inches.

Representative profile of Montauk fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, in a wooded area, 0.3 mile north of Orphan Hands Path in East Hampton:

A1—0 to 2 inches, brown to dark-brown (10YR 4/3) fine sandy loam; very weak, fine, granular structure; very friable; many fine and common coarse roots; less than 1 percent fine gravel; strongly acid; abrupt, smooth boundary.

B21—2 to 17 inches, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) fine sandy loam; weak, medium, subangular lumps that parts to weak, fine, granular; very friable; a few fine and coarse roots; many pores; less than 5 percent gravel; very strongly acid; clear, smooth boundary.

B22—17 to 27 inches, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) fine sandy loam (slightly heavier than that in B21 horizon); very weak, medium, subangular blocky structure that parts to weak, medium, platy in the lower 2 inches; friable; a few fine and coarse roots; many pores; less than 5 percent gravel; strongly acid; abrupt, smooth boundary.

B'x—27 to 40 inches, brown to dark-brown (7.5YR 4/4) to reddish-brown (5YR 4/4) sandy loam; very weak, thick, platy structure; firm, brittle; a few fine roots; many fine pores; 5 to 10 percent gravel; a few patchy clay films; strongly acid; clear, wavy boundary.

IICx—40 to 60 inches, reddish-brown (5YR 4/4) to brown or dark-brown (7.5YR 4/4) loamy sand; light-brown (7.5YR 6/4) splotches; massive; firm, brittle; a few fine roots; many fine pores; 5 to 10 percent gravel; strongly acid.

The solum is 23 to 40 inches thick. The gravel content ranges from 0 to 20 percent throughout the upper part of the solum and from 5 to 35 percent in the fragipan and underlying till. In some places, the soil contains boulders that are 10 inches to 5 feet in diameter. Reaction is strongly acid to very strongly acid throughout.

The A1 horizon ranges from very dark brown (10YR 2/2) to brown or dark brown (10YR 4/3). Texture ranges from silt loam to fine sandy loam. Structure is weak to moderate, granular. Consistence is friable to very friable.

In plowed areas, the Ap horizon is very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) to brown or dark brown (10YR 4/3). It is 6 to 11 inches thick. Texture range in this horizon is the same as that in the A1 horizon.

The B2 horizon ranges from brown or dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/6). Layers or pockets of gray silty material are common in the lower part of the B horizon in places where the upper part of the surface of the IICx horizon is wavy or irregular. Texture of the B2 horizon ranges from loam to sandy loam. The B22 horizon is massive or the structure is weak subangular blocky, and a few weak plates are in the lower part. Consistence is friable or very friable. The B'x horizon is mainly 7.5YR or 10YR in hue, but ranges from reddish brown (5YR 4/3) to light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6). Texture ranges from fine sandy loam to loamy sand.

The IICx horizon has the same color range as the B'x horizon. It generally is massive but has weak, platy structure in the lower part. Consistence is firm and brittle. Texture is the same as for the B'x horizon. In some profiles firm or very firm, dark-reddish, horizontal bands about one-half inch thick and spaced 5 to 8 inches apart are in the IICx horizon. These bands are more prominent in profiles that have weakly developed fragipans. Silt caps, 2 to 5 millimeters thick, generally are on the upper part of the surfaces of stones and gravel in the IICx horizons. Thickness of the till ranges from 2 to 15 feet.

Montauk soils are near the sandy variants of Montauk soils, and Haven and Riverhead soils. Montauk soils have the same substratum material as Montauk, sandy variant soil, but they are finer textured throughout the solum. Montauk soils are similar to Haven and Riverhead soils, but they have a fragipan and till substratum, rather than a loose sand and gravel substratum that is characteristic of the latter soils.

Montauk fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes (MfA).—This soil is on less sloping areas of moraines. The areas are small and make up a very small part of the total acreage in the county. The largest area is in North Haven.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Riverhead soils or areas that have very weakly developed fragipans that intergrade to soils of the Riverhead series. Till layers are at a depth of more than 4 feet in some of the intergrading soils. Also included are Montauk soils that have a sandy loam surface layer and subsoil and small areas of Montauk, sandy variant soils, that range from sandy loam to loamy sand.

The hazard of erosion is slight on this Montauk soil. It is limited only by moderate droughtiness in the moderately coarse textured solum.

Reference 28

Correspondence

From: D. C. Gobbi, R.S.
Of: Inspection Services Bureau
Suffolk County Department of Health Services

To: Chesterfield Associates

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK

ROBERT J. GAFFNEY
SUFFOLK COUNTY EXECUTIVE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

MARY E. HIBBERD, M.D., M.P.H.
COMMISSIONER

September 7, 1995

CERTIFIED MAIL R.R.R.
Z-042-942-529

Chesterfield Associates
5 South Country Road
Westhampton Beach, New York 11978

Attention: Mr. David Allen

Gentlemen:

This letter is to advise you that during our routine inspection of businesses operating within Suffolk County, industrial sampling of two leaching systems was accomplished on June 22, 1995.

Review of the laboratory analyses found the following compounds at concentrations indicative of unpermitted discharges of industrial waste:

SANITARY SYSTEM
Liquid

Organic		Metal	
Toluene	1,600 ppb	Aluminum	11.0 mg/l
		Iron	10.0 mg/l
		Zinc	6.6 mg/l

Sludge

Toluene	15,000 ppb	Aluminum	2,900 µgm/gm
p-Isopropyltoluene	140 ppb	Barium	10 µgm/gm
		Copper	30 µgm/gm
		Iron	3,600 µgm/gm
		Lead	20 µgm/gm
		Manganese	25 µgm/gm
		Zinc	70 µgm/gm

15 HORSEBLOCK PLACE • FARMINGVILLE, NEW YORK 11738-1220 • (516) 854-2 FAX #854-2

These compounds are considered toxic or hazardous and are not to be discharged to the ground, sanitary system, storm drain or other leaching system. The discharge of any liquid from an industrial process without having first obtained a SPDES Permit for that discharge is a violation of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law and Article 12 of the Suffolk County Sanitary Code, which was promulgated to protect the groundwater.

Due to the elevated levels found, **YOU ARE DIRECTED** to have all contaminated solids/sludge and liquids pumped from the sanitary leaching pool by an industrial waste hauler by October 25, 1995. Under the Suffolk County Code, you may be subject to the imposition of a $500 civil penalty for **each day** that these contaminants are allowed to leach out from the subsurface collection systems. The liquid portion may be acceptable at the Bergen Point sewage treatment facility. Contact Robert Falk at 852-4107 for approval prior to pumping this material. If the liquid is not acceptable to the Department of Public Works, it must be removed and disposed of by a licensed industrial waste hauler along with the sludge. Kindly notify this office **three working days** in advance of the cleanup date so that one of our representatives may be present. In addition, high-pressure washing or scraping of the interior walls is required to eliminate any residual contamination. End point samples will be required to determine the adequacy of the remediation.

For a complete and up-to-date listing of licensed scavengers, you should contact the Division of Regulatory Affairs, Waste Transporter Section of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation at (518)457-3254. The hiring of a cesspool pumping service which is not licensed to haul toxic industrial waste is a violation of state and county law and may subject both you and the non-licensed hauler to civil liability (fines). It is your responsibility to determine if the scavenger is licensed to haul industrial waste. Since this work may require a Federal Industrial Waste Generator's Permit before pumpout is accomplished, you should contact the USEPA, Permit Administration Branch, Region II, Room 432, Jacob K. Javits Federal Building, New York, New York 10278, or by telephone at (212)264-9881 to expedite your request so that the cleanout can be executed within the time frame allotted.

Fees for removal of toxic materials may vary between scavengers; therefore, you may wish to secure written estimates for your cleanout. This, however, is not to be construed that the department will accept delays in this matter.

Failure to comply with the directives set forth in this letter by October 26, 1995 will result in this matter being scheduled for a Formal Administrative Hearing, at which time the department will be seeking the imposition of the maximum penalties of $500/day for each and every violation of the Suffolk County Sanitary Code including, but not limited to, failure to comply with the directives set forth in this letter. It is in your best interest to implement the remediation process outlined above.

Since the level of contaminants found in the shop sink leaching pool were insignificant, soil extraction is not required. However, we suggest that the pool be filled in with suitable material after the shop sink piping has been severed.

If this department can be of any assistance in this regard, feel free to contact the undersigned at 516-854-2[illegible]14.

Sincerely,

Mel Seaman (for D.C. Gobbi)

D.C. Gobbi, R.S.
Senior Public Health Engineer
Inspection Services Bureau

cc: Robert Falk/SCDPW

Reference 29

Correspondence

From: Lawrence M. Weisberg
Of: Suffolk County Department of Health Services

To: Chesterfield Associates, Inc.

Note: Waiver of Formal Hearing and Stipulated Agreement, Attachment A, Terms and Conditions Included

7-6-95

STATE OF NEW YORK: COUNTY OF SUFFOLK
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

X

In the Matter of the Complaint

-against-

NOTICE OF FORMAL HEARING
DHS NO. RR-95-66
FACILITY NO. 9-0237

Chesterfield Associates, Inc.
56 South Country Road
Westhampton Beach, N.Y. 11978

Respondent(s).

X

TO: Chesterfield Associates, Inc.
56 South Country Road
Westhampton Beach, N.Y. 11978
Attn: Brad Allen, V.P.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE:

THAT YOU ARE DIRECTED TO APPEAR at the office of the Department of Health Services of the County of Suffolk at 15 Horseblock Place, Farmingville, New York, on the 14th day of September, 1995 at 9:00 a.m., to respond to the charges made by the Suffolk County Department of Health Services that the Respondent(s) violated Article 12 of the Suffolk County Sanitary Code at 56 South Country Road, Westhampton Beach, NY as detailed in Attachment A to this Notice of Formal Hearing with each day or part of a day of noncompliance being a separate violation.

THAT, each separate violation is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed the sum of Five Hundred ($500.00) dollars with each day or part of a day on which a violation or failure exists and/or continues constituting a separate violation, as prescribed by Paragraphs 2 and 5 of Section 760-218 of Article 2 of the Suffolk County Sanitary Code and Section 309 of the Public Health Law of the State of New York.

THAT, you have the right to be represented by counsel; You have the right to testify, present evidence and call witnesses; You have the right to examine and cross-examine any witness.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

THAT, if you fail to appear, the hearing may be held in your absence and a determination may be made which may include the imposition of penalties and that actions be taken by the Respondent(s).

THAT, you may contact the Hearing Office at 853-3085, if you have questions relative to the hearing or require additional information.

Please be advised that at the Formal Hearing, the Department will ask for the imposition of the maximum penalties permitted by law, and that penalties substantially above those indicated in the waiver form below may be imposed. **Furthermore, please be advised that** completed waiver forms received after the return date indicated in the waiver form will not be accepted without prior approval by the Department, and late submissions also result in the Formal Hearing being heard at the time and place indicated in the attached Notice of Formal Hearing.

Any questions concerning this hearing should be directed to Bruce H. Wilson at (516) 854-2546.

IN LIEU OF APPEARING AT THE FORMAL HEARING, you may plead guilty to the charge(s) by completing the "Waiver of Formal Hearing and Stipulated Agreement" section below and returning same along with a check or money order in the amount indicated on the waiver form, to the Suffolk County Department of Health Services, 15 Horseblock Place, Farmingville, New York 11738. Consultation with an attorney is recommended.

DATED: 7/6/95

Farmingville, N.Y.

Lawrence M. Weisberg

Lawrence M. Weisberg, Hearing Officer

WAIVER OF FORMAL HEARING
AND STIPULATED AGREEMENT

I, the undersigned, certify that I am the proper Respondent in this action; that I am pleading guilty to the charge, waiving my rights to be heard on the charge and consenting to a civil penalty of **$500.00**. I am submitting to the Commissioner of Health Services of Suffolk County this fully executed Waiver of Formal Hearing and Stipulated Agreement along with a check or money order in the amount of the civil penalty agreed to above. I understand and agree that this executed Waiver of Formal Hearing and Stipulated Agreement and payment must be submitted by September 7, 1995 to be accepted by the Commissioner, and that failure to submit same by such date will result in the Formal Hearing being held at the time, date and place indicated in the Notice of Formal Hearing. In addition, I agree to comply with the Terms and Conditions set forth in Attachment A of this Notice of Formal Hearing by the dates indicated therein.

I am hereby acknowledging that I have been advised that this Stipulated Agreement has the force and effect of a Commissioner's Order, and that failure to comply with the Terms and Conditions set forth in Attachment A to this Notice of Formal Hearing constitutes violations which are subject to penalties as provided by Section 760-218 of Article 2 of the Suffolk County Sanitary Code for each day or part of a day on which a violation or failure exists.

Docket No.: RR-95-66 Date signed: 7-11-95

Respondent: Gilbert W. Simmers, Jr. Secretary

By: (Signature): _____

(Printed): Gilbert W. Simmers, Jr.

Title: Secretary

Corporation: Chester Field Associates Inc.
(if applicable)

Telephone No.: 516 288-5100

ATTACHMENT A to DHS# RR-95-66

It is alleged that Respondent(s), above-named, failed to comply with the following provisions of the Suffolk County Sanitary Code (hereinafter, the "CODE") as indicated below:

A. On or before December 16, 1994, Respondent(s) violated Section 760-1206 of Article 12 of the CODE in that Respondent(s) had caused or permitted the construction and/or installation of three (3) aboveground indoor 275 gallon storage tanks and one (1) aboveground indoor 150 gallon storage tank for the storage of toxic or hazardous materials at 56 South Country Road, Westhampton Beach, New York (hereinafter, the "SITE"), without first obtaining a valid "Permit to Construct" from the Suffolk County Department of Health Services (hereinafter, the "DEPARTMENT"), with each day or part of a day of non-compliance with the CODE and the regulations and standards promulgated thereunder being a separate violation of the CODE.

B. On December 16, 1994, and each day thereafter, Respondent(s) violated Section 760-1207 of Article 12 of the CODE in that Respondent(s) caused or permitted the use and/or filling of three (3) aboveground indoor 275 gallon storage tanks and one (1) aboveground indoor 150 gallon storage tank for the storage of toxic or hazardous materials at the SITE, without first obtaining a valid "Permit to Operate" from the DEPARTMENT, with each day or part of a day of non-compliance with the CODE and the regulations and standards promulgated thereunder being a separate violation of the CODE.

C. On December 16, 1994, and each day thereafter, Respondent(s) violated Section 760-1214 of Article 12 of the CODE in that Respondent(s) caused or permitted the use and/or maintenance of three (3) aboveground indoor 275 gallon storage tanks and one (1) aboveground indoor 150 gallon storage tank for the storage of toxic or hazardous materials at the SITE without first constructing, fabricating and installing said storage facility in accordance with the requirements of Article 12 of the CODE and the regulations and standards promulgated thereunder, with each day or part of a day of non-compliance with the CODE and the regulations and standards promulgated thereunder being a separate violation of the CODE.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

In satisfaction of the above-named Respondent(s) violations of the Suffolk County Sanitary Code, Respondent(s) agree to comply with the following Terms and Conditions as well as to the above stated conditions of the Waiver of Formal Hearing and Stipulated Agreement:

1. Respondent(s) shall, within 15 days of signing the Stipulated Agreement in this matter, submit a properly completed "Suffolk County Department Of Health Services Toxic Liquid Storage Registration Form", together with the appropiate registration fees, for any storage facility for toxic or hazardous materials (hereinafter, "FACILITY" or "FACILITIES") at the SITE, requiring registration under Article 12 of the CODE and the regulations and standards promulgated thereunder that has not been previously registered with the DEPARTMENT by the Respondent(s).

2. Respondent(s) shall, within 90 days of signing the Stipulated Agreement in this matter, remove all FACILITIES located at the SITE which do not fully comply with the CODE and the regulations and standards promulgated thereunder in a manner acceptable to the DEPARTMENT.

3. Respondent(s) shall notify the DEPARTMENT at least two working days (Monday through Friday) in advance of the removal of any FACILITY from the SITE as a representative of the DEPARTMENT must be present to witness the removal.

4. Respondent(s) may, in lieu of complying with Items #2 and #3 of the Terms and Conditions of this Stipulated Agreement concerning removal of non-complying FACILITIES, upgrade the aboveground FACILITIES at the SITE by:

   a. Within 30 days of signing the Stipulation in this matter,:

      1. Respondent(s) submitting an Application for a "Permit to Construct Toxic/Hazardous Materials Storage Facility" to the DEPARTMENT; and,

2. Respondent(s) submitting plans to the DEPARTMENT in an approvable form prepared by an engineer or architect licensed by the State of New York. {The term "approvable form" where used within this document means approval can be granted by the DEPARTMENT, after minimal revision. The term "minimal revision" where used within this document means that Respondent(s) can incorporate such revisions indicated by the DEPARTMENT, resubmit the required document within fifteen (15) days after receiving the DEPARTMENT's comments, and obtain subsequent approval of that document}; and

3. Respondent(s) submitting any other forms required by the DEPARTMENT; and

4. Respondent(s) submitting any fees required by the DEPARTMENT for consideration of the Application. **Failure by the Respondent(s) to obtain a valid Permit to Construct from the DEPARTMENT within 90 days of signing the Stipulation in this matter shall void the Respondent(s)'s right under this section to elect upgrading of FACILITIES in lieu of removal of same, and the Respondent(s) shall remove all non-complying FACILITIES immediately upon such failure;** and

b. Respondent(s) completing the upgrading of the aboveground FACILITIES referred to above by the expiration date of the Permit to Construct or within 120 days of issuance of the Permit to Construct by the DEPARTMENT, whichever date occurs first. **Failure by the Respondent(s) to complete upgrading within 120 days of the DEPARTMENT's issuance of a Permit to Construct shall void the Respondent(s) right under this section to elect upgrading of FACILITIES in lieu of removal of same, and the Respondent(s) shall remove all non-complying FACILITIES immediately upon such failure;** and

c. Respondent(s) notifying the DEPARTMENT at least two working days (Monday through Friday) prior to commencing the upgrading of the aboveground FACILITIES referred to above.

5. If the DEPARTMENT fails to review the documents and submissions required for upgrading the aboveground FACILITIES by Item #4 of the Terms and Conditions above within 45 days of receiving same, the DEPARTMENT will grant an extension beyond the 120 day time limits imposed by 4b above of one day for each day of delay commencing with the 46th day of receipt of these documents and submissions.

Reference 30

U.S. Freshwater Wetlands Maps.